

## English-Latin Glossary

### A

abdomen — abdomen, ĩnis n  
abduction — abductio, onis f  
abrasion — abrasio, ōnis f  
abscess — abscessus, us m  
acantholytic, which concerns acantholysis or associated with it — acantholytĭcus, a, um  
acanthoma, neoplasm of spinoua cell of the face — acanthŏma, ātis n  
accessory — accessorius, a, um  
accomodative, which concerns functioning or disorder of accomodation — accomodatĭvud, a, um  
accompanying — comĭtans, ntis  
accurate — certus, a, ua  
acetabulum, cotyloid cavity — acetabŭlum, i n  
acetic — acetĭcus, a, um  
acetylsalicylic — acetylsalicylĭcus, a, um  
acheilia, congenital absence of the lips — acheilia, ae f  
achlorhydria, lack of hydrochloric acid in gastric juice — achlorhydria, ae f  
acid — acĭdum, i n  
acne- inflammation of hair follicle and sebaceous gland — acne, es f  
acoustic, auditory — acustĭcus, a, um; auditĭvus, a, um  
acquired — acquisĭtus, a, um  
acromial, which refers to the acromion — acromiālis, e  
acromion, lateral extension of the scapula crista — acromĭon, i n  
acrophobia, irrational fear of height — acrophobia, ae f  
actinic, relating to the chemically acrive rays of the electromagnetic spectrum — actinĭcus, a, um  
actinomycosis, is f  
actinomycotic, relating to actinomycosis — actinomycotĭcus, a, um  
activity — activĭtas, ātis f  
acuity — acies, ēi f  
acute — acŭtus, a, um; acer, cris, cre  
adamantine, relating to the tooth enamel — adamantĭnus, a, um  
adduction — adductio, ōnis f  
adenosine triphosphate — adenosinetriphŏnsphas, ātis m  
adentia, congenital absence of all or several teeth — adentia, ae f  
adepts, pork fat — adeps suillus  
adhesion — adhaesio, ōnis f  
adhesive, sticky — adhaesĭvus, a, um  
adipous, fatty — adipŏsus, a, um  
aerophobia, irrational fear ofdrafts or fresh air — aĕrophobia, ae f  
aerosol — aĕrosŏlum, i n  
ageusia, the lack of thaste — ageusia, ae f  
aggregated, grouped — aggregātus, a, um  
agoraphobia, irrational fear of open space, wide squares and deserted streets — agoraphobis, ae f  
air — aĕr, aĕris m  
air-containg — aĕrophŏrus, a, um  
akinetic, which refers to the lach of movement, immobility — akinetĭcus, a, um  
akinesia, absence or loss of motion — akinesia, ae f  
albumen — albumen, ĩnis n

alcoholic, spirituous — alcoholīcus, a, um; spirituōsus, a, um  
alien, strange — aliēnus, a, um  
allergic — allergīcus, a, um  
allergy, hypersensitivity caused by specific agent — allergia, ae f  
alveolar — alveolāris, e  
alveolodental, which deals with tooth and dental alveoli — alveolodentālis, e  
alveolus, small pit, little cavity, socket — alveolus, i m  
amaurosis, complete loss of vision without obvious changes in the structure of the eye —  
amaurōsis, is, f  
ameloblast, cylindrical epithelial cell in the innermost layer of the enamel organ - ameloblastīcus, a,  
um  
amidopyrine — amidochlorīdum, i n  
aminocapronic — aminocapronīcus, a, um  
amnion, the inner fetal membrane — amnion, i n  
ampoule — ampūlla, ae f  
amputation, complete removal of a limb or formation, growing out of the body — amputatio, ōnis f  
analgesia, absence of sensibility to pain — analgesia, ae f  
analgesic — analgetīcus, a, um  
analysis — analysīsis, is f  
anamnesis, medical history, medical or psychiatric patient case history with patient's recollections  
— anamnesis, is f  
anatomy, science, dealing with the form and structure of living organisms — anatomia, ae f  
anemia, decreased level of red blood cells — anaemia, ae f  
anesthesia, loss of pain sensation induced by medication or other means — anaesthesia, ae f  
aneurismatic — aneurysmatīcus, a, um  
aneurysm, dilatation of the aorta — aneurysma, ātis n  
angina, inflammation of amygdalae, sore throat — angīna, ae f  
angiognath, person, who has upper jaw wider than lower — anisognāthus, i m  
angiomatosis, pathological condition of the vessels with formation of multiple vascular tumors —  
angimatōsis, is f  
angle — angūlus, i m  
angular — angulāris, e  
anhydrous — anhydrīcus, a, um  
ankylocheilia, fusion of the lips — ankylocheilia, ae f  
ankyloglossia, restriction of tongue movement — ankyloglossia, ae f  
ankylosis, immobility and consolidation of a joint due to disease, injury or surgery — ankylosīsis, is f  
ankylotom, instrument for incision of the tongue frenulum — ankylotomum, i n  
another — alius, alia, aliud  
anserine — anserīnus, a, um  
anterior — anterior, ius  
anterolateral — anterolaterālis, e  
anthrax — anthrax, ācis m  
antiasthmatic — antiasthmaticūcus, a, um  
antibacterial, that kills bacteria — bactericīdus, a, um  
antihemophilic — antihaemophilīcus, a, um  
antitragus, cartilaginous prominence in front of the external opening of the ear — antitrāgus, i m  
antrum — antrum, i n  
aorta — aorta, ae f  
aperture, opening, orifice — apertūra, ae f (opening, beginning that leads into a certain cavity);  
foramen, īnis n (round); hitātus, us m (slit-like aperture); ostium, i n (opening, connecting adjacent  
cavities); porus, i m (auditory opening)  
apex — apex, īcis m

aphagia, inability to swallow — aphagia, ae f  
aphthous, which deals with aphthae, characterized by, or affected by them — apthōsus, a, um  
apical — apicālis, e  
apnea, arrested respiration — apnoë, es f  
aponeurosis, broad sheetlike tendon — aponeurōsis, is f  
apophysis, bony tubercle, process — apophŷsis, is f  
apparatus (device, system of organs) — apparātus, us m  
appendix — appendix, īcis, f  
application — applicatio, ōnis f  
aqueduct, watery — aquōsus, a, um  
arachnoid, irrational fear of spiders — arachnophobia, ae f  
arc, arch — arcus, us m  
arcenite — arsēnis, ītis m  
aromatic — aromatīcus, a, um  
arrector, muscle that raises or makes erect — arrector, ōris m  
arrhythmia, disturbance of heart rhythm — a(r)rhythmia, ae f  
arsenate — arsēnas, ātis m  
arsenious — arsenicōsus, a, um  
arteriole, minute arterial branch — arteriōla, ae f  
artery — arteria, ae f  
articular — articulāris, e  
articulation, joint — articulatio, ōnis f  
artificial — artificiālis, e  
arytenoid — arytenoidēus, a, um  
as fast as possible — citissīme  
ascending — ascendens, ntis  
ascites, abdominal dropsy, accumulation of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity — ascītes, ae m  
ascorbic — ascorbīcus, a, um; ascorbinīcus, a, um  
aseptic — asepticē  
asphyxia, asphyxiation, pathological changes caused by lack of oxygen — asphyxia, ae f  
asthenia, weakness — asthenia, ae f  
asthma — asthma, ātis n  
astraphobia, fear of thunder and lightning — astraphobia, ae f; keraunophobia, ae f  
asymmetry, absence of symmetry, disproportion between two parts of the body — asymmetria, ae f  
atlas, the first cervical vertebra — atlas, ntis m  
atom — atōmus, i f  
atopic, which deals with the atopy — atopīcus, a, um  
atrium — atrīum, i n  
atrophic, which refers to atrophy or characterized it — atrophīcus, a, um  
atrophy, reduction in the bulk of the organ, tissue or cell due to insufficient nutrition — atrophiam  
ae f  
attached, immovable, fixed — affixus, a, um  
augmentation — augmentum, i n  
aura, subjective sensation or motor manifestation preceding nosological episode — aūra, ae f  
auricle — auricūla, ae f  
auricular — auriculāris, e  
autism, divorcement from the outside world — autismus, i m  
autonomous — autonomīcus, a, um  
autopsy, postmortem examination of the body to determine the cause of death — autopsia, ae f  
auxiliary — adjūvans, ntis  
axillary — axillāris, e  
axis — axis, is m

azotemia, an excess of urea and other nitrogenous compounds in the blood — azotaemia, ae f

