ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ДАНИЛА ГАЛИЦЬКОГО

Кафедра латинської та іноземних мов

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ
Перший проректор з науково-педагогічної роботи
доц. Ірина СОЛОНИНКО
"19" 07 2023 р.

Навчальна програма дисципліни

Work Program

Latin Language
OC 4 - 1st year

Second (master's) educational level
Area of Knowledge 22 "Healthcare"
Specialty 226 "Pharmacy (industrial pharmacy)

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

2023

The Latin Language

the 2nd (master) level of higher education
Area of knowledge 22 Healthcare Specialty
226 "Pharmacy (industrial pharmacy)

Description of the discipline (abstract)

The Latin language as an academic discipline is studied by pharmacy students during two semesters in the first year of study university. The academic discipline is based on the study of prescriptions, anatomy, botanical nomenclature, chemical nomenclature, clinical terminology and integrates with these disciplines. Special attention should be paid to the formation of special terms and nomenclature, as well as to the integration between the Latin language course and some clinical disciplines. In order to achieve a high level of professional literacy, one should pay attention to spelling of words and term elements of Greek origin, as well as to learn the main part pharmaceutical parts of words simultaneously with the topic "Nomenclature of medicinal products" and the main word formation methods used in trivial names of medicinal products. Students will be introduced to medical and pharmaceutical terminology presented in the relevant international nomenclature (anatomical, biological).

Since some medical disciplines are studied in the process of training a modern pharmacist, the program allow students to learn a certain amount of vocabulary related to anatomical terminology in clinical pharmacy and cosmetology, principles of word formation and basic Greek-Latin word-forming elements used in clinical terminology.

The subject of study is *Latin language*.

Interdisciplinary links: the discipline is based on the study of prescriptions, anatomy, botanical nomenclature, pharmacology, botany, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy and manufacturing technology of dosage forms, disciplines of the medical-biological cycle, chemical nomenclature, clinical terminology and is integrated with these disciplines.

Structure of academic discipline	**Credit amount**				**Semester**	**Test**
	Total ECTS	**Academic**		**Indiv. Work**		
		Lectures (**hours**)	Practical classes (**hours**)			
The Latin language	**3 credits / 90 hours**	**-**	**45**	**45**	**I year**	**Credit**
Semesters						
Modules 1-3	**1,5 credits / 45 hours**	**-**	**22**	**23**	**I semester**	**-**
Modules 4-5	**1,5 credits / 45 hours**	**-**	**23**	**22**	**II semester**	**Credit**

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 language" 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 apply acquired general and professional competences to solve complex problems in professional pharmaceutical activities, including those of a research and innovation nature; carrying out professional activities in the relevant position, including the manufacture/development of drugs, their storage, quality control, delivery, distribution, supply of drugs, as well as consulting, providing information on drugs and monitoring side effects and/or ineffectiveness of drug therapy; implementation of innovations.

General:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area; understanding of professional activity.
4. Ability to communicate in a foreign language (mainly English) at a level that ensures effective professional activity.
5. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of performed works.
6. Ability to work in a team.
7. Ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society; awareness of the value 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.
8. Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of pharmacy, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, techniques and technologies, to use different types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.
9. Ability to use information and communication technologies.

Professional:

1. Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex pharmacy/industrial pharmacy problems in wider or multidisciplinary contexts.
3. Ability to solve pharmacy problems in new or unfamiliar environments due to incomplete or limited information; to take into account the aspects of social and ethical responsibility.
4. Ability to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments in

the field of pharmacy to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to those who are studying.
5. Ability to demonstrate and apply communication skills and fundamental principles of pharmaceutical ethics and deontology in practical activities.
7. Ability to carry out sanitary and educational work among the population in order to prevent dangerous infectious, viral and parasitic diseases, to promote timely detection and support of adherence to the treatment of these diseases according to their medical and biological characteristics and microbiological features.
8. Ability to provide rational use and counseling regarding prescription and non-prescription drugs and other products of the pharmacy assortment; pharmaceutical care during the selection and sale of drugs by assessing the risk/benefit ratio, compatibility, taking into account their biopharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and physicochemical characteristics and chemical features, indications/contraindications for use, guided by data on the health condition of a particular patient.

