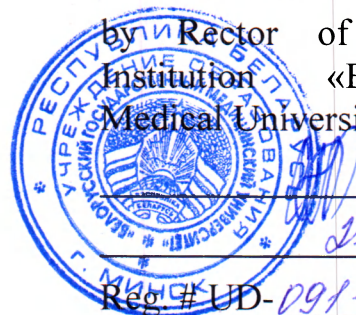


MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
Educational Institution
BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED



by Rector of the Educational Institution «Belarusian State Medical University»

S.P.Rubnikovich

24.06.2023

Reg # UD-091-004/2324 edu.

**Контрольный
экземпляр**

LATIN LANGUAGE

**Curriculum of the educational institution
in the academic discipline for the specialty**

7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»

Curriculum is based on the educational program «Latin Language», approved 27.06.2023, registration # УД-091-004/2324/уч.; on the educational plan in the specialty 7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine», approved 17.05.2023, registration # 7-07-0911-01/2324/mf.

COMPILERS:

N.A.Kruhlik, Head of the Latin Language Department of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University», Ph.D., PhD, Associate Professor;

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RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

by the Department of the Latin Language of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 10 of 18.05.2023);

by the Scientific and Methodological Council of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University»
(protocol # 6 of 27.06.2023)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

«Latin Language» is an academic discipline of the Linguistic Module which contains systematized scientific knowledge about the rules of education and use of Latin anatomical, histological, embryological, biological, microbiological, pharmaceutical terminology.

The aim of the discipline «Latin Language» is the formation of universal competence for the designation of concepts in three subsystems of medical terminology (anatomical and histological, clinical and pharmaceutical) in the study of academic disciplines, as well as in professional and scientific activities.

The objectives of the discipline «Latin Language» are to form students' scientific knowledge about:

word formation, rules and mechanisms of formation of typical models of Latin terms;

pronunciation when using Greek-Latin medical terminology;

manifestations of typical grammatical features of Latin parts of speech for recognizing the grammatical structure of the term and determining its meaning;

skills and abilities required for:

translation, analysis, construction of professional biological one-word and multi-word terms;

registration of the Latin part of the doctor's prescription, the use of special Latin terminology.

The knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the study of the academic discipline «Latin Language» are necessary for the successful mastering of the following modules: «Morphological Module», «Biomedical Module # 2», «Therapy Module #3».

Studying the educational discipline «Latin Language» should ensure the formation of students' universal competence:

UC. Use knowledge of word formation and pronunciation when applying Greek-Latin medical terminology.

As a result of studying the discipline «Latin Language» the student should know:

grammar elements (declension system, matching adjectives with nouns, preposition management, verb conjugation);

methods and means of word formation of Latin names of medicines;

fundamentals of Latin biological nomenclature, general principles of the formation of uninominal names;

be able to:

navigate the grammatical material necessary to understand biological nomenclatures;

name objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures;

translate, analyze and construct professionally biological one-word and multi-word Latin terms;

master:

grammatical material and the basics of Latin biological, microbiological, cytological terminology that allows you to read doctor's prescriptions in Latin; skills of system and comparative analysis; research skills.

Total number of hours for the study of the discipline is 160 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: practical classes - 72 hours, student independent work (self-study) – 88 hours.

Intermediate assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of a graded credit (2 semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

**ALLOCATION OF ACADEMIC TIME
ACCORDING TO SEMESTERS OF STUDY**

Code, name of the specialty	semester	Number of academic hours						Form of intermediate assessment
		total	in-class	including			out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures (including supervised independent work)	supervised student independent work	practical classes		
7-07-0911-01 «General Medicine»	1	80	38	-	-	38	42	-
	2	80	34	-	-	34	46	graded credit
		160	72	-	-	72	88	

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours
	practical
1. Phonetic fundamentals of the Latin Language	4
1.1. Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations	2
1.2. Accent rules	2
2. Grammar fundamentals of the Latin Language	28
2.1. The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term	2
2.2. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1-3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns	2
2.3. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns	2
2.4. The verb and the use of its forms in medical terminology. Present and past participles	2
2.5. The endings of masculine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2
2.6. Latin names of muscles by their functions	2
2.7. The endings of feminine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2
2.8. The endings of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2
2.9. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis	2
2.10. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis	2
2.11. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus	2
2.12. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus	2
2.13. Latin and Greek prefixes in anatomical and histological terminology	2
2.14. Translation of anatomical and histological terms	2
3. Pharmaceutical terminology	18
3.1. Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms	2