## B

bacillus — bacillus, i m

back — dorsum, i n

bacteremia, presence of bacteria in blood — bacteriaemia, ae f

bacteriophage — bacteriophagum, i n

bad — malus, a, um

bad breath — foetor, ōris m

baldness — calvities, ēi f

balneotherapy, treatment by baths — balneotherapia, ae f

bare, naked — nudus, a, um

basic carbonate — subcarbōnas, ātis m

basic gallate — subgallas, ātis m

basic sulfate — subsulfas, ātis m

basilar, basal, basic — basilāris, e

basis, base — basis, is f

bath — balnĕum, i n

be, v — sum, esse

be ill, sick v. - doleo, ēre

be silent v. - taceo, ēre

benzoate — benzōas, ātis m

benzoic — benzoicus, a, um

berry — bacca, ae f

best — melior, ius

best, optimal — optimus, a, um

bicarbonate — bicarbōnas, ātis m

biceps (*muscle*) — biceps, ip̄tis

bicuspidal — bicuspidātus, a, um; bicuspidālis, e

bifid — bifidus, a, um

bifurcation, forking — bifurcatio, ōnis f

big — magnus, a, um; major, majus (*paired organs*)

bigeminal, twin — bigemīnus, a, um

bigluconate — biglucōnas, ātis m

bilateral — bilaterālis, e

bile — fel, fellis n; bilis, is f

bilious — fellĕus, a, um; biliālis, e

biopsy, intravital exploratory excision of tissue for microscopic examination — biopsia, ae f

biprognathia — biprognathia, ae f

bird — avis, is f

birthmark, nevus — naevus, i m

bisulfate — bisulfas, ātis m

bitter — amārus, a, um

bizygomatic — bizygomatīcus, a, um

black — niger, gra, grum

blackness, black pigmentation — nigrities, ēi f

bladder — vesīca, ae f

blind — caecus, a, um

blister, bleb, large bulge on the skin containing serous or seropurulent fluid — bulla, ae f

blood — sanguis, ĩnis m; haema, ātis n

blood-spitting, hemoptysis — haemoptoë, es f  
bloody, sanguineous — sanguinëus, a, um  
bloom — floreo, ěre  
body — corpus, ōris n  
bole — bolus, i f; argilla, ae f  
bone — os, ossis n  
bone marrow — medulla ossium  
boric — boricus, a, um  
bradylalia, slow or difficult tongue movement — bradylalia, ae f  
brain membrane — meninx, ngis f; mater, tris f  
branch — ramus, i m  
bregma, junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures on the top of the skull — bregma, ātis n  
bridge — pons, pontis m  
broad, wide — latus, a, um  
bromide — bromidum, i n  
bromous — bromosus, a, um  
bronchial — bronchiālis, e  
bronchiole, fine, thin-walled tubular extension of a bronchus — bronchiolus, i m  
bronchus — bronchus, i m  
buccal — buccālis, e  
buccinators — buccinātors, ōris m  
buccopharyngeal — buccopharyngëus, a, um  
bud — gemma, ae f  
bulb — bulbus, i m  
burnt, roasted, calcined — ustus, a, um  
bursa, bag — bursa, ae f  
butyric (acid) — butyricus, a, um

## C

caecorrhina, bad smell from the nose due to suppuration of the cavity or sinuses — caecorrhina, ae f  
caecostomia, disease of the oral cavity accompanied by unpleasant odor from the mouth —  
caecostomia, ae f  
cadaver, corpse — cadaver, ěris n  
caecum — caecum, i n  
calcaneous, pertaining to the heel bone — calcanëus, a, um  
calculous — calculosus, a, um  
calculus, concretion — calculus, i m  
callous, indurated — callosus, a, um  
camera — caměra, ae f  
canal — canalis, is m  
cancer — cancer, cri m  
cancerogenic, that causes the formation and development of cancer — cancerogenus, a, um;  
cancerogěnes, is  
canine — caninus, a, um  
canned — conservātus, a, um  
capillary — capillāris, e  
capsule — capsula, ae f  
caramel — caramel, mellis n  
carbonic — carbolicus, a, um

carbonate — carbōnas, ātis m  
carbonic — carbonīcus, a, um  
carbuncle, necrotizing infection of skin and subcutaneous tissue, composed of cluster of boils —  
carbuncūlus, i m  
cardiac — cardiācus, a, um  
caries — caries, ēi f  
cariou — cariōsus, a, um  
carotic — carotīcus, a, um  
carotid, which refers to the main artery of the neck — carōtis, itīdis f  
cartilage — cartilāgo, īnis f  
cartilaginous — cartilaginēus, a, um  
caruncle — caruncula, ae f  
cataplasm, poultice — cataplasma, ātis n  
catarrhal, which deals with catarrhal inflammation — catarrhālis, e  
cautiously — caute  
cavernous — cavernōsus, a, um  
cavity — cavum, i n; cavitas, ātis f  
cell — cellūla, ae f  
cellular — cellulāris, e  
cellulitis, diffuse inflammation of loose connective tissue — cellilitis, itīdis f  
cement — caementum, i n  
center — centrum, i n  
central — centrālis, e  
cephalocele, hernia of the brain — cephalocēle, es f  
cerebellum — cerebellum, i n  
cerebral — cerebrālis, e  
cerebrum, the main part of the brain — cerebrum, i n  
cervical — cervicālis, e  
cervix — cervix, īcis f  
chalk — creta, ae f  
chancre — chancre, n  
cheek — bucca, ae f  
cheek-bone — zygōma, ātis n  
cheilon, corner of the mouth — cheilon, i n  
chemical — chemīcus, a, um  
cherub — cherub, n  
cherubism, dysplastic disorder of the mandible, hereditary condition characterized by progressive  
bilateral swelling at the angle of the mandible — cherubismus, i m  
child — infans, ntis m, f  
child, infant, boy — puer, ěri m  
chin — mentum, i, n  
chloride — chlorīdum, i n  
chlorous — chlorōsus, a, um  
choana, the posterior nasal aperture — choāna, ae f  
cholagogic — cholagōgus, a, um  
cholic — cholīcus, a, um  
chondroectodermal, relating to ectodermally derived cartilage — chondroectodermālis, e  
chorion, extraembryonic fetal membrane — chorion, i n  
chromic — chromīcus, a, um  
chronic — chronīcus, a, um  
circle — circūlus, i m  
circular — circulāris, e

circumflex — circumflēxus, a, um  
circumpulpal, surrounding the pulp — circumpulpāris, e; parapulpāris, e  
circumscribed, limited — circumscriptus, a, um  
catrate — citras, ātis m  
clavicle, collarbone — clavicūla, ae f  
clinical — clinīcus, a, um  
closed, congested — clausus, a, um  
coat, tunic, membrane — tunīca, ae f  
coccygeal — coccygēus, a, um  
coccyx — coccyx, ygis, m  
cold — frigīdus, a, um  
colleague — collega, ae m  
collum — collum, i n  
collutory, mouth-wash — collutorium, i n  
colon — colon, i n  
combustion, burn — combustio, ōnis f  
commissure — commissūra, ae f  
common — commūnis, e  
communicant — communicans, ntis  
complex — complexus, us m  
complication — complicatio, ōnis f  
composed, compound — compositus, a, um  
concentrated — concentrātus, a, um  
conrescence of teeth, growing together — concrecentio, ōnis f  
condular — condylāris, e  
cone- shaped — conusoīdeus, a, um  
congestion (arterial blood) — congestio, ōnis f  
conical — conīcus, a, um  
conjunctiva, connective membrane of the eye — conjunctīva, ae f  
conoid — conīcus, a, um  
conservative — conservatīvus, a, um  
conservative-surgical — conservatīvochirurgīcus, a, um  
constitute, decide v. - constitūo, ěre  
constrictor, muscle, that contracts or compresses a part or organ of the body — constrictor, ōnis m  
contact — contactus, a, um  
contracture, motion restriction of the join caused by cicatricial contraction of the skin, tendons, muscle diseases, joints etc. - contractūra, ae f  
cornea — cornea, ae f  
coronadicular — coronadiculāris, e  
corrective, corrigent — corrīgens, ntis  
corrugator, muscle, that causes wrinkling — corrugātor, ōnis m  
cortex, outer layer of an internal organ or body structure — cortex, ĩcis m  
costal — costālis, e  
cough — tussis, is f  
cough v. - tussio, ĩre  
course — cursus, us m; decursus, us m  
cover v. - tego, ěre  
covered with membrane — obductus, a, um  
cream — cremor, ōnis m  
creeping, serpiginous — serpens, ntis  
cremaster, muscle, that raises testicle — cremaster, eris m  
crest, ridge — crista, ae f

cricoids, ring-shaped — cricoidēus, a, um  
critical — criticus, a, um  
crossing, decussation — decussatio, ōnis f  
crown, wreath — corōna, ae f  
crush syndrome — crush-syndromum, i n  
crushing — conquassatio, ōnis f  
crust, scab — crusta, ae f  
crux, crossing, junction — crux, crucis, f  
cryaesthesia, abnormal sensitivity to cold — cryaesthesia, ae f  
crystal — crystallus, i f  
crystalline, transparent as a crystal or similar crystal — crystallīnus, a, um  
crystallizable — crystallisātus, a, um  
cuboid — cuboidēus, a, um  
cusp, point — cuspis, ĩdis f  
cutaneous — cutanēus, a, um  
cuticle, outer thin layer — cuticūla, ae f  
cylindrical — cylindricus, a, um