Special (non-language professionally oriented communicative):

1. Ability to use pharmaceutical terms in the specialist's practice.
2. Ability to use the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace, in administrative health care institutions.
3. Ability to effectively use of the Latin language while 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

№	Competency	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
Integral					
The ability to apply acquired general and professional competences to solve complex problems in professional pharmaceutical activities, including those of a research and innovation nature; carrying out professional activities in the relevant position, including the manufacture/development of drugs, their storage, quality control, delivery, distribution, supply of drugs, as well as consulting, providing information on drugs and monitoring side effects and/or ineffectiveness of drug therapy; implementation of innovations.					
General					
1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.				
2	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area; understanding of professional activity.				
4	Ability to communicate in a foreign language (mainly English) at a level that ensures effective professional activity.				
5	Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of performed works.				
6	Ability to work in a team.				
7	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.				
8	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.				
9	Ability to use information and communication technologies.				
Professional					
1	Ability to integrate knowledge and solve complex pharmacy/industrial pharmacy problems in wider or multidisciplinary contexts.				
3	Ability to solve pharmacy problems in new or unfamiliar environments due to incomplete or limited information; to take into account the aspects of social and ethical responsibility.				
4	Ability to clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments in the field of pharmacy to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to those who are studying.				
5	Ability to demonstrate and apply communication skills and fundamental principles of pharmaceutical ethics and deontology in practical activities.				
7	Ability to carry out sanitary and educational work among the population in order to prevent dangerous infectious, viral and parasitic diseases, to promote timely detection and support of adherence to the treatment of these diseases according to their medical and biological characteristics and microbiological features.				
8	Ability to provide rational use and counseling regarding prescription and non-prescription drugs and other				

	products of the pharmacy assortment; pharmaceutical care during the selection and sale of drugs by assessing the risk/benefit ratio, compatibility, taking into account their biopharmaceutical, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and physicochemical characteristics and chemical features, indications/contraindications for use, guided by data on the health condition of a particular patient.				
Special (professional) competencies					
1	Ability to use pharmaceutical terms in the specialist's practice.	*To know*: - 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 writing - 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
2	Ability to use the Latin language during professional activities at the workplace, in administrative health care institutions	*To know*: - professional vocabulary related to specialties of pharmacist and pharmacy clerk - types of pharmaceutical institutions	- 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
3	Ability to effectively use of the Latin language while writing prescriptions.	*To know:* - vocabulary and prescription rules - forms and types of drugs, groups and sources of vitamins in Latin	- to reproduce in writing the terminology related to forms of medicinal products - to write prescriptions	Interpersonal interaction: communication with patients Subject-object interaction: using of educational lexical and grammatical material	Responsibility and individuality
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.	*To know:* - basic norms and rules of behavior in medical universities - civil rights and duties - Hippocratic Oath	- to follow basic rules of behavior and etiquette during Latin classes - to be responsible and show respect - to show empathy and courtesy during the consultation	Interpersonal interaction: communication with students, teachers, colleagues	Responsibility

Program learning outcomes determined by the standard of higher education of the specialty:

1. To possess specialized conceptual knowledge in the field of pharmacy and related fields, taking into account modern scientific achievements; and to be able to apply them in professional activities.
2. To critically understand and analyze scientific and applied problems in the field of pharmacy.
4. To communicate fluently in the state and English languages orally and in writing in order to discuss professional problems and results of activities, to present scientific research and innovative projects.
6. To search for and make effective decisions so that to solve complicated/complex problems of pharmacy personally and based on the results of joint discussion; to formulate the goals of one's own activity and the activity of the staff, taking into account public and industrial interests, the general strategy and existing

limitations; to determine the optimal ways for achieving goals.
7. To analyze the necessary information regarding the development and production of medicinal products, using professional literature, patents, databases and other sources; to systematize, analyze and evaluate it, in particular, using statistical analysis.
9. To formulate, explain, clearly and accurately convey to specialists and non-specialists, including those who are studying, information based on one's own knowledge and professional experience, the main trends in the development of world pharmacy and related industries.

