



## Latin Language and Medical Terminology

<b>1. General Information</b>	
<b>Faculty</b>	Faculty of Foreign Students
<b>Programme</b>	22 Healthcare, 222 Dental Studies, the second (master) level of higher education
<b>Subject</b>	The Latin Language and Medical Terminology, OK 4
<b>Department</b>	Department of Latin and Foreign Languages 70010, Lviv, 69 Pekarska +3803222755866 <a href="mailto:kaf_latinlang@meduniv.lviv.ua">kaf_latinlang@meduniv.lviv.ua</a>
<b>Head of the Department</b>	Pavlo Sodomora, DSc - <a href="mailto:pavlosodom@gmail.com">pavlosodom@gmail.com</a>
<b>Year</b>	1
<b>Semester</b>	1 — 2 semesters
<b>Type of the Subject</b>	Obligatory
<b>Professors</b>	1. Pavlo Sodomora, <a href="mailto:pavlosodom@gmail.com">pavlosodom@gmail.com</a> 2. Marta Tsuper, <a href="mailto:mhnatyshak@gmail.com">mhnatyshak@gmail.com</a> 3. Oksana Mylyk, <a href="mailto:oxana.mylyk@gmail.com">oxana.mylyk@gmail.com</a> 4. Olena Pushkina, <a href="mailto:alanpushkin6@gmail.com">alanpushkin6@gmail.com</a>
<b>Erasmus</b>	No
<b>Responsible for Syllabus</b>	Prof. Pavlo Sodomora, DSc
<b>Credits ECTS</b>	3
<b>Hours</b>	Total — 90 h; Practical classes – 45 h; Individual work – 45 h
<b>Language of Instruction</b>	English
<b>Consultations</b>	According to the schedule
<b>2. Brief review of the subject</b>	

As well as medicine, along with other scientific disciplines, started its development in ancient Greece, the basics of terminology are partially of Greek origin. In terms of medicine, Greek vocabulary is present in the clinical part of terminology, as well as clinics, i.e. treating, curing and healing, was the primary goal of ancient physicians. And only later, with the flow of time, when Latin had become the language of science, anatomy started its development as part of medicine. Due to the secondary position of anatomy in terms of developing, almost 99.9 percent of anatomical terms are of Latin origin. However, anatomy in terms of studying precedes clinics, as well as physician is supposed to know what to cut well before cutting. This is why the division between clinical and anatomical terminology is rooted in Greek and Latin languages respectively. Since medical terminology is rooted in Greek and Latin, it's important to familiarize yourself with a few basic components of these two languages. This includes the way medical terms are formed and their components. Identifying the word root (generally located in the middle), prefix (before the word root), suffix (found at the end of the word) and combining form will provide you with a solid foundation.

### **3. Aim of the Subject**

The aim of the study is to obtain the knowledge of Greek, Latin, and English medical terminology and to review the material of professional matters; to form the ability of applying obtained skills in further studying at higher medical educational institutions and at a future work-placing; to develop and train basic lexical and grammatical skills required for the effective performance during the Medical Licensing Examination STEP 1 and the exam in English as the part of State Qualification Examination. Thus, practical classes are directed at learning fundamental terminology based on the original medical terms; developing skills of effective reading and listening comprehension as well as translation skills; practicing oral and written communication skills. Medical students are recommended to take notes of explained matters, complete written tasks, make reports, perform translation activities, participate in discussions etc.

### **4. Preliminary requirements**

Normally the transition from a spoken to an extinct language occurs when a language undergoes language death by being directly replaced by a different one. For example, many Native American languages were replaced by English, French, Portuguese, or Dutch as a result of colonization. In contrast to an extinct language, which no longer has any speakers, or any written use, a historical language may remain in use as a literary or liturgical language long after it ceases to be spoken as a native language. Such languages are sometimes also referred to as "dead languages", but more typically as classical languages. The most prominent Western example of such a language is Latin. But despite being called a "dead" language, Latin still serves as the basis for all scientific terminology, including medical.