## D

dark, obscure — fuscus, a, um  
day — dies, ēi m, f  
ducidua (membrane) — decidua, ae f  
deciduous — decidūus, a, um  
declivis — declīve, is n  
decoction — decoctum, i n  
decompensated — decompensātus, a, um  
deep -profundus, a, um  
deferent — defērens, ntis  
deformation — deformatio, ōnis f  
deforming -deformans, ntis  
degeneration, degeneracy — degeneratio, ōnis f  
deltoid — deltoīdēus, a, um  
demineralisation — demineralisatio, ōnis f  
demonstrate, show v. - demonstro, āre  
denote v. - signo, āre  
dental — dentālis, e  
dentate, toothed, cogged — dentātus, a, um  
denticle, calcified mass within the pulp chamber of the tooth — denticūlum, i n  
dentifrice — dentifricus, a, um  
dentin, hard tissue of the tooth — dentīnum, i n  
dentinal — dentinīcus, a, um  
dentist — dentista, ae m  
dentition — dentūra, ae f; series dentium  
dentoalveolar — dentoalveolāris, e  
dentogingival — dentogingivālis, e  
dentomandibular — dentomandibulāris, e  
dentomaxillar, pertaining to the tooth and jaw — dentomaxillāris, e  
denudation — denudatio, ōnis f  
depressor — depressor, ōris m



dermoid, benign growth in the form of cyst — dermoīdum, i n  
descending — descendens, ntis  
designation — designatio, ōnis f  
disinfection — desinfectio, ōnis f  
desquamation, shedding of epithelial elements — desquamatio, ōnis f  
desquamative, which is characterized by flaking — desquamatīvus, a, um  
destruction — destructio, ōnis f  
detoxication, detoxification — detoxicatio, ōnis f  
detrusor, muscle that pushes down — detrūsor, ōris m  
devitalisation, deprivation of vitality — devitalisatio, ōnis f  
dextrolateral — dextrolaterālis, e  
diabetes — diabētes, ae m  
diagnosis — diagnōsis, is f  
diameter — diameter, tri f  
diaphragm — diaphragma, ātis n; phren, phrenis f  
diaphysis, middle portion of the long bone — diaphŷsis, is f  
diastema, congenital space between the central incisors — diastēma, ātis n  
diathesis, constitutional predisposition of the organism to certain diseases or reactions to certain stimuli — diathēsis, is f  
difficult — difficīlis, e  
diffuse — diffūsus, a, um  
digastrics — digastrīcus, a, um; biventer, tra, trum  
digestion — digestio, ōnis f  
digestive — digestorīus, a, um  
diglossia, forked tongue — diglossia, ae f  
dehydrate — dihydras, ātis m  
dihydrochloride — dihydrochlorīdum, i n  
dilaceration, anomaly of teeth, caused by certain injuries, when the tooth root and the crown begin to grow at an angle to each other — dilaceratio, ōnis f  
dilatation — dilatatio, ōnis f  
dilute v. - dilato, āre  
dilute v. - dilūo, ěre  
diluted — dilūtus, a, um  
dioxide — dioxydum, i n  
diphtheria, acute infectious diseases characterized by general intoxication and formation of false membranes on the theoaat mucous layers — diphtheria, ae f  
diploe, spongy bone tissue between two plates of the skull bones — diploë, es f  
disc — discus, i m  
discern, recognize v. - dignosco, ěre  
disconnect, separate v. - dissocio, āre  
disease — morbus, i m  
dislocation — luxatio, ōnis f  
dissemination, spreading of the infectiou agent or tumor cells from the primary lesion — disseminatio, ōnis f  
dissimilar — dissimīlis, e  
dissolve v. - solvo, ěre  
distal — distālis, e  
distal occlusion syn. Stegodontia — stegodontia, ae f  
distilled — destillātus, a, um  
distinguish v. - distingo, ěre  
divide v. - divīdo, ěre  
divided — divīsus, a, u

dose — dosis, is f  
double — duplex, ěis  
dress v. - vestio, ěre  
drink v. - bibo, ěre  
drop, gutta — gutta, ae f  
dropsy, fluid accumulation in any tissue or body cavity — hydrops, ōpis m  
drug, remedy — medicamentum, i n  
dry — siccus, a, um  
duodenum — duoděnum, i n  
dura mater, hard cerebral membrane — pachymeninx, ngis f syn. dura mater  
dusting powder — aspersio, ōnis f  
dysfunction, impairment or abnormality of functioning — dysfunctio, ōnis f  
dysplastic, which affected by dysplasia — dysplastěicus, a, um  
dystopa, abnormal teeth position characterixed by teeth eruption in unusual place — dystopia, ae f  
dystrophic, which refers to dystrophy or characterized by it — dystrophěicus, a, um

## E

ear — auris, is f  
eat v. - edo, ěre  
eburneous, ivory-like — eburněus, a, um  
ectoderm, external germinal leaf — ectoderma, ātis n  
ectopia, position of the organ in unusual place — ectopia, ae f  
eczema — eczěma, ātis n  
eczematous, marked by or resembling eczema — eczematěicus, a, um  
edema — oedema, ātis n  
edge, border — ora, ae f  
efferent, centrifugal — effěrens, ntis  
egogenia, destructive autosuggestion of the patient (fear of medicine, elements of distrust, concerning medicine) — egogenia, ae f  
electrodiagnostics, theory and practice concerning the use of electrical devices with the purpose of diagnosis — electrodiagnostěica, ae f  
electroforesis — electrophorěsis, is f  
elephantiasis — elephantiāsis, is f  
eleventh — undecěmus, a, um  
eminence — eminentia, ae f  
emotional — emotionālis, e  
emulsion — emulsum, i n  
endogenous, caused inside the body — endogěnes, is; endogenus, a, um  
enterosoluble — enterosoluběilis, e  
enteroviral — enterovirālis, e  
entrance — adětus, us m; ostěium, i n  
eosinophilic, of or relating to eosinophil - eosinophilěicus, a, um  
epidermoid, composed of or resembling epidermal tissue — epidermoiděus, a, um  
epilepsy — epilepsia, ae f  
epiphysis, the end of the tubular bone — epiphěsis, is f  
epiploon, greater omentum — epiplŃon, i n  
epithelial — epitheliālis, e  
epulis, tumorlike mass of granulation tissue on the skin or mucous membrane of the oral cavity, resembling brunch of grapes — epŃlis, ědis f

equal — *aequālis*, e; *par*, *paris*  
equally — *ana*  
equator — *aequātor*, *ōris* m  
equilibrium, horizontal position — *aequilibrium*, i n  
erector, muscle that holds up or raises — *erector*, *ōris* m  
erosion — *erosio*, *ōnis* f  
error — *errātum*, i n; *error*, *ōris* m  
erysipelas, rose, infectious skin disease characterized by redness, swelling, fever, pain — *erysipēlas*,  
*ātis* n  
erythematous, relating to or marked by erythema — *erythematōsus*, a, um  
erythrodontia, reddish brown pigmentation of the teeth — *erythrodontia*, ae f  
erythroplakia, red, velvety, plaquelike lesion on the mucous membrane of the mouth, which often  
indicates a precancerous condition — *erythroplakia*, ae f  
ethacrinic — *aethacrinicus*, a, um  
etheric — *aetherēus*, a, um  
ethylendiamintetraacetate — *aethylendiamintetraacētas*, *ātis* m  
ethylic — *aethylicus*, a, um  
eupnea, normal respiration — *eupnoē*, es f  
exacerbation, aggravation — *exacerbatio*, *ōnis* f  
example — *exemplum*, i, n  
example, model — *exemplar*, *āris* n  
exfoliation — *exfoliatio*, *ōnis* f  
exfoliative, which is characterized by flaking — *exfoliativus*, a, um  
exogenous, developed or originating outside the organism — *exogēnes*, is  
exostosis, begin growth on the bone — *exostōsis*, is f  
external — *externus*, a, um; *exterior*, ius  
extirpation, complete removal of the organ or growth — *extirpatio*, *ōnis* f  
extract — *extractum*, i n  
extraction, removal — *extractio*, *ōnis* f  
extralingival, that is not associated with the gums — *extralingivālis*, e  
extremity, limb, end — *extremitas*, *atis* f  
exudate, effusion of fluid due to inflammation — *exsudātum*, i n  
exulceration, ulceration — *exulceratio*, *ōnis* f  
eye — *ocūlus*, i m  
eyelid — *palpēbra*, ae f

## F

facial — *faciālis*, e  
facile, easy — *facīlis*, e  
familial, unifamiliar — *familiāris*, e  
fascia, connective tissue membrane — *fascia*, ae f  
fascicle, small band, bundle — *fascicūlus*, i m  
fat — *adeps*, *īpis* m; *axungia*, ae f  
father — *pater*, *tris* m  
fauces, space between oral cavity and pharynx — *fauces*, ium f  
feed v. - *nutrio*, *īre*  
feel v. - *sentio*, *īre*  
femoral — *femorālis*, e  
fenestra, window — *fenestra*, ae f  
fetus, human embryo from eighth weeks of development to its birth — *f(o)etus*, us m

fever — febris, is f  
fiber, filament — fibra, ae f  
fibroma, benign tumor composed of connective tissue — fibroma, ātis n  
fibromatosis, presence of multiple fibroids — fibromatōsis, is f  
fibrosis, proliferation of fibrous tissue — fibrōsis, is f  
fibrous — fibrōsus, a, um  
fibula, calf-bone, peroneal bone — fibŭla, ae f  
fifth — quintus, a, um  
filiform — filiformis, e  
fill v. - implēo, ēre  
filter v. - filtro, āre  
fimbriate — fimbriātus, a, um  
find v. - reperio, ĩre  
finger — digĭtus, i m  
finish v. - finio, ĩre  
first — primus, a, um  
fissural — fissurālis, e  
fissure — siddŭra, ae f  
fistula, abnormal opening or canal between a hollow organ and body surface — fistŭla, ae f  
fixed, attached — fixus, a, um  
flat — planus, a, um  
flexor, muscle that flexes a joint — flexor, ōris m  
flour — farĭna, ae f  
flower — flos, floris m  
fluctuant, fluctuating — fluctŭans, ntis  
fluoride — fluorĭdum, i n  
fluorosis, chronic fluorine poisoning, which is characterized by the degeneration of tooth enamel, increased fragility and changes in the skeleton — fluorōsis, is f  
focal — focālis, e  
fold — plica, ae f  
folded — plicātus, a, um  
foliate - foliātus, a, um  
folic — folĭcus, a, um  
follicle — follicŭlus, i m  
food -cibus, i m  
foot — pes, pedis m  
forearm — antebrachĭum, i n  
forehead — frons, frontis f  
foreign body — corpus aliĕnum syn. Xenembole, es f  
form — forma, ae f  
form, create v. - formo, āre  
formiate — formias, ātis m  
formic — formicicus, a, um  
fornix, vault, arch — fornix, icis m  
fossa, hollow, pit — fossa, ae f  
fourth — quartus, a, um  
fovea, pit, depression — fovĕa, ae f; foveŏla, ae f  
fracture — fractŭra, ae f  
free — liber, ěra, ěrum  
frenulotomy, incision of the frenulum — frenulotomia, ae f  
frenulum, small bridle — frenŭlum, i n  
frontal — frontālis, e

fruit — fructus, us m  
fungiform, fungoid — fungiformis, e  
furuncle, boil, a painful nodule formed on the skin due to the localized inflammation of the dermis and subcutaneous tissue that surrounds the central crust — furuncŭlus, i m