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 writing
- to apply general scientific vocabulary when performing cognitive tasks
- to demonstrate professional knowledge in educational situations
- to interpret the content of pharmaceutical terminology using the state language in specialist's practical activity
- to use Latin pharmaceutical 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:
3 ECTS credits, 90 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	3
2. The Verb. Vocabulary form. The most commonly used verb forms in pharmaceutical terminology. Word-forming elements of the verb origin in the names of drugs.	2	
Total Module 1	***4***	***3***
3. The 1st declension of Nouns. Non-agreed modifier. Preposition.	2	10
4. The 2nd declension of Nouns. The Greek nouns of the 2nd declension.	2	
5. Grammatical categories of the Adjective. Agreed modifier. The Greek equivalents of the 1st, 2nd declension. Adjectives. The Present participle passive.	2	
Total Module 2	***6***	***10***
6. The 3rd declension of Nouns. Masculine gender. The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3rd declension. Names of medicinal products with noun **liquor**.	2	10
7. The 3rd declension of Nouns. Feminine gender. The peculiarities of declension. The feminine Greek equivalents of the 3rd declension.	2	
8. The 3rd declension of Nouns. Neutral gender. The peculiarities of declension. The neutral Greek equivalents of the 3rd declension.	2	
9. The 3rd declension adjectives. The Greek equivalents of the 3rd declension Adjectives. The degrees of comparison of adjectives.	2	
10. The 4th and 5th declension of Nouns. The Greek equivalents of the 4th and 5th declensions.	2	
11. Numerals. Greek particles of numerals in the names of medicines.	2	
Total Module 3	***12***	***10***
12. The Latin Chemical Nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids and oxides.	2	8
13. The Latin Chemical Nomenclature. Names of salts and ethers.	2	

14. Botanic nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanic names. Pharmaceutical terminology	2	
15. The word-forming elements indicating chemical composition of medications. The word-forming elements indicating pharmacological and therapeutic effects of medical substances.	2	
16. Test	2	
Total Module 4	***10***	***8***
17. Prescription. Liquid medical forms.	2	11
18. Prescription. Soft medical forms.	2	
19. Prescription. Solid medical forms.	2	
20. Latin names of homeopathic medicines and the prescriptions for them. The concept of aromatherapy. Phytotherapeutic medicines and herbal remedies.	2	
Total Module 5	***8***	***11***
21. Clinical terminology.Prefixes and suffixes in clinical terminology.	2	3
22. Compound clinical terms.The widespread Greek endings in clinical terminology. Final test.	3	
Total Module 6	***5***	***3***
Total hours 90/3 credits ECTS	**45**	**45**
Test	**Credit**	

4. Thematic plan of lectures: no lectures

5. Thematic plan of practical classes:

№	Theme	Hours
1.	Short history of the Latin language. The alphabet. Vowels and consonants. Pronunciation. Diphthongs. Length and brevity of a syllable. Stress.	2
2.	Grammatical categories of the Verb. The Verb in pharmaceutical terminology.Word-forming elements of the verb origin in the names of drugs.	2
3.	The 1st declension of Nouns. Non-agreed modifier. Preposition.	2
4.	The 2nd declension of Nouns. The Greek nouns of the 2nd declension.	2
5.	Adjective. Agreed modifier. The Greek equivalents of the 1st, 2nd declension. The Present participle passive.	2
6.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3rd declension.	2
7.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. Female gender. Exceptions. Peculiarities of declension.	2

8.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. Neutral gender. Exceptions. Peculiarities of declension	2
9.	Adjectives of the 3rd declension. The degrees of comparison.	2
10.	The 4th and 5th declension of Nouns. The Greek equivalents of the 4th and 5th declensions.	2
11.	Numerals. Greek particles of numerals in the names of medicines.	2
Total (I semester)		**22**
12.	The Latin Chemical Nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids and oxides.	2
13.	The Latin Chemical Nomenclature. Names of salts and ethers.	2
14.	Botanic nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanic names. Pharmaceutical terminology	2
15.	The word-forming elements indicating chemical composition ofmedications. The word-forming elements indicating pharmacological and therapeutic effects of medical substances.	2
16.	Test	2
17.	Prescription. Liquid medical forms.	2
18.	Prescription. Soft medical forms.	2
19.	Prescription. Solid medical forms.	2
20.	Latin names of homeopathic medicinesand the prescriptions for them. The concept of aromatherapy. Phytotherapeutic medicines and herbal remedies.	2
21.	Clinical terminology.Prefixes and suffixes in clinical terminology.	2
22.	Compound clinical terms.The widespread Greek endings in clinicalterminology. Final test.	3
Total (II semester)		**23**
TOTAL		**45**