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours
	practical
3.2. The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription)	2
3.3. Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription	2
3.4. The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms	2
3.5. Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements)	2
3.6. Latin names of salts	2
3.7. Abbreviations in doctor's prescriptions. Names of vitamins	2
3.8. Systematization of frequency segments	2
3.9. Translation of pharmaceutical terms and doctor's prescriptions	2
4. Clinical terminology	22
4.1. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment	2
4.2. Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions	2
4.3. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm in anatomical and histological structures and physiological processes	2
4.4. Names of inflammatory diseases. Names of stagnations, accumulations and other pathological conditions of liquid and gaseous substances	2
4.5. Names of endogenous pathological changes in tissues and formations	2
4.6. Names of tissue and organ damage caused by external factors. Names of surgical operations	2
4.7. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms	2
4.8. Making diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology	2
4.9. Making diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases	2
4.10. Translation of medical diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology	2
4.11. Translation of medical diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases	2
Total hours	72

CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

1. PHONETIC FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

1.1. Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations

Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.

1.2. Accent rules

General rules of stress setting. The length and brevity of the penultimate syllable. Special cases of stress setting. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.

2. GRAMMAR FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

2.1. The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term

Grammatical categories, vocabulary form and the basis of nouns 1- 5 declensions. Exceptions to the rules about the gender of nouns of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th declensions. Greek nouns that are not included in the system of five Latin declensions. Differentiation of nouns of the same semantic series. Uncoordinated attribute. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.2. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1-3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns

Grammatical categories of adjectives and their division by declension. Adjectives of 1-2 declensions. Adjectives of the 3rd declension with three, two and one generic ending. Agreement of adjectives and nouns. Synonymy of adjectives and differentiation of adjectives of the same semantic series. Substantiation of adjectives. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.3. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns

The formation and declension of adjectives in the form of a comparative degree. The formation and declension of adjectives in the form of superlatives. Features of the use of adjectives «large», «small» in the form of a comparative degree in medical terminology. Features of the use of adjectives «large», «small» in the form of superlatives in medical terminology. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.4. The verb and the use of its forms in medical terminology. Present and past participles

Grammatical categories of verb forms used in medicine (3rd person singular and plural, Praesens, Indicativus, Conjunctivus, Imperativus, Activum, Passivum). The dictionary form of the verb (1st person in Praesens Indicativi Activi, 1st person in Perfectum Indicativi activi, Supinum). Verbs addo, addidi, additum, ere 3; do, dedi, datum, are 1; misceo, miscui, mixtum, ere 2; nutrio, nutrivit, nutritum, Ire 4;

recipio, recepi, receptum, ere 3; repeto, repetivi, repetitum, ere 3; signo, avi, atum, are 1; sterilliso, avi, atum 1; verto, verti, versum, ere 3. The basis of the present tense. The present participle (Participium praesentis activi) and its use in medical terminology. The basis of the soup. The formation of the past participle (Participium perfecti passivi) and its use in medical terminology. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.5. The endings of masculine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case

Endings -er, -es, -ex, -o, -or, -os. Exceptions: arbor, cadaver, car, master, master, os (bone and mouth), tuber. Signs of length and brevity of the penultimate vowel of the genitive case as a necessary element of the dictionary form of unequal masculine nouns of the 3rd declension. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.6 Latin names of muscles by their functions

Masculine nouns of the 3rd declension on -er /-or, denoting muscles by their functions. Variants of translation into Russian of Latin names of muscles (participles, adjectives, nouns, transliterated nouns). The names of M. opponens and m. suspensorius. Syntax of cases in terms with names of muscles. The place of adjectives in verbose terms with the names of muscles.

Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.7 The endings of feminine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case

Endings -do, -go, -io, -as, -es (equisyllabic), -is (equisyllabic and unequal), -us, consonant +s, vowel +x (except -ex), consonant +x. Exceptions: adeps, anthrax, atlas, axis, calix, canalis, coccyx, dens, fornix, hallux, hydrops, larynx, margo, mensis, mons, pancreas, pharynx, pons, pulvis, sanguis, tendo, testis, thorax, unguis, vas, vermis. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.8. The endings of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case

Endings -al, -ar, -e, -men, -ma (in words of Greek origin), -ur, -us, -ut, -c, -l. Exceptions: lichen, lien, pecten, ren, sel, splan. Differentiation of the gender of nouns with the ending -ma. Feminine nouns are firma, gamma, lacrima, mosa, norma, prima, squama, struma. Differentiation of the genus of nouns of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th declensions with the ending -us. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.9. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis

The endings of nouns and adjectives in Nominativus pluralis. Features of the formation of the Nominativus pluralis form in nouns and adjectives of the 3rd declension. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.10. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis

The endings of nouns and adjectives in Genetivus pluralis. Features of the formation of the Genetivus pluralis form in nouns and adjectives of the 3rd declension. Features of the declension of the noun *vas, vasis n.* The dictionary form of nouns used only in pluralis (*fauces, ium n; species, erum f; viscera, um n*). Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.11. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus

Case endings of nouns and adjectives in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Features of declension of feminine nouns to *-sis febris, is f; tussis, is f; pertussis, is f; pelvis, is f*. Prepositions used with Accusativus. Prefixes derived from prepositions with Accusativus. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.12. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus

Case endings of nouns and adjectives in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Features of declension of feminine nouns to *-sis febris, is f; tussis, is f; pertussis, is f; pelvis, is f*. Prepositions used with Ablativus. Prefixes derived from prepositions with Ablativus. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.13. Latin and Greek prefixes in anatomical and histological terminology

The essence of prefixation as a way of word formation. Latin prefixes *ab-, ad- (af-, ap-, at-), circus-, com- (con-, con-, cor-, co-), infra-, inter-, intra-, post-, pre- (prae-), retro-, sub-, super-,* above-. Greek prefixes *a- (an-), apo-, dia, en- (em-), undo-, epi-, hypo-, meta-, para-, peri-, sym- (syn-)*. Latin and Greek numerals as prefixes: *uni-, bi-, tri-, quadri-, semi-, mono-, di-tri-, semi-*. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

2.14. Translation of anatomical and histological terms

Construction of proposed constructions with prepositions. Construction of constructions without prepositions. Translation of verbose anatomical and histological terms from Nominativus pluralis and Genetivus pluralis. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

3.1. Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms

The composition of Latin pharmaceutical terminology: medicinal plants and their parts; medicinal products, dosage forms, auxiliary words. Rules for the use of the capital letter and small letter in pharmaceutical terms. The concept of trivial names of medicines. Names of dosage forms. Word order in multiword pharmaceutical terms. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

3.2 The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription)

The Imperative mood (*Imperativus singularis*): the forms *Recipe*; *Adde*; *Da*; *Misce*; *Repete*; *Sterilisa*; *Signa*; *Verte*. Subjunctive mood in the forms of the 3rd person singular and plural: the forms *Misceatur*; *Detur*; *Dentur*; *Signetur*; *Sterilisetur*. Use of the form *fiat/fiant*. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

3.3 Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription

The concept of prescriptions and types of prescription formulation. Rules of making up a doctor's prescription. Frequency segments -cillin-, -mycin-, -myc-, -pyr-, -sulfa-, -anth-, -glyc-, -phyll-, -the(o)-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.4 The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms

Drug forms, prescribed in *Accusativus singularis*.

Drug forms, prescribed in *Accusativus pluralis*. Frequency segments -aesthes-, -cain-, -morph-, -oestr-, -test-, -morph-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.5 Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements)

Names of chemical elements. Exceptions by gender (*Phosphorus, i m*) and by declension (*Sulphur, uris n*). Names of acids (with a high oxygen content and organic, with a lower oxygen content and oxygen-free). Frequency segments -benz-, -cyan-, -hydr-, -oxy-, -phosph-, -phthor(o)-, -sulf(a)-, -thi-, -yl-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.6 Latin names of salts

Names of salts of oxygen and organic acids. Names of salts of oxygen-free acids. Special cases of making up of salt names (acid salts, sodium and potassium salts). Names of ethers as cations. Frequency segments -aeth-, -az-, -(a)zid-, -(a)zol-, -(a)zon-, -meth-, -phen-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.7 Abbreviations in doctor's prescriptions. Names of vitamins

Rules for abbreviations in doctor's prescriptions. Systematization of pharmaceutical names of vitamins (A, B: B₂, B₅, B₆, B₁₂, BC, C, D₂, E, K, P, PP, U).