## G

ganglion, neural node — ganglĭon, i n  
gangrene — gangraena, ae f  
gargarism, gargle, throat-wash — gargarisma, ātis n  
gaseous — gasōsus, a, um  
gastric — gastrĭcus, a, um  
gel — gelum, i n  
gelatinous — gelatinōsus, a, um  
gender, kind, type — genus, ěris n  
generalization — generalisatio, ōnis f  
generalized — generalisātus, a, um  
generate v. - gigno, ěre  
genioglossal — genioglossus, a, um  
geniohyoid — geniohyoiděus, a, um  
geriatrician — geriāter, tri m  
germ — germen, ĩnis n  
giant — gigas, antis m  
gigantocellular — gigantocellŭlaris, e  
gigantomorphic — gigantiformis, e  
gingival — gingivālis, e  
gingivitis, inflammation of the gums — gingivĭtis, itĭdis f  
give, dispense v. - do, āre  
gland — glandŭla, ae f; aden, ěnis m  
glandular — glandulāris, e  
glass, bottle — vitrum, i n  
globule (small pill), blood corpuscle — globŭlus, i m  
glomus — glomus, ěris n  
glossett — glossetta, ae f  
glossobuccal — glossobuccālis, e  
glossoepiglottic — glossoepiglottĭcus, a, um  
glossofacial - glossofaciālis, e  
glossopharyngeal — glossopharyngěus, a, um  
gluconate — glucōnas, atis m  
glutamimic — glutaminĭcus, a, um  
glucemia, presence of glucose in the blood — glykaemia, ae f  
glycerophosphate — glycerophosphas, ātis m  
gnathodynamometria, measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws — gnathodynamometris, ae f  
goiter — struma, ae f  
gomphosis, special type of fibrous joint, in which a conical process is interested into the socket-like portion — gomphōsis, is f  
good — bonus, a, um  
gracile — gracĭlis, e  
grade — gradus, us m  
gram — gramma, ātis n

granule — granŭlum, i n  
granuloma, localized mass of granulation tissue — granulōma, ātis n  
grayness of the hair — canities, ēi f  
great toe — hallux, ūcis m  
greater — major, majus  
greatest, maximum, maximal — maxĭmus, a, um  
grey — cinerĕus, a, um; grisĕus, a, um  
grow v. - cresco, ěre  
gross — grossus, a, um  
gum — gingĭva, ae f  
gustatory — gustatorĭus, a, um  
gyrus — gyrus, i m

## H

haemostatics, substances that arrest bleeding — haemostatĭca, ōrum m  
hair — pilus, i m  
hairy, villous — villōsus, a, um  
halitosis, bad breath — halitōsis, is f  
hand — manus, us f  
hard, firm — durus, a, um  
harm, injure v. - noceo, ěre  
have v. - habeo, ěre  
head, small head — caput, ĭtis n; capitŭlum, i n  
heal v. - sano, āre  
healing — saluber, bris, bre  
health — valetŭdo, ĭnis f; salus, ūtis, f  
healthy- sanus, a, um  
hearing — audĭtus, us m  
heart — cor, cordis n  
heaviness, gravity, severity — molestia, ae f  
heavy, grave — gravis, e; difficĭlis, e  
hemangioma, benign tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels — haemangiōma, ātis n  
hemianopsia, loss of vision in one of the visual field of one or both eyes — hemianopsia, ae f  
hemiazygus — hemiazŷgos  
hemisection, surgical separation of a multirooted tooth from the crown to the furcation with removal of the root or part of a crown — hemisectio, ōnis f  
hemolysis, destruction of red blood cells, accompanied by withdrawal of hemoglobin —  
haemolysis, is f  
hemolytic — haemolytĭcus, a, um  
hemorrhagic, which is accompanied by bleeding or which causes bleeding — haemorrhagĭcus, a, um  
hemostatic — haemostatĭcus, a, um  
hepatic — hepatĭcus, a, um  
herb — herba, ae, f  
hereditary — hereditariŭs, a, um  
hernia — hernia, ae f  
herniotomy, celotomy — herniotomia, ae f  
herpes, skin disease marked by formation of small vesicles in clusters — herpes, ětis m  
herpetiform, resembling herpes or characterized by vesicular rash — herpetiformis, e

herpetophobia, fear of reptiles, snakes and lizards in particular — herpetophobia, ae f  
 heterotopia, presence of tissue in an abnormal location — heterotopia, ae f  
 hiatodontia, open bite — hiatodontia, ae f  
 hiatus, us m  
 higher — superior, ius  
 highmoritis, the inflammation of the maxillary sinus — highmoritis, itīdis f  
 hilus — hilus, i m or hilum, i n  
 hippocamp — hippocampus, i m  
 histogenesis, process of tissue formation — histogenēsis, is f  
 hoarseness — ravis, is f; raucēdo, ĩnis f  
 hollow, sunken — cavus, a, um  
 homogeneous — homogēnes, is; homogenus, a, um  
 honey — mel, mellis n  
 hooked, hook-like — hamātus, , um  
 hooklet, hook-like structure — hamūlus, i m  
 horizontālis, e  
 horn — cornu, us n  
 humidity — humor, ōris m  
 hunger — fames, is f  
 hydrobromis — hydrobromīcus, a, um  
 hydrobromide — hydrobromīdum, i n  
 hydrocarbonate — hydrocarbōnas, ātis m  
 hydrocephalia — hydrocephalia, ae f  
 hydrochloric — hydrochlorīcus, a, um  
 hydrochloride — hydrochlorīdum, i n  
  
 hydrocyanic — hydrocyanīcus, a, um  
 hydrofluoric — hydrofluorīcus, a, um  
 hydrogen carbonate — hydrogencarbōnas, ātis m  
 hydroiodic — hydroiodīcus, a, um  
 hydrophthalmia, dropsy of the eye — hydrophthalmus, i m  
 hydroselenic — hydroselenīcus, a, um  
 hydrosulfuric — hydrosulfurīcus, a, um  
 hydrotartrate — hydrotartras, ātis m  
 hydroxide — hydroxĭdum, i n  
 hylophobia, fear of forest — hylophobia, ae f  
 hyoglossal — hyoglossus, a, um  
 hyperdontia, presence of supernumerary teeth — hyperdentia, ae f  
 hyperglycemia, high concentration of glucose in the blood — hyperglylaemia, ae f  
 hyperkeratotic — hyperkeratotīcus, a, um  
 hyperostosis, diffuse enlargement of the bone — hyperostōsis, is f  
 hypertrophic, which refers to hypertrophy or characterized by it — hypertrophīcus, a, um  
 hypocalcification — hypocalcificatio, ōnis f  
 hypoconus, distolingual protuberance of the upper molar — hypoconus, i m  
 hypophysial, which refers to the pituitary gland — hypophysiālis, e  
 hyposalivation — hyposalivatio, ōnis f  
 hypotensive — hipotensīvus, a, um  
 hypothenar, fleshy eminence on the palm along the ulnar margin — hypothēnar, āris n  
 hypsophobia, fear of height — hypsophobia, ae f

iatrogeny, pathological condition of the patient, due to careless statements or actions of the medical staff — iatrogenia, ae f  
idiopathic, which occurs spontaneously — idiopathĭcus, a, um  
ileum — ilĕum, i n  
ileus, intestinal obstruction — ileus, i m  
immediately — statim  
imperfect, defective, incomplete — imperfectus, a, um  
impregnation — impregnatio, ōnis f  
incipient, initial — incipĭens, ntis  
incising — incisĭvus, a, um  
incisure, notch — incisŭra, ae f  
inclination — inclinatio, ōnis f  
incomplete — incompletus, a, um  
incurable — insanabĭlis, e  
incus, anvil — incus, ūdis f  
infect, contaminate v. - infĭcio, ěre  
infectious — infectiŏsus, a, um  
inferior — inferior, ius  
inflammation — inflammatio, ōnis f  
influenza — influenza, ae f  
infusion — infŭsum, i n  
inguinal — inguinālis, e  
inhalation — inhalatio, ōnis f  
injection — injectio, ōnis f  
inocclusion, abnormality, when the tooth remains in the tickness of the jaw — inocclusio, ōnis f  
instillation, introduction of a liquid (by pouring or injection) drop by drop — instillatio, ōnis f  
insufficiency, failure — insufficientia, ae f  
insultus, attack — insŭltus, us m  
intensive — intensĭvus, a, um  
interalveolar — interalveolāris, e  
interarytenoid — interarytenoidĕus, a, um  
interbrain, thalamic brain — diencephālon, i n  
interdental — interdentalĭs, e  
interglobular — interglobulāris, e  
intermaxillar — intermaxillāris, e  
intermediate — intermediŭs, a, um  
intermittent — intermittens, ntis  
internal — internus, a, um; interior, ius  
interosseous — interossĕus, a, um  
interstitial, which is placed between the parts of the tissue or in its small spaces — interstitiālis, e  
intervertebral — intervertebrālis, e  
intestine — intestĭnum, i n  
intra-articular — intraarticulāris, e  
introduce, enter v. - introduco, ěre  
invagination — invaginatio, ōnis f  
inveterate — inveteratus, a, um  
iodide — iodĭdum, i n  
iodobismath — iodobismŭthas, ātis m  
iris — iris, ĭdis f  
irrigation — irrigatio, ōnis f



irritation — irritatio, ōnis f  
ischadic — ischiadīcus, a, um  
isodontic, having all the teeth of the same size and shape — isodontīcus, a, um  
isotonic — isotonicus, a, um