6. Self-study work

№	Theme	Hours	Type of control
1.	Pandemics: In Antiquity and Beyond. COVID. The alphabet. Vowels and consonants. Pronunciation. Diphthongs. Length and brevity of a syllable. Stress. The Verb in pharmaceutical terminology. Word-forming elements of the verb origin in the names of drugs.	3	Current control in practical classes
2.	Grammatical categories of the noun. Non-agreed modifier. Greek nouns of the 1st declension. Adjectives which characterize medical remedies due to their pharmacological effects. Word-forming elements.	3	
3.	Prescription. Nomenclature of medical remedies. Names of materials and primary processing products. Names of water, ether and alcohol extracts from vegetable materials. Names of medicinal plants in botanical and pharmaceutical terminology.	4	
4.	Names of vitamins and multivitamin combined remedies, names of enzyme and hormonal remedies. Names of vaccines, serums and toxoids. Scientific and trivial names of medicines. Trade names of drugs. Prescriptions.	3	
5.	Peculiarities of the 3rd declension nouns (female gender ending in -sis). Peculiarities of the declension of nouns of neutral gender ending in -ma.	2	
6.	Adjectives of the 3rd declension in botanical and pharmaceutical terminology. The Present Active Participle. Use of degrees of comparison.	3	

7.	The nouns of 4^{th} and 5^{th} declension in pharmaceutical terminology.	2	
8.	Numeral. Latin and Greek word-forming elements in the names of remedies. Prepositions and pronouns in prescriptions.	3	
Total (I semester)		**23**	
9.	Latin chemical nomenclature. Botanical nomenclature. Names of medicinal plants.	4	
10.	The most commonly used pharmaceutical elements in the names of remedies.	4	
11.	Prescription. Liquid, soft and solid medical forms.	4	
12.	The most commonly used Latin terminology in homeopathy.	4	
13.	Aromatology. Cosmetology. Phytotherapeutic remedies.	3	
14.	Word formation by means of Latin and Greek prefixes. Clinical terminology. The most commonly used Greek doublets. The most commonly used prefixes and suffixes in clinical terminology.	3	
Total (II semester)		**22**	
Totally Self-study work		**45**	

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:

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

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 develop the skills of reading and pronouncing Latin vowels, diphthongs, consonants, consonant combinations, digraphs, which are fixed throughout the course of study;
- to know the accent rules;
- to know the grammatical categories of the verb. To be able to determine the stem and conjugation of verbs, form and translate verb forms used in prescriptions;
- to be able to distinguish word-forming elements of verbal origin in the names of medicinal products;
- to know the grammatical categories of nouns, their dictionary form, declensions;
- to translate terms and nomenclature names with non-agreed modifier;
- to know Greek doublets and word-forming elements of nouns and be able to highlight them in the names of drugs;
- to know prepositions; pharmaceutical expressions;
- to know the structure of prescription, and be able to write it; to know prescription rules;
- to know grammatical categories of adjective, Greek doublets and word-forming elements of adjectives and be able to highlight them in the names of remedies;
- to know participles of the past tense of the passive state and participles of the present tense of the active state, and be able to translate them in pharmaceutical terminology;
-to know degrees of comparison of adjectives, and the peculiarities of their use in botanical nomenclature;
- to know the numeral and be able to distinguish its word-forming elements in the names of drugs;
- to know adverbs and pronouns used in prescriptions;
- to know the Latin chemical nomenclature;
- to be able to analyze the structure of the names of medicinal products and to be able to distinguish word-forming elements which indicate their chemical composition, as well as their therapeutic and pharmacological effects
- to know the botanical and pharmaceutical names of plants;
- to be able to write prescriptions for liquid, soft and solid forms and know their abbreviations;
- to know the Latin names of homeopathic medicines and be able to write prescriptions for them;
- to know the most commonly used anatomical terminology in clinical pharmacy and cosmetology;
-to know the structure of clinical terms; to know the most used prefixes and suffixes in clinical terminology.

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

Additional

1. Bugaj M., Bugaj W., Kierczak A. Lingua Latina pharmaceutica. – Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Lekarskie PZWL, 2005. – 512 s.

1. Методичні рекомендації щодо розроблення стандартів вищої освіти. Режим доступу до Веб-сторінки: http://mon.gov.ua/content/Діяльність/Реформа%20освіти/07-metod-rekomendacziyi.doc