Designations of the effect of drugs by duration or intensity (*lente, prolongatum, semilente, supralente, ultralente, mite, forte, mini-, maxi-*). Frequency segments -l-, -lysin-, -ozo-, -thromb-, -zym-, -zy-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.8 Systematization of frequency segments

Frequency segments with complex spelling: -aesth-, -aesthes-, -asthes-, -camph-, -esthes-, -aeth-, -anth-, -az-, -(a)zid-, -zin-, -(a)zol-, -(a)zon-, -benz-, -cain-, -card-, -cid-, -cillin-, -cord-, -cyan-, -cycl(o)-, -cyclin-, -cyt-, -eph-, -ephedr-, -phedr-, -ery-, -erythr-, -form-, -fung-, -fura-, -glyc(y)-, -haem-, -hydr-, -ichthy-, -lys-, -lysin-, -lytin-, -menth-, -meth-, -morph-, -myc(o)-, -mycin-, -naphth-, -oestr-, -oxy-, -ozo-, -phosph-, -phtaha(l)-, -phthor-, -phyll-, -poly-, -pyr-, -rheo-, -streit-, -stroph-, -sulf(a)-, -test-, -the(o)-, -thi(o)-, -thromb-, -thym-, -thyre(o)-, -yl-, -zep-, -zepam-, -zym-, -zy-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

3.9. Translation of pharmaceutical terms and doctor's prescriptions

Terms with complex spelling (diphthongs and digraphs). Terms with exceptions in the spelling of frequency segments. Prescriptions with non-traditional dosage forms. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

4. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

4.1. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms.

Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment

Introduction to clinical terminology. Structural varieties of clinical terms. Initial and final term elements. The method of composing one-word terms by adding initial and final term elements. Terms names of biomedical and medical specialties and specialists. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.

4.2. Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions

Formation of names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions using suffixes. Names of fluid accumulations in tissues and cavities. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.

4.3. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm in anatomical and histological structures and physiological processes

Strengthening or weakening of the function. Increase or decrease in the size of anatomical and histological structures. Increase or decrease in quantitative characteristics. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.4. Names of inflammatory diseases. Names of stagnations, accumulations and other pathological conditions of liquid and gaseous substances

Names of inflammatory diseases and lexical and morphological means of composing these names. Names of accumulations of liquid and gaseous substances. Names of terms denoting blockage of vessels and stopping the flow of liquid substances. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.5. Names of endogenous pathological changes in tissues and formations

Names of splices, cracks and crevices. The design of the concepts of «softening», «density dilution», «compaction and hardening», «thickening», «necrosis», «decay» («decomposition»). The design of the concepts of «narrowing» and «expansion». Names of pathological cavities. Names of neoplasms. Names of ulcerative tissue lesions. The name of rashes (eruption). Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.6. Names of tissue and organ damage caused by external factors. Names of surgical operations

Names of violations of the normal shape and location of anatomical formations. Names of tissue damage. Names of surgical operations. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.7. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms

Construction of one-word terms with an opaque meaning of the constituent elements. Construction of terms with words of Greek origin. Translation of multiword terms. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.8. Making diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology

Features of vocabulary and syntax in the construction of diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hematology. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.9. Making diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases

Features of vocabulary and syntax in the construction of diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.10. Translation of medical diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology

Features of the translation of diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.11. Translation of medical diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases

Features of the translation of diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours		Self-studies	Form of control
			practical		
	1 semester				
1.1	Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations	2		2	interview
1.2	Accent rules	2		2	interview
2.1	The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term	2		4	control question
2.2	The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns	2		2	control question
2.3	Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns	2		2	control question
2.4	The verb and the use of its forms in medical terminology. Present and past participles	2		4	test
2.5	The endings of masculine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2		2	control question
2.6	Latin names of muscles by their functions	2		2	electronic test
2.7	The endings of feminine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2		2	control question

2.8	The endings of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case	2	2	control question
2.9	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis	2	2	control question
2.10	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis	2	2	control question
2.11	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus	2	2	test
2.12	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus	2	2	control question
2.13	Latin and Greek prefixes in anatomical and histological terminology	2	2	control question
2.14	Translation of anatomical and histological terms	2	2	control work
3.1	Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms	2	2	test
3.2	The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription)	2	2	test
3.3	Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription	2	2	electronic test
	2 semester			
3.4	The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms	2	4	control question
3.5	Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements)	2	2	control question
3.6	Latin names of salts	2	2	control question
3.7	Abbreviations in doctor's prescriptions. Names of vitamins	2	4	test
3.8	Systematization of frequency segments	2	2	electronic test