## J

jugular — jugulāris, e (iugularis, e)  
jugum, depression or ridge connecting two parts — jugum, i n (iugum, i n)  
juice — succus, i m  
juvenile, young — juvenīlis, e (iuvenīlis, e)

## K

keep v. - teneo, ēre  
kion, palate uvula — kion, i n  
knee — genu, us n  
know v. - scio, ĩre

## L

labial — labiālis, e  
labidodontia — labidodontia, ae f syn. orthogenia, ae f  
lacerated, torn — lacer, ěra, ěrum  
lacrimal — lactimālis, e  
lactate — lactas, ātis mlacteal — lactĕus, a, um (syrup); lactīcus, a, um (acid)  
lacuna, small depression, pir, gap — lacūna, ae f  
lambdoid -lambdoidĕus, a, um  
lamina, plate — lamīna, ae f  
large — magnus, a, um  
laryngeal — laryngĕus, a, um  
larynx — larynx, ngis m  
latent, not manifested, concealed — latens, ntis  
lateral — laterālis, e  
law — lex, legis f  
laxative — laxans, ntis  
leaf — folium, i n  
leanness, thinness — macies, ěi f  
learn, teach v. - doceo, ēre  
least, minimal, smallest — minĭmus, a, um  
leave v. - maneo, ēre  
left — sinister, tra, trum  
lemon (attr.) - citricus, a, um  
lens — lens, lentis f  
lentiform, lenticular, lens-shaped — lentiformis, e  
lepidopterophobia syn. Mottephobia, fear of butterflies — lepidopterophobia, ae f

syn. mottephobia, ae f  
 lesion, hurt, damage, injury — laesio, ōnis f  
 lesser — minor, minus  
 lethal — letālis, e  
 leukoplakia — leucoplakia, ae f  
 levator, muscle that elevates an organ or structure — levātor, ōris m  
 lichen — lichen, ěnis m  
 life — vita, ae f  
 ligament — ligamentum, i n  
 lightning — ostrape, es f  
 limb, extremity — membrum, i n  
 line — linĕa, ae f  
 lingual, glossal — linguālis, e  
 lingual-buccal — glossobuccalis, e  
 liniment- linimentum, i n  
 linolic — linolĭcus, a, um  
 lion's face, leontiasis — leontiāsĭs, is f  
 lip — labium, i n  
 liquid — liquor, ōris m  
 listen v. - audio, ĭre  
 lithiasis, formation of concrements — lithiāsĭs, is f  
 litholytica, preparations that dissolve the concrements — litholytĭca, ōrum n, plur. tant. (*remedia*)  
 litholysis, dissplution of concrements internally — litholysis, is f  
 little, small — parvus, a, um  
 live v. - vivo, ěre  
 liver — hepar, ātis n (*man*); jecur, ōris n (*animal, particularly cod liver*)  
 lobe — lobus, i m  
 lobule — lobŭlus, i m  
 local — locālis, e  
 localization, restriction of the pathological process in a certain area — localisatio, ōnis f  
 localized — localisātus, a, um  
 loins, lower back — lumbi, ōrum m, plur.tant  
 longest — longissĭmus, a, um  
 longitudinal — longitudinālis, e  
 low — humĭlis, e  
 lower jaw — mandibŭla, ae f  
 lubricate, grease v. - linio, ĭre  
 lumbar — lumbālis, e  
 lung — pulmo, ōnis m  
 lupus — lupus, i m  
 lymphatic — lymphatĭcus, a, um  
 lysis — lysis, is f  
 lytics — lytĭca, ōrum n, plur.tant (*remedia*)

## M

macule, spot, stain — macŭla, ae f  
 malakoplakia, formation of soft plaques on the mucosa of the hollow organs — malacoplakia, ae f  
 malic — malĭcus, a, um

malignant — malignus, a, um  
mammary gland — mamma, ae f  
man — homo, ĩnis m  
mandibular — mandibulāris, e  
manifest, evident — manifestus, a, um  
manual — manuālis, e  
margin, border, edge — margo, ĩnis m  
marginal — marginālis, e  
marrow — medūlla, ae f  
mass — massa, ae f  
masseter, masticatory muscle — massēter, ěris m  
masticatory — masticātus, a, um (facies)  
mastoid — mastoiděus, a, um  
maxilla, upper jaw — maxĭlla, ae f  
maxillary — maxillāris, e  
measles — morbilli, ōrum, m, plur.tant  
medial — mediālis, e  
median — mediānus, a, um  
medicamentous — medicamentōsus, a, um  
medicinal — medicinālis, e  
megagnathus, person with abnormally large jaws — megagnathus, i m  
melanodontia 0 melanodontia, ae f  
melaoformic — melanoformis, e  
membrane — membrana, ae f  
membranula — membranŭla, ae f  
membranous, membranaceous — membranacěus, a, um  
meningeal, pertaining to meninges — meningěus, a, um  
mental, pertaining to the chin — mentālis, e  
mephenamic — mephenamĭcus, a, um  
mesencephalon, midbrain — mesencephālon, i n  
mesiobuccal, pertaining to or formed by the mesial and buccal surfaces of the tooth or walls of oral cavity — mesiobuccālis, e  
mesiodistal, pertaining to the mesial and distal surfaces of the tooth — mesiodisālis, e  
mesioversion, malposition of a tooth mesial to normal, in an anterior direction following curvature of dental arch — mesioversio, ōnis f  
mesocephalon, midbrain — mesencephālon, i n  
mesoderm, middle germ layer of embryo — mesoderma, ātis n  
metaphysis, is f  
metastases, distant secondary foci of the pathogenic process caused by material displacement (tumor cells, bacteria) form the primary source of disease — metastāses, ium f (*plur.tant.*)  
metastatic — metastaticus, a, um  
method — methōdus, i f  
middle (adj.) - medius, a, um  
middle, middle part — mediānum, i n  
migraine — hemicrania, ae f  
migrant, migratory, wandering — migrans, ntis  
milk — lac, lactis n  
mineral minerālis, e  
mix v. - misceo, ěre  
mixed — mixtus, a, um  
mixture — mixtura, ae f  
mobility — mobilitas, ātis f

molar, which relates to molar tooth — molāris, e  
molecular — moleculāris, e  
molluscum, soft rounded tumor of viral etiology — molluscum, i n  
monocyte, one of the forms of leukocytes — monocytus, i m  
monomorphic — monomorphicus, a, um  
mononucleotide — momonucleotidum, i n  
most acute — acutissimus, a, um  
most slender, the fines — subtilissimus, a, um  
motor — motorius, a, um  
mottephobia, fear of butterflies, moths — mottephobia, ae f; lepidopterophobia, ae f  
mouth — os, oris n  
movable (kidney) — migrans (ren)  
move v. - moveo, ěre  
movement, motio — kiněsis, is f  
mucilage — mucilāgo, ěnis f  
mucinosiis, state with abnormal deposits of mucin of the skin — mucinosiis, is f  
muconecrotic — muconecroticus, a, um  
mucous — mucōsus, a, un  
multicuspid — multicuspidātus, a, um  
multiple — multiplex, ěcis  
muscle — muscūlus, i m  
muscular — musculāris, e  
mycosis, common name of diseases caused by fungi — mycōsis, is f  
mylohyoid — mylohyoiděus, a, um  
myxoma, benign tumor formed by the primitive connective tissue and stroma — myxōma, ātis n

## N

nameless - innominātus, a, um (liněa); anonymus, a, um (vena)  
narcosis, anesthesia — narcōsis, is f  
nasal — nasālis, e  
nasolacrimal — nasolacrimālis, e  
nasopalatine — nasopalatīnus, a, um  
natural — naturālis, e  
nearest, closer — proprior, ius  
nebula, liquid preparation that is used in nebulizer, irrigation — nebūla, ae f  
neck — collum, i n  
necrosis — necrōsis, is f  
needle — acus, us f  
neighbouring — vivīnus, a, um  
neonatal, which refers to the first 28 days of life after birth — neonatālis, e  
nerve — nervus, i m  
network — rete, is n  
neuritis, inflammation of the nerve — neurītis, itīdis f  
neutropenia, reduction of neutrophilic leukocytes — neutropenia, ae f  
newborn — neonātus, i m  
nicotinic — nicotinīcus, a, um  
nitrate — nitras, ātis m  
nitric — nitricus, a, um  
nitrite — nitris, itīs m

nitrous — nitrōsus, a, um  
node — nodus, i m  
noma, water cancer, gangrenous stomatitis — noma, ātis n  
non corrective, non corrigent — noncorrigendus, a, um  
norm — norma, ae f  
nose — nasus, i m  
nostril — naris, is f  
nucleinate — nucleīnas, ātis m  
nucleus — nuclēus, i m  
nuhal, pertaining to the top of the neck — nuchālis, e  
number — numērus, i m  
nutrient, nourishing, providing nutrition — nutricīus, a, um

