

CONTENT

Introduction	5
Students' anthem "Gaudeamus"	6
Latin alphabet. Rules of reading. Letter combinations. Stress	8
Verb conjugation. Infinitive. Imperative mood	20
Noun. General knowledge about nouns: declensions. Numbers and cases. Prepositions. Conjunctions. Prescription	28
Noun. The 2 nd declension	43
Adjective. Adjectives of the 1 st and the 2 nd declensions Attribute. Past tense participle (active and passive)	56
Nomenclature of medicinal preparations	68
Chemical nomenclature in the Latin language	87
Noun. The 3 rd declension	106
Adjective. Adjectives of the 3 rd declension	129
The subjunctive mood (conjunctivus). The use of the conjunctivus in pharmaceutical terminology	139
Noun the 4 th and 5 th declensions	146
Abbreviations in prescriptions	159

4 • Lingua Latina Pharmaceutica

English-Latin glossary	177
Latin-English glossary	190
Clinical combined forms	205
References	223

INTRODUCTION

Contemporary forms of education require the development of fundamentally new approaches to teaching in general, and to the study of each discipline separately. Teaching Latin was and remains an integral part of the process of forming a specialist with higher education and is considered an integral part of the university program of humanization of higher education.

This tutorial guide serves as the main educational tool in English for foreign students. Tutorial is intended for the organization of classroom and extracurricular self-study, creative work of first-year full-time students.

The materials of the classes correspond to the curriculum and include practical and theoretical assignments.

In each part of the tutorial, you can find theoretical material that reveals the essence of this or that question, the rules of certain actions, information on related issues. The main part of the tutorial consists of assignments aimed at strengthening a wide variety of skills necessary to work with the specified terminology. These exercises are arranged in ascending order of difficulty; each successive exercise reinforces and develops the skills learned in the previous ones. A number of exercises also have a cognitive purpose, including information on the etymology of a term, the practical application of a particular medication, etc.

The proposed assignments meet the principles of accessibility and professional sufficiency, are consistent with the logic of the curriculum in content and volume.

STUDENTS' ANTHEM

"GAUDEAMUS"

"Gaudeamus" is an ancient students' song that appeared in the XIII century. It was widespread among students of the Heidelberg and Paris universities. The authors of the text and the melody are unknown. In the XV century, a Flemish composer had arranged and wrote a melody to the song, since then it became the traditional students' anthem.

Gaudeamus igitur,
Iuvenes dum sumus,
Post jucundam juventutem
Post molestam senectutem
Nos habebit humus.

So, let us rejoice
While we are young.
After a pleasant youth
After a troublesome old age
The earth will have us.

Ubi sunt, qui ante nos
In mundo fuere,
Vadite ad superos,
Transite ad inferos,
Ubi jam fuere.

Where are they who, before us,
Were in the world?
Go to the heavens
Cross over into hell
Where they went through already.

Vita nostra brevis est,
Brevi finietur,
Venit mors velociter,
Rapit nos atrociter,
Nemini parceretur.

Our life is brief
Soon it will end.
Death comes quickly
Snatches us cruelly
To nobody shall it be spared.

Vivat Academia,
Vivant Professores,
Vivat membrum quodlibet,
Vivant membra quaelibet,
Semper sint in flore!

Long live the academy!
Long live the professors!
Long live each student;
Long live the whole fraternity;
For ever may they flourish!

Vivant omnes virgines
Faciles, formosae
Vivant et mulieres
Tenerae, amabiles
Bonae, laboriosae.

Long live all virgins,
Easy [and] beautiful!
Long live [mature] women too,
Tender [and] lovable,
Good [and] hard-working.

Vivat et respublica,
Et qui illam regit,
Vivat nostra civitas,
Maecenatum caritas,
Quae nos hic protegit.

Long live the state as well
And he who rules it!
Long live our city
[And] the charity of benefactors
Which protects us here!

Pereat tristitia,
Pereant osores,
Pereat diabolus,
Quivis Antiburschius,
Atque irrisores.

May sadness perish!
May haters perish!
May the devil perish!
And also the opponents of the fraternities
And their mockers, too!

Quis confluxus hodie
Academicorum?
E longinquo convenerunt,
Protinusque successerunt
In commune forum.

What a gathering
of academics is there today?
From far away they gathered,
Immediately they advanced
Into the public forum

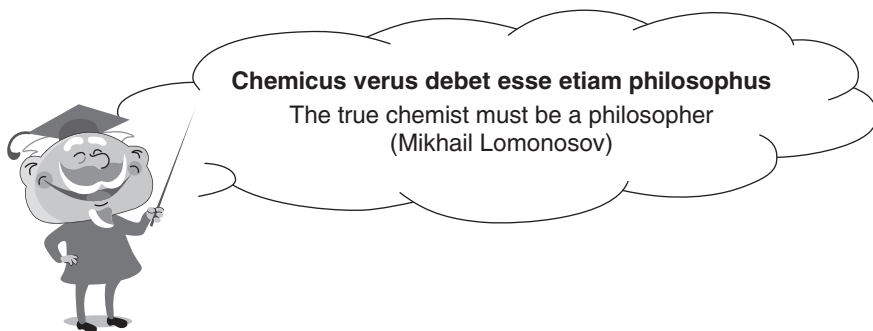
Vivat nostra societas,
Vivant studiosi!
Crescat una veritas,
Floreat fraternitas,
Patriae prosperitas.

Long live our fellowship,
Long live the students;
May truth alone thrive
May brotherhood flourish
(and) the prosperity of the country.