5. Results of the Course		
Results		
Code	Results	Matrix of competencies
<b>ИПН 2</b>	To collect information about the patient's general condition, to evaluate the patient's psychomotor and physical development, and the state of the maxillofacial organs; and to evaluate information about the diagnosis in accordance with the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.	<b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. <b>3K 2</b> Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity <b>3K 3.</b> Ability to apply knowledge in practical activities. <b>3K 4.</b> Ability to communicate in the national language in both oral and written forms. <b>3K 5.</b> Ability to communicate in English. <b>3K 6.</b> Skills in using information and communication technologies. <b>3K 7.</b> Ability to search and analyze information from various sources. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible. <b>ФК 1.</b> Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. <b>ФК 2.</b> Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research. <b>ФК 14.</b> Ability to maintain normative medical documents. <b>ФК 15.</b> Processing of state, social and medical information.
<b>ИПН 14</b>	To analyze and evaluate government, social and medical information using standard approaches and computer information technologies.	<b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. <b>3K 2</b> Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity <b>3K 3.</b> Ability to apply knowledge in practical activities. <b>3K 4.</b> Ability to communicate in the national language in both oral and written forms. <b>3K 5.</b> Ability to communicate in English. <b>3K 6.</b> Skills in using information and communication technologies. <b>3K 7.</b> Ability to search and analyze information from various sources. <b>3K 8.</b> Ability to adapt and act in a new situation. <b>3K 9.</b> Ability to identify, pose and solve problems. <b>3K 10.</b> Ability to be critical and self-critical. <b>3K 11.</b> Ability to work in a team. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible. <b>ФК 15.</b> Processing of state, social and medical information.

<b>ІІPH 16</b>	<p>To set goals and determine the structure of personal activity based on the result of the analysis of certain social and personal needs.</p>	<p><b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.  <b>3K 3.</b> Ability to apply knowledge in practical activities.  <b>3K 6.</b> Skills in using information and communication technologies.  <b>3K 7.</b> Ability to search and analyze information from various sources.  <b>3K 8.</b> Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.  <b>3K 9.</b> Ability to identify, pose and solve problems.  <b>3K 10.</b> Ability to be critical and self-critical.  <b>3K 11.</b> Ability to work in a team.  <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible.  <b>3K 14.</b> 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.  <b>3K 15.</b> Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology; to use various types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.  <b>ΦK 15.</b> Processing of state, social and medical information.</p>
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<b>ІPH 17</b>	To lead a healthy lifestyle, use self-regulation and self-control techniques.	<b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. <b>3K 8.</b> Ability to adapt and act in a new situation. <b>3K 9.</b> Ability to identify, pose and solve problems. <b>3K 10.</b> Ability to be critical and self-critical. <b>3K 11.</b> Ability to work in a team. <b>3K 12.</b> Efforts to preserve the environment. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible. <b>3K 15.</b>
<b>ІPH 18</b>	To be aware of civil rights, freedoms and duties, to raise the general educational cultural level.	<b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. <b>3K 10.</b> Ability to be critical and self-critical. <b>3K 12.</b> Efforts to preserve the environment. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible. <b>3K 14.</b> 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. <b>3K 15.</b> Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology; to use various types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle.
<b>ІPH 19</b>	To comply with the standards of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.	<b>3K 1.</b> Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible.

<b>ІPH 20</b>	To organize the necessary level of individual safety (i.e. own and the persons one cares about) in case of the occurrence of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.	<b>3K 8.</b> Ability to adapt and act in a new situation. <b>3K 10.</b> Ability to be critical and self-critical. <b>3K 12.</b> Efforts to preserve the environment. <b>3K 13.</b> Ability to act consciously and be socially responsible.
<b><i>To know:</i></b>		
<b>3H-1</b>	Professional Latin and Greek vocabularies in order to be able to use it	

<b>3H-2</b>	Practical aspects of grammar and vocabulary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nouns.</li> <li>2. adjectives</li> <li>3. greek words and particles</li> <li>4. word combinations</li> <li>5. formation of clinical phrases</li> <li>6. diagnoses and their translation</li> <li>7. greek words in diagnoses</li> <li>8. greek suffixes</li> <li>9. greek prefixes</li> <li>10. greek word-forming elements</li> <li>11. latin prefixes and suffixes</li> <li>12. cases and their usage</li> <li>13. anatomical terminology in use</li> <li>14. clinical terminology in use</li> </ol>
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<b>3H-3</b>	Main word combinations
<b>3H-4</b>	Rules for word combinations
<b>3H-5</b>	Greek and Latin vocabulary

<b>3H-6</b>	Translation of latin and greek phrases
<b>3H-7</b>	Textual approach to learning
<b>3H-8</b>	Understanding of medical terminology
<b>3H-9</b>	Medication forms
<b>3H-10</b>	Clinical terminology and diagnoses
<b>3H-11</b>	Latin and Greek vocabulary
<b>3H-12</b>	Professional communication
<b>3H-13</b>	Communication with patients via explanation
<b>3H-14</b>	New technologies and ancient languages
<b>3H-15</b>	New technologies and medical research (Greek and Latin words)
<b>YM-1</b>	To explain medical phrases
<b>YM-2</b>	To compile medical phrases
<b>YM-3</b>	To differentiate medical phrases
<b>YM-4</b>	To know word-forming elements
<b>YM-5</b>	To know Greek words and particles