## O

obex — obex, ĩcis m  
oblique — oblīquus, a, um  
obturatorius, a, um  
occipital — occipitālis, e  
occlusion, relative position of the upper and lower dentition with fullinterdigitation of the antagonists — oclusio, ōnis f  
oculist, ophthalmologist — oculista, ae m  
oculomotor — oculomotorĭus, a, um  
odontoclasia — odontoclasia, ae f  
odontogenesis, the process of dental tissue formation of tooth as a body — odontogenēsis, is f  
odontogenetic, of dental origin, which occurs in the teeth — odontogenēnes, is  
odontoglyph, instrument for denral calculi removal — odontoglyphus, i m  
odontoglyphics, branch of anthropological odontology, studying the variation patterns of the teeth masticatory surfaces — odontoglyphĭca, ae f  
odontolysis, tooth resorption, localized progressive destruction of the teeth — odontolĭsis, is f  
odontophobia, fear of visiting dentists and teeth treatment — odontophobia, ae f  
odontoscopy, methods for describing the features of development and structure of the dental system, used in anthropology — odontoscopia, ae f  
oil — olĕum, i n  
olecranon, bony projection of the ulna at the elbow — olecrānon, i n  
oleic — oleōsus, a, um  
olfactory, pertaining to smell — olfactorĭus, a, um  
open — apertus, a, um  
ophthalmic — ophthalmĭcus, a, um  
opisthocheilia, recession of the lips — opisthocheilia, ae f  
opisthodontia, mesial bite — opisthodontia, ae f  
opisthogenia, condition of facial disharmony in which one or both jaws are posterior to normal — opisthogenia, ae f  
opisthognathia — opisthognathia, ae f  
opposing — oppōnens, ntis  
optical — optĭcus, a, um  
or — seu, sive  
oral — orālis, e

orbicular — orbiculāris, e  
orbit — orbīta, ae f  
organ — orgānon, i n = orgānum, i n  
oronasal — oronasālis, e  
orthogenia, edge-to-edge bite — labidodontia, ae f *syn.* orthogenia, ae f  
osseodental — osseodontālis, e  
osseous, bony — ossēus, a, um  
ossicle, small bone - ossicūlum, i n  
osteomyelitis, inflammation of the bone caused by infection — osteomyelītis, itīdis f  
osteoporosis, abnormal loss of bone density — osteoporōsis, is f  
ovule — ovūlus, i m  
oxide — oxȳdum, i n  
oxybutyrate — oxybutyras, ātis m

## P

pain — dolor, ōris m  
paired — par, paris  
palatal — palatīnus, a, um  
palate — palātum, i n  
palatoglossal — palatoglossus, a, um  
palatomaxillary — palatomaxillāris, e  
palatopharyngeal — palatopharyngēus, a, um  
palatoplasty, plastic reconstruction of the palate — palatoplastīca, ae f *syn.* uranoplastīca, ae f  
palm — palma, ae f  
palmitate — palmītas, ātis m  
palpate *v.* - palpo, āre  
palpebral — palpebrālis, e  
pancreas — pancrēas, atis n  
pandemy, epidemic of unusually large proportions affectig most of the inhabitants at a certain area at the same time — pandemia, ae f  
pantalgia, pain over the whole body — panalgia, ae f  
paper — charta, ae f  
papilla — papīlla, ae f  
papule, nodule — papūla, ae f  
paraffinic — paraffinātus, a, um  
parafunction, function disturbance -parafunctio, ōnis f  
paraganglioma, paraganglion tumor — paragangliōma, ātis n  
parathyroid — parathyreoidēus, a, um  
paratonsillitis, inflammation of the tissue around tonsilis — paratonsillītis, itīdis f  
paranchyma, the main component of the organ — paranchyma, ātis n  
parietal — parietālis, e  
parodontium, teeth supporting apparatus, structures thjat attach the tooth to the dental alveoli — parodontium, i n  
parodontolysis, destruction of periodontal tissues — parodontolysis, is f  
parodontosis, disease of the tooth supporting structures — parodontōsis, is f  
parotic, parotid — parotidēus, a, um  
parotid gland — parōtis, īdis f  
part, portion — pars, partis f  
partial, incomplete — partiālis, e

partly — partim  
passage, channel — meātus, us m  
pasta — pasta, ae f  
patella, knee-cap, knee-pan — patella, ae f  
patellar, rotular — patellāris, e  
pathological bite — occlusio pathologicā  
pathological, pathogenic — pathologicus, a, um  
pediatrician — paediatēr, tri m  
pelvis — pelvis, is f  
pemphigus, skin disease characterized by water blisters on the skin and mucous membrane —  
pemphigus, i m  
pepper — piper, ěris n  
pepper (*adj.*) - piperītus, a, um  
perforating — perfōrans, ntis  
perforation, formation of openings in body parts — perforatio, ōnis f  
periapical, surrounding the apex of the tooth root — periapicālis, e  
pericementum, periodontal ligament — pericaementum, i n  
pericoronaritis, inflammation of the gums around the partially erupted tooth — pericoronarītis, itīdis  
f  
pericoronitis, inflammation of the gums surrounding the tooth crown — pericoronitis, itīdis f  
period — periōdus, i f  
periodontal — periodontālis, e  
periodontium, tissues surrounding tooth, dense connective tissue that fills periodontal space —  
periodontium, i n  
periosteum, connective tissue that covers all bones of the body and contains osteogenic elements —  
periosteum, i n  
peripheric, peripheral, distant from the center or central structures — periphericus, a, um  
permanent — permānens, ntis  
permanganate — permangānas, ātis m  
peroneal, fibular — peron(a)eus, a, um; fibularis, e  
peroxide — peroxyđum, i n  
pessary — pessarium, i n  
petechia, round purple-red spot caused by submucosal hemorrhage — petechia, ae f  
petrooccipital — petrooccipitālis, e  
petrosal, petrous — petrōsus, a, um  
phagocytosis, engulfing and ingestion of foreign bodies such as bacteria or other cells by  
phagocytes — phagocytosis, is f  
phalanx — phalanx, ngis f  
pharmacist — pharmaceuta, ae m  
pharyngeal — pharyngěus, a, um  
pharynx — pharynx, ngis m  
phase — phasis, is f  
phlegmone, spilled purulent inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue — phlegmōne, es f  
phlogistic, inflammatory — phlogisticus, a, um  
phosphate — phosphas, ātis m  
phosphoric — phosphoricus, a, um  
phosphorous — phosphorōsus, a, um  
physiological bite — occlusio physiologicā  
pia mater, soft cerebral membrane — leptomeninx, ngis f *syn.* pia mater  
pill — pilūla, ae f  
place *v.* - loco, āre  
planocellular, relating to or composed of flat cells — planocellulāris, e

plasma, liquid part of the blood — plasma, ātis n  
plaster — emplastrum, i n  
platysma, subcutaneous muscle of the neck — platysma, ātis n  
pleomorphic, referring to variable appearance or morphology — pleomorphus, a, um  
pleura — pleura, ae f  
plexus — plexus, us m  
pneumoconiosis, “dusty lungs” - pneumoconiōsis, is f  
pneumonia — pneumonia, ae f  
polycythemia *syn.* erythremia, increase of blood cells — polycytaemia, ae f *syn.* erythraemia, ae f  
polyodontia, presence of supernumerary teeth — poliodontia, ae f  
popliteal — poplitēus, a, um  
popliteal area — poples, ĭtis m  
porcine — suīllus, a, um  
posterior — posterior, ius  
posterocclusion, placement of the lower jaw arc posterior to the arc of the upper jaw —  
posterocclusio, ōnis f  
posthemorrhagic — posthaemorrhagĭcus, a, um  
postherpetic — postherpetĭcus, a, um  
postoperative — postoperatĭvus, a, um  
pour *v.* - infundo, ěre  
powder — pulvis, ěris m  
powdered — pulverātus, a, um  
precancerosis, precancerous condition — praecancerōsis, is f  
precipitated — praecipitātus, a, um  
preentin — praedentĭnum, i n  
preliminary, previous — praelimināris, e  
premature, precocious — praecox, ōcis  
premolar(tooth) relating to bicuspid tooth — praemolāris, e  
prenatal, preceding birth — praenatālis, e  
preparation — praeparātum, i n  
prepare *v.* - praepāro, āre  
prepared — praeparātus, a, um  
primary, earliest — primariūs, a, um  
prism — prisma, ātis n  
process — processus, us m; appendix, ĭcis f  
prodrome, premonitory symptom — prodrōmus, i m  
progenia, abnormal protrusion of the lower jaw and chin — progenia, ae f  
progressive — progrediens, ntis; progressĭvus, a, um  
prominence, projection — protuberantia, ae f  
prominent, projecting — promĭnens, ntis  
pronator, muscle that effects or assists in pronation — pronātor, ōris m  
proper, personal, one's own — proprius, a, um  
propionic — propionĭcus, a, um  
prosthesis — prothĕsis, is f  
proximal — proximālis, e  
psalidodontia, scissor bite — psalidodontia, ae f *syn.* orthognathia, ae f  
pseudoanodontia, condition in which teeth are developing, but do not erupt — pseudoanodontia, ae f  
pseudomembranous - pseudomembranacĕus, a, um  
psychiatrist — psychiater, tri m  
pterygopalatine — pterygopalatĭnus, a, um  
pterygoid, wing-shaped, aliform — pterygoidĕus, a, um



pterygomandibular — pterygomandibulāris, e  
pubes, lower part of the abdomen — pubes, is f  
pubic — pubicus, a, um  
puerile — puerilis, e  
pulp — pulpa, ae f  
pulpal — pulpāris, e  
pulvinar, prominence on the posterior part of the thalamus of the human brain — pulvīnar, āris n  
pure — purus, a, um  
purgative — purgans, ntis  
purified — purificātus, a, um (water); rectificātus, a, um; depurātus, a, um  
purulent — purulentus, a, um  
pus — pus, puris n  
pustule, pimple — pustūla, ae f  
pyogenic, relating to pus formation — piogēnes, is; pyogenus, a, um  
pyramid — pyrāmis, idis f