Alma Mater floreat,
Quae nos educavit,
Caros et commilitones,
Dissitas in regiones
Sparsos, congregavit.

May our Alma Mater flourish,
Which has taught us;
Dear ones and comrades,
(and) the scattered into places
Various, she congregated.

ADJECTIVE. ADJECTIVES OF THE 1st AND THE 2nd DECLENSIONS ATTRIBUTE. PAST TENSE PARTICIPLE (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE)

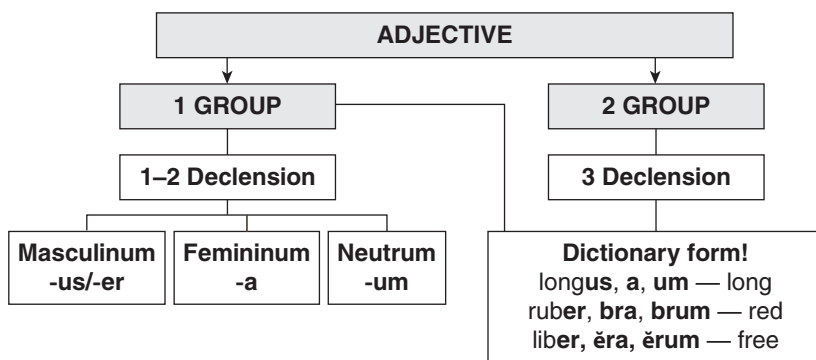


While studying this topic, you will:

- get information about adjectives and past participle;
- get acquainted with the grammatical form of the adjectives of the 1st and the 2nd declensions;
- learn how to write prescriptions and write out the terms with the adjectives of the 1st and the 2nd declensions;
- learn what attribute is, types of attributes.

The lesson is divided into several sections:

- grammatical categories of adjectives. The adjectives of the 1st and the 2nd declensions;
- algorithm of adjectives and noun combinations;
- models of polynomial names of medicines.



NB! Past tense passive participles have gender endings: masculinum -us, femininum -a, neutrum -um and are declined as the adjectives of the 1st group.

NB! Adjective and participle attributes are the attributes, expressed by adjectives or participles corresponding with the defined noun in gender, number and case.

For example:

- 1) sirupus flavus — yellow syrup — желтый сироп; sirupus ruber — red syrup — красный сироп;
- 2) aqua flava — yellow water — желтая вода; aqua rubra — red water — красная вода;
- 3) linimentum flavum — yellow liniment — желтый линимент;
- 4) linimentum rubrum — red liniment — красный линимент.

Some examples of the 1st group adjectives declension

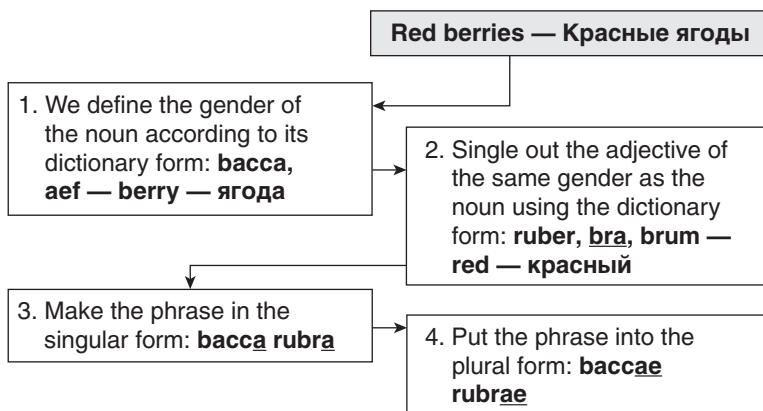
Purus, a, um — pure — чистый, ая, ое.
Dexter, tra, trum — right — правый, ая, ое.

Casus	Masculinum	Femininum	Neutrum
SINGULARIS			
Nom.	pur-us	pur-a	pur-um
Gen.	pur-i	pur-ae	pur-i
Dat.	pur-o	pur-a	pur-o
Acc.	pur-um	pur-am	pur-um
Abl.	pur-o	pur-a	pur-o

End of tab.

Casus	Masculinum	Femininum	Neutrum
Nom.	Dexter	dextr- a	dextr- um
Gen.	dextr- i	dextr- ae	dextr- i
Dat.	dextr- o	dextr- a	dextr- o
Acc.	dextr- um	dextr- am	dextr- um
Abl.	dextr- o	dextr- a	dextr- o
PLURALIS			
Nom.	pur- i	pur- ae	pur- a
Gen.	pur- orum	pur- arum	pur- orum
Dat.	pur- is	pur- is	pur- is
Acc.	pur- os	pur- as	pur- a
Abl.	pur- is	pur- is	pur- is
Nom.	dextr- i	dextr- ae	dextr- a
Gen.	dextr- orum	dextr- arum	dextr- orum
Dat.	dextr- is	dextr- is	dextr- is
Acc.	dextr- os	dextr- as	dextr- a
Abl.	dextr- is	dextr- is	dextr- is

Example of the 1st group adjectives coordination to adjectives



NB! a noun + an adjective — they have the same case, gender and number but sometimes the declension may vary depending on the type of

the noun. It is the noun that indicates these three categories — the gender, number and case; the adjective conforms to the noun and follows the noun.

NB! The Past Passive Participles have the same gender endings: -us, a, um and are declined as the adjectives of the 1st group.

Models of polynomial names of medicines

In the Latin language it is important to follow word order:

Model 1: Tablets	→	Tabulettae Raunatini obductae