3.9	Translation of pharmaceutical terms and doctor's prescriptions	2	2	2	control work
4.1	Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment	2	2	4	control question
4.2	Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions	2	2	4	control question
4.3	Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm in anatomical and histological structures and physiological processes	2	2	4	test
4.4	Names of inflammatory diseases. Names of stagnations, accumulations and other pathological conditions of liquid and gaseous substances	2	2	4	electronic test
4.5	Names of endogenous pathological changes in tissues and formations	2	2	2	electronic test
4.6	Names of tissue and organ damage caused by external factors. Names of surgical operations	2	2	2	electronic test
4.7	Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms	2	2	2	electronic test
4.8	Making diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology	2	2	2	electronic test
4.9	Making diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases	2	2	2	electronic test
4.10	Translation of medical diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology	2	2	2	control work
4.11	Translation of medical diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases	2	2	2	credit
	Total hours	72		88	

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Tsisyk, A. Z. The Latin Language : учеб.–метод. пособие для студентов учреждения высш. образования, обучающихся по спец. «Лечебное дело» – Минск : БГМУ, 2022. – 202 с.

Additional:

2. Terminologia Anatomica : International Anatomical Terminology. / Stuttgart ; New York : Georg Thieme Verlag, 2019. – 292 p.

3. Terminologia Histologica. Международные термины по цитологии и гистологии человека с официальным списком русских эквивалентов / под ред. чл.-корр. РАМН В. В. Банина и проф. В. Л. Быкова. – М. : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2017. – 272 с.

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF STUDENT INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Main forms of student independent work:

- preparation for practical classes;
- preparation for colloquiums, credits in the academic discipline;
- elaboration of topics (questions) submitted for independent study;
- performing research and creative tasks;
- performing practical tasks;
- compilation of a thematic selection of literary sources, Internet sources.

The main methods of organizing independent work:

- writing and presentation of the abstract;
- presentation of the report;
- study of topics and problems that are not brought to practical classes;
- computer testing.

Control of student independent work is carried out in the form of:

- control work;
- final lesson, colloquium in the form of an oral interview, written work, testing;
- discussion of abstracts;
- evaluation of an oral answer to a question, a message, a report in practical classes;
- verification of abstracts, written reports, reports, doctor's prescriptions.

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

Oral form:

interviews.

Written form:

tests;

control question;

control works.

Oral-written form:

credit.

Technical form:

electronic tests.

LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Traditional method (practicals);

Active (interactive) methods:

Problem-Based Learning (PBL);

Research-Based Learning (RBL).

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

1. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.
2. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.
3. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

LIST OF PRACTICAL STUDIES

1st semester

1. Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations.
2. Accent rules.
3. The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term.
4. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns.
5. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns.
6. The verb and the use of its forms in medical terminology. Present and past participles.
7. The endings of masculine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case.
8. Latin names of muscles by their functions.
9. The endings of feminine nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case.

10. The endings of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension in the nominative case and the model of their transition to the genitive case.
11. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis.
12. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis.
13. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus.
14. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus.
15. Latin and Greek prefixes in anatomical and histological terminology
16. Translation of anatomical and histological terms.
17. Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms.
18. The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription).
19. Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription.

2nd semester

1. The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms.
2. Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements).
3. Latin names of salts.
4. Abbreviations in doctor's prescriptions. Names of vitamins.
5. Systematization of frequency segments.
6. Translation of pharmaceutical terms and doctor's prescriptions.
7. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment.
8. Names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions
9. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm in anatomical and histological structures and physiological processes.
10. Names of inflammatory diseases. Names of stagnations, accumulations and other pathological conditions of liquid and gaseous substances.
11. Names of endogenous pathological changes in tissues and formations.
12. Names of tissue and organ damage caused by external factors. Names of surgical operations.
13. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms.
14. Making diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology.
15. Making diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases.
16. Translation of medical diagnoses in pulmonology, nephrology, gastroenterology, hepatology.
17. Translation of medical diagnoses in rheumatology, cardiology, endocrinology, occupational diseases.

**PROTOCOL OF THE CURRICULUM APPROVAL
BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum in the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol #)
1. Russian Language as Foreign Language	Belarusian and Russian languages	No offers	protocol # 10 of 18.05.2023

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Curriculum content, composition and the accompanying documents comply with the
established requirements.

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