## Q

quadriceps, four-headed — quadricēps, cipītis  
quickly — cito

## R

rabies — rabies, ēi f  
racemose — rasemōsus, a, um  
rachidian bulb, lowest section of the brainstem — medulla pblongāta  
radial — radiālis, e  
radial bone — radius, i m  
radical — radicālis, e  
radicular — radiculāris, e  
radiculodental, which refers to the tooth root — rediculodentālis, e  
radioulnar — radioulnāris, e  
ranula, retentive cyst in the mouth floor — ranūla, ae f  
rapid, quick, swift — celer, ěris, ěre  
receive, take v. - recipio, ěre  
recent — recens, ntis  
recess, shallow pouch or pocket — recessus, us m  
recidivating, recurrent repeated — recidīvus, a, um  
rectal — rectālis, e  
rectum — rectum, i n  
red — ruber, bra, brum  
region — regio, ōnis f  
region, district, zone — arĕa, ae f  
rejoice v. - gaudeo, ěre  
remission, reduction or weakening of the symptoms of disease — remissio, ōnis f  
renal — renālis, e  
repeat v. - repĕto, ěre  
replantation, reimplantation — replantatio, ōnis f

reposition, reduction — repositio, ōnis f  
 resection, partial removal of the organ — resectio, ōnis f  
 resorption, absorption -resoptio, ōnis f  
 respiration — respiratio, ōnis f; pnoë, es f  
 rest, repose — quies, ětis f  
 restoration — restauratio, ōnis f  
 restored — reductus, a, um  
 retarded, delayed — serotĭnus, a, um  
 retention, delayed eruption of teeth — retentio, ōnis f  
 retina — retĭna, ae f  
 retrograde — retrogradus, a, um  
 retromandibular — retromandibulĀris, e  
 retropharyngeal — retropharyngĕus, a, um  
 retrovirus — retrovirus, i n  
 reuniens, connecting — reuniĕns, ntis  
 rhabdomyoma, benign tumor derived from striated muscle tissue — rhabdomyōma, ātis n  
 rhachitis, rickets — r(h)achitis, itidis f  
 rhagades, cracks or fissures occurring around the mouth and mucocutaneous junctions — rhagĀdes, um f, plur.tant  
 rheodentography, method used to study functional state of the tooth pulp vessels —  
 rheodentographia, ae f  
 rheography, measuring or recording of fluid flow — rheographia, ae f  
 rheoparodontograohy, method of X-ray examination of parodontium — rheoparodontographia, ae f  
 rhinitis — rhinĭtis, itĭdis f  
 rhizome, rootstock — rhizōma, ātis n  
 rhombencephalon, hindbrain — rhombencephĀlon, i n  
 rhomboidal — rhomboidĕus, a, um  
 rib — costa, ae f  
 right — dexter, tra, trum  
 rigid, inflexible — rigĭdus, a, um  
 root — radix, ĭcis f  
 rotator, muscle that rotates — rotator, ōris m  
 rough, harsh — asper, ěra, ěrum  
 round — teres, ětis; rotundus, a, um

## S

saccule — saccŭlus, i m  
 sacral, or relating to the sacrum — sacrĀlis, e  
 sagittal — sagittĀlis, e  
 salicylate — salicylas, ātis m  
 salicylic — salicylĭcus, a, um  
 saliva — salĭva, ae f; ptyĀlon, i n; sialon, i n  
 salivary — salivatorĭus, a, um  
 salivation — ptyalĭsmus, i m  
 salt — sal, salis n  
 sanitation, healing — sanatio, ōnis f  
 saphanous (*vein*) — saphĕnus, a, un (*vena*)  
 scale — squama, ae f  
 scaphoid, navicular, boat-shaped — scaphoidĕus, a, um

scarlet fever, acute infectious disease caused by hemolytic streptococcus — scarlatīna, ae f  
schindylesis, articulation of the skull bones, characterized by the entrance of the sharp bone edge of one bone between the splintered edges of the other — schindylēsis, is f  
schizophrenia, complex psychopathological process — schizophrenia, ae f  
scissor bite — psalidodontia, ae f *syn.* Orthognathia, ae f  
sclera, outer coat of the eyeball — sclera, ae f  
seahorse — hippocampus, i m  
second — secundus, a, um  
secondary, subordinate — secundariūs, a, um  
sedative — sedatīvus, a, um  
sedatives - sedatīva, ōrum n, plur.tant (*remedia*)  
see, watch v. - video, ēre  
seed, seminal fluid — semen, ĩnis n  
segment — segmentum, i n  
sella, pituitary fossa, turkish saddle — sella, ae f  
semicanal — semicanālis, is m  
semicircular — semicirculāris, e  
semiorbicular — semiorbiculāris, e  
seminal — seminālis, e  
senescence, old age — senectus, ūtis f  
senile — senilis, e  
sense, feeling, sensation — sensus, us m  
sensory — sensorĭus, a, um  
separation — separatio, ōnis f  
sepsis, presence of pathogenic microorganisms or their toxins in blood or tissues — sepsis, is f  
septum, dividing wall, partition — septum, i n  
sequester, necrotic part of any organ — sequestrum, i n  
series, row — series, ēi f  
serous — serōsus, a, um  
serve v. - servio, ĩre  
sesamoid, of or relating to various small bones formed in tendons — sesamoidēus, a, um  
seven — septem  
shank, leg — crus, cruris n  
shell — concha, ae f  
shock — schock, e  
short — brevis, e  
shortening — abbreviatio, ōnis f  
shoulder blade — scapŭla, ae f  
shout v. - shunt, n  
sialadenitis, inflammation of the salivary gland — sialadenitis, itĭdis f  
sialodochitis, inflammation of the salivary gland duct — sialodochĭtis, itĭdis f  
sideropenic, iron deficient — sideropenitĭcus, a, um; sideroprĭvus, a, um  
sigmoid — sigmoidēus, a, um  
similar — simĭlis, e  
simple — simplex, ĩcis  
sinus — sinus, us m  
skeleton — skelĕton, i n = skelĕtum, i n  
skin — cutis, is f; derma, ātis n (*Gr.*)  
skull — cranium, i n  
slender, delicate, slim — tenŭis, e  
smoker — fumator, ōris m  
soap — sapo, ōnis m

soft — mollis, e; pius, a, um (*brain membrane*)  
solitary, alone, single - solitar ius, a, um  
solution — solutio, ōnis f  
solvella — solvella, ae f  
space — spatium, i n  
spansule — spansŭla, ae f  
spatula — spatel, n  
species — species, ěi f  
species, herbal blend — species, ěrum f (plur.tant.)  
sphenoethmoidal — sphenoethmoidālis, e  
sphenoidal — sphenoidālis, e  
sphenomandibular — sphenomandibulāris, e  
sphenomaxillary — sphenomaxillāris, e  
sphenoccipital — sphenoccipitālis, e  
sphenopalatal — sphenopalatīnus, a, um  
sphincter, muscle-contactor — sphincter, ěris m  
spider — arachne, es f  
spinal marrow, spinal cord — medulla spinālis  
spine — spina, ae f  
spinous — spinōsus, a, um  
spirit, alcohol — spirītus, us m  
sponge — spongia, ae f  
spongy — spongiōsus, a, um  
spoon — cochlear, āris n  
spur, spur-like process — calcar, āris n  
spurious, false, not genuine, simulated — spurius, a, um  
squamous, scaly, scalelike — squamōsus, a, um  
square — quadrātus, a, um  
stabilized — stabilisātus, a, um  
stage — stadium, i n  
stairway — scala, ae f  
stapes, stirrup — stapes, ědis m  
staphyle, uvula of the soft palate — staphŷle, es f  
staphylococcic — staphylococcīcus, a, um  
state, condition — status, us m  
stegodontia *syn.* distal occlusion — stegodontia, ae f  
stenodontia, narrow teeth — stenodontia, ae f  
stenosis, narrowing — stenōsis, is f  
sterile — sterīlis, e  
sterilize *v.* - sterilīso, āre  
stomach — gaster, tris f  
stomatologic — stomatologīcus, a, um  
stomatophobia, fear of visiting dentists — stomatophobia, ae f  
strait — rectus, a, um  
strengthen *v.* - munio, ěre  
streptococcic — srteptococcīcus, a, um  
stroma, framework, supporting structure of the organ — stroma, ae f  
strong — fortis, e (*action*)  
study *v.* - studeo, ěre  
styloglossal — styloglossus, a, um  
stylohyoid — stylohyoiděus, a, um  
stylomandibular — stylomandibulāris, e