<b>YМ-6</b>	To translate phrases vice versa
<b>YМ-7</b>	To use professional literature
<b>YМ-8</b>	To use medical phrases
<b>YМ-9</b>	To understand medical phrases
<b>YМ-10</b>	To use medical terminology
<b>YМ-11</b>	To analyze medical terminology
<b>YМ-12</b>	To use medical terminology properly and correctly
<b>YМ-13</b>	To use medical terminology in accordance with requirements
<b>YМ-14</b>	To use medical terminology during practical exercises
<b>YМ-15</b>	To use medical terminology in the process of communication
<b>YМ-16</b>	To use medical terminology in accordance with ethical regulations
<b>YМ-17</b>	To understand medical terminology in researches and articles
<b>YМ-18</b>	To use new methods of communication
<b>YМ-19</b>	To use medical journals
<b>YМ-20</b>	To compile scientific report
<b>YМ-21</b>	To attend medical conferences
<b>YМ-22</b>	To use electronic resources during reports
<b>YМ-23</b>	To use new technologies in research
<b>YМ-24</b>	To use recommended sources for research
<b>YМ-25</b>	To use website and required exercises
<b>YМ-26</b>	To use webmail
<b>YМ-27</b>	To use appropriate sources for communication and learning
<b>K-1</b>	To use medical terminology for scientific research
<b>AB-1</b>	To be responsible for using terminology
<b>6. Course content</b>	

<b>course</b>	Practical classes	
<b>classes</b>	45 hours	groups
<b>lectures</b>	-	
<b>practical</b>	45	
<b>individual</b>	45	

Code	topic	content	code
II-1	Introduction to the course. COVID. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, diphthongs and consonants. Latin alphabet. Length and brevity of a syllable. Stress	Short history of the Latin language. The alphabet. Vowels and consonants. Pronunciation. Diphthongs.	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-2	Review of the Latin Nouns. Declensions. Formation of anatomical terms (SnSg).	Grammatical categories of gender, number, case, five cases and vocabulary form of noun. Determining the basis. Formation of anatomical and histological terms according to the SnSg scheme. Translation of terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-3	Review of the Latin Adjectives. Two groups. Formation of anatomical terms (SnAn). The 1st and 2nd declension. Adjectives. Past Participle Passive	Gender, number and two groups of adjectives. Vocabulary form. Formation of anatomical and histological terms according to the SnAn scheme. Past Participle Passive. Translation of terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1

II-4	The 1st declension of Nouns. The Greek Nouns of the 1st declension. Prepositions	The 1st declension. Translation of terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Vocabulary form of Greek nouns. Vocabulary: constant expressions, suffixes. Use of prepositions Acc. and Abl. in medical terminology. Practical exercises	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-5	The 2nd declension of Nouns. The masculine and neutral genders.	The 2nd declension. Translation of terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Vocabulary: constant expressions, suffixes. Exceptions to the rules of gender. Practical exercises	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-6	The 3rd declension of Nouns.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. Agreeing nouns of 3rd declension with adjectives of I-II declension. Lexical minimum	3H-1 – 3H-15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1

II-7	The 3rd declension of Nouns. Masculine gender.	Relevant grammatical material. Exceptions. Constant expressions. Vocabulary. Translation of anatomical and histological terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa	3H-1–3H-15
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II-8	The 3rd declination of Nouns. Feminine gender. The peculiarities of declination.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. Female gender. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Peculiarities of declension. Relevant grammatical material. Translation of anatomical and histological terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa	Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1  AB-1
II-9	The 3rd declination of Nouns. Neutral gender. The peculiarities of declination.	Nouns of the 3rd declension. Neutral gender. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Constant expressions. Peculiarities of declension. Relevant grammatical material. Translation of anatomical and histological terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-10	The 3rd declination adjectives. The Present Participle Active. Degrees of comparison.	Agreeing adjectives of the 3rd declension with nouns. The use of PPA in anatomical terminology. Degrees of comparison. Vocabulary. Translation of anatomical and histological terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28  K-1 AB-1
II-11	The 4th and 5th declination of Nouns.	Nouns of the 4th and 5th declension. Exceptions. Vocabulary. Relevant grammar material. Translation of anatomical and histological terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-12	Clinical terminology. Greek particles of the 1st declension of nouns.	Clinical terminology. Types and structure of clinical terms. Greek doublets. Final elements. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-13	Greek particles of the 2nd declension of nouns.	The Greek equivalents and suffixes of the 2nd declension. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-14	Greek particles of the 1st and the 2nd declension of adjectives. Greek particles of the 3rd declension of adjectives.	The Greek equivalents of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd declension Adjectives. The Present participle passive. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-15	Greek particles of the 3rd declension of nouns. Male gender.	The masculine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-16	Greek particles of the 3rd declension of nouns. Female gender. Suffixes –itis; osis; iasis.	The feminine Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The suffixes –itis; ōsis; iasis. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1