stylomaxillary, pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and maxilla -stylomaxillāris, e  
 stylopharyngeal — stylopharyngēus, a, um  
 subclavicular — subclaviculāris, e  
 subcutaneous — subcutanēus, a, um  
 subgingivalis — subgingivālis, e  
 subhyoid, infrahyoid — infrahyoidēus, a, um; subhyoidēus, a, um  
 sublingual — sublingualism e (*gland, artery, vein, caruncle (papilla), ganglion, duct, fossa*)  
 subluxation, a partial dislocation — subluxatio, ōnis f  
 submandibular — submandibulālis  
 submucosal — submucōsus, e  
 suboxide — oxydulātus, a, um  
 substance — substantia, ae f  
 succinic — succinīcus, a, um (acid)  
 sugar, honey (adj) — mellītus, a, um  
 sulcus — sulcus, i m  
 sulfuric — sulfurīcus, a, um  
 sulfurous — sulfurōsus, a, um  
 sulphate — sulfas, ātis m  
 sulphide — sulfīdum, i n  
 sulphite — sulfis, ītis m  
 sulphurous — sulfurōsus, a, um  
 superacidity — superaciditas, ātis f  
 superficial — superficiātis, e  
 suppository — suppositorium, i n  
 supradentia, extra teeth, congenital excess of the teeth (*mostly on the upper jaw*) — supradentia, ae f  
 supragingival — supragingivālis, e  
 suprahyoid — suprahyoidēus, a, um  
 supraocclusion, placement surfaces of the teeth are above the level of dentition — supraocclusio, ōnis f  
 suprapubic — suprapubīcus, a, um  
 surface — superficiēs, ēi f  
 surround, encircle v. - cingo, ěre  
 suspend v. - retineo, ěre; sustineo, ěre  
 suspended — retinens, ntis; sustinens, ntis  
 suspension — suspensio, ōnis f  
 suspensory, suspending — suspensorīus, a, um  
 suture — sutūra, ae f (*skull bones*)  
 sweet — dulcis, e  
 synchondrosis, cartilaginous joint creating a union between two immovable bones - synchondrōsis  
 syncope, fainting, swoon — syncō, es f  
 syndesmosis, joining of bones by ligaments or other fibrous tissues — syndesmōsis, is f  
 syndrome, a complex of symptoms — syndrōmum, i n  
 syphilis — syphīlis, īdis f; lues, is f  
 syphilitic — syphilitīcus, a, um  
 syrup — sirūpus, i m  
 system — systēma, ātis n  
 systemic — systematīcus, a, um

## T

tabes — tabes, is f

tablet — tabuletta, ae f  
tail — cauda, ae f  
tailed, caudate — caudātus, a, um  
take, receive v. - sumo, ěre  
tarsus, instep, division of the skeleton, seven tarsal bones of the instep — tarsus, i m  
tartaric — tartaricus, a, um  
taste — gustus, us m  
teacher — magister, tri m  
tear — lacřma, ae f  
teething, dentition — dentitio, ōnis f  
telencephalon, endbrain — telencephālon, i n  
tellurate — tellūras, ātis m  
telluric — telluricus, a, um  
telurite — tellūris, ĩtis m  
tellurous — tellurōsus, a, um  
temporal — temporālis, e  
temporomandibular — temporomandibulāris, e  
tendomuscular — tendomusculāris, e  
tendon — tendo, ĩnis m  
tensor muscle — tensor, ōris m  
tertiary — tertiānus, a, um; tertiarius, a, um  
testicle — testis, is m  
tetanus, lockjaw, acute infectious disease caused by bacillus *Clostridium tetāni* — tetānus, i m  
tetraborate — tetrabōras, ātis m  
thalamus — thalāmus, i m  
thenar eminence, elevation of the thumb — thenar, āris n  
thickened, spissated — spissus, a, um  
thigh — femur, ōris n  
thin — macer, ěra, ěrum  
thing, matter — res, rei f  
third — tertius, a, um  
thirst — sitis, is f  
thoracic, pectoral — pectorālis, e; thoracicus, a, um; thoracālis, e  
thorax, chest — thorax, ācis m  
threshold, boundary, border, edge — limen, ĩnis n  
thrombocytopenia, decrease of platelets in the blood — thrombocytopenia, ae f  
thumb, first finger — pollex, ĩcis m  
thyrohyoid — thyrohyoiděus, a, um  
thyroid — thyr(e)oiděus, a, um  
tibia, shin-bone — tibia, ae f  
tincture — tinctūra, ae f  
tissue, web-like structure — textus, us m; tela, ae f  
tomographia, radiographic technique for making a detailed X-ray image of selected plane section of the body while blurring out the images of other planes — tomographia, ae f  
tongue — lingua, ae f  
tonsil — amygdāla, ae f  
tonsillar — tonsillāris, e  
tooth — dens, dentis m  
toothache — odontalgia, ae f  
“tooth in tooth”, invagination of the tooth - “dens in dente”  
torus, a swelling or bulging projection — torus, i m; agger, ěris m  
total — totālis, e

toxic, poisonous — toxīcus, a, um  
 trachea — trachēa, ae f  
 tract, bundle, path — tractus, us m  
 transposition, congenital displacement of the tooth from its usual place — transpositio, ōnis f  
 transversal — transversus, a, um  
 trapezoid — trapezius, a, um  
 trauma, injury — trauma, ātis n  
 traumatic — traumātīcus, a, um  
 treat, cure v. - curo, āre  
 tree — arbor, ōnis f  
 trema, space between teeth — trena, ātis n  
 triangle, trigone — trigōnum, i n  
 triceps — tricēps, cipītis  
 tricuspidal — tricuspīdālis, e  
 trifurcation, triple branching (teeth, which have three roots) — trifurcatio, ōnis f  
 trigeminal — trigemīnus, a, um  
 trihydrate — trihydras, ātis m  
 trioxide — trioxȳdum, i n  
 triple, threefold — triplex, ĩcis  
 trismus, lockjaw, creaking, tonic spasm of the masticatory muscles — trismus, i m  
 triturated — tritus, a, um  
 trituration — trituration, ōnis f  
 trochanter — trochanter, ēris m  
 trochiscus, lozenge, medicated tablet or troche — trochiscus, i m  
 true — verus, a, um  
 trunk — truncus, i m  
 tuber, knob — tuber, ěris n  
 tubercle, nodule — tubercŭlum, i n  
 tuberculosis — tuberculōsis, is f  
 tuberosity — tuberositas, ātis f  
 tumor — tumor, ōris m  
 turkish - turcīcus, a, um  
 turn v. - verto, ěre  
 twelfth — duodecīmus, a, um  
 twelve — duodēcim  
 tympanic — tympanīcus, a, um  
 tympanum — tympānum, i n

## U

ulcer — ulcus, ěris n  
 ulcerate — ulcerātus, a, um  
 ulcerative — ulcerōsus, a, um  
 ulceronecrotic — ulceronecrotīcus, a, um  
 umbilical — umbilicālis, e  
 umbo, elevation of the tympanic membrane, knob — umbo, ōnis m  
 undivided — indivīsus, a, um  
 unilateral - unilaterālis, e  
 unit-dose syringe, disposable syringe — spritz-tubulus, i m  
 unpaired — impar, āris

upper arm — brachĭum, i n  
urachus, urinary duct — urāchus, i m  
uremia, severe intoxication due to renal failure — uraemia, ae f  
ureter — urēter, ēris m  
urogenital — urogenitālis, e  
use v. - adhibeo, ēre  
use, utilization — usus, us m  
useful — utilis, e  
uterus, womb — utērus, i m  
utilization, use — usus, us m

## V

vagina — vagĭna, ae f  
vaginal — vaginālis, e  
vague — vagus, a, um (*nerve*)  
vallate, having a wall or rim, spindle-shaped — valliformis, e  
vallate, rim-shaped — vallātus, a, um (*papilla*)  
vallecula, depression — vallecŭla, ae f  
valporic — valporĭcus, a, um  
veil — velum, i n  
vein — vena, ae f  
venous — venōsus, a, um  
venter — venter, tris m  
ventricle — ventricŭlus, i m  
ventricular — ventriculāris, e  
vernal, of or occurring in spring — vernālis, e  
vertebra — vertēbra, ae f  
vertebral — vertebrālis, e  
vertical — verticālis, e  
vesicular — vesiculāris, e  
vessel — vas, vasis n  
vestibular — vestibulāris, e  
vestibule — vestibŭlum, i n  
vestibuloplasty — vestibuloplastĭca, ae f  
viral — virālis, e  
virus — virus, i n  
viscera, internals — viscēra, um n (plur.tant.)  
volar, pertaining to the sole or palm — volāris, e  
volatile, evaporating rapidly — volatĭlis, e  
volvulus — volvŭlus, i m  
vomer, bone forming part of the nasal septum — vomer, ěris m

## W

wall — paries, ětis m  
warty — verrucōsus, a, um



water — aqua, ae f  
 water cancer, syn. noma — cancer aquatīcus syn. noma, ātis, n  
 waters, mineral and other sources — aquae, ārum f (plur.tant.)  
 waxy — cerātus, a, um  
 wet — humīdus, a, um  
 white — alba, a, um; albīdus, a, um (*macūla*)  
 whooping-cough — pertussis, is f  
 widest — latissīmus, a, um  
 width, breadth — latitūdo, ĩnis f  
 win v. - vinco, ěre  
 wing, ala — ala, ae f  
 wisdom — sapientia, ae f  
 work v. - labōro, āre  
 worse — peior, ius  
 worst — pessīmus, a, um  
 write v. - scribo, ěre

## X

xanthoma, tumor, composed of lipid-laden foam cells, containing cytoplasmic lipid material —  
 xanthoma, ātis n

## Y

yellow — flavus, a, um (ligamentum); luteus, a, um (corpus)  
 youth — iuventus, ūtis f

## Z

zone, belt-like structure, girdle — zona, ae f  
 zygomatic — zygomatīcus, a, um  
 zygomaticotemporal — zygomaticotemporālis, e

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