II-17	Greek particles of the 3rd declension of nouns. Neutral gender. Suffixes –oma; -ema.	The neutral Greek equivalents of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> declension. The Greek suffixes of the 3rd declension. The suffixes –oma; ema. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum.	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-18	Greek particles of the 4th and 5th declensions of nouns.	The Greek equivalents of the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> declensions. Translation of clinical terms from Latin into Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-19	Latin and Greek prefixes. Numerals as prefixes.	Relevant grammar material. Latin and Greek prefixes. Numerals as prefixes in clinical terms. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-20	The Latin Chemical Nomenclature.	Relevant grammar material. The Latin Chemical Nomenclature. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-21	Pharmaceutical terminology. Botanic nomenclature	Relevant grammar material. Pharmaceutical terminology. Botanic nomenclature. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
II-22	Prescription. General information.	Relevant grammar material. The prescription. General information. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-1	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnSg scheme.	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnSg scheme. Relevant grammar material. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-2	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnAn scheme.	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnAn scheme. Relevant grammar material. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-3	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnSg and SnAn schemes.	Anatomical and histological terms according to the SnSg and SnAn schemes. Relevant grammar material. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-4	Structure of clinical terms.	Structure of clinical terms. Relevant grammar material. Translation of clinical terms from Latin to Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-5	Prefixes and suffixes in clinical terms.	Relevant grammatical material. Adverbs, pronouns, numerals as a constituent part of composite terms. Translation of clinical terms from Latin to Ukrainian and vice versa. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 Y <sub>M</sub> -1 – Y <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1

CPC-6	Structure of diagnoses and their translation.	Relevant grammar material. Structure of polynomial diagnoses and their translation. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 У <sub>M</sub> -1 – У <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1
CPC-7	Prescription. Structure.	Relevant grammar material. Liquid, soft and solid medical forms. Lexical minimum	3 <sub>H</sub> -1 – 3 <sub>H</sub> -15 У <sub>M</sub> -1 – У <sub>M</sub> 28 K-1 AB-1

### 8. Methods of control:

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

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

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

5

4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала	4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала	4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала	4 - бальна шкала	200 - бальна шкала
5,00	200	4,45	178	3,90	156	3,35	134
4,98	199	4,43	177	3,88	155	3,33	133
4,95	198	4,40	176	3,85	154	3,30	132

4,93	197	4,38	175	3,83	153	3,28	131
4,90	196	4,35	174	3,80	152	3,25	130
4,88	195	4,33	173	3,78	151	3,23	129
4,85	194	4,30	172	3,75	150	3,20	128
4,83	193	4,28	171	3,73	149	3,18	127
4,80	192	4,25	170	3,70	148	3,15	126
4,78	191	4,23	169	3,68	147	3,13	125
4,75	190	4,20	168	3,65	146	3,10	124
4,73	189	4,18	167	3,63	145	3,08	123
4,70	188	4,15	166	3,60	144	3,05	122
4,68	187	4,13	165	3,58	143	3,03	121
4,65	186	4,10	164	3,55	142	3,00	120
4,63	185	4,08	163	3,53	141	> 3	Not enough
4,60	184	4,05	162	3,50	140		
4,58	183	4,03	161	3,48	139		
4,55	182	4,00	160	3,45	138		
4,53	181	3,98	159	3,43	137		
4,50	180	3,95	158	3,40	136		
4,48	179	3,92	157	3,38	135		

## Recommended sources of information

### Basic

1. English for Professional Purposes: Medicine: textbook / O.O. Pisotska, I.V. Znamenska, V.G. Kostenko, O.M. Bieliaieva. — Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. — 368 p.
2. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / Л.Ю.Смольська, П.А.Содомора та ін. — К.: ВCB “Медицина”, 2010. — 400 с.
3. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics : textbook / L. Smolska, P.Sodomora et al. - Kyiv : AUS Medicine, 2018. - 450 p.
4. Latin Language for Students of Dental Faculties : textbook / O. Belajeva, L.Smolska, P.Sodomora et al. - Kyiv : AUS Medicine, 2018. - 488 p.
5. English for Dentistry Students (Step 1: Anatomy) – Ed. By P.Sodomora. - Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, 2019. - 102 p.
6. Kuchumova N. V., Manyuk L. V., Vasylenko O. H. English for Medical Students. Step 1: Anatomy: Textbook / N. V. Kuchumova, L. V. Manyuk, O. H. Vasylenko; edited by P. A. Sodomora. – Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, 2019. – 91 p
7. English for Medical Students (Step 1: Anatomy) – Ed. By P.Sodomora. - Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, 2019. - 91 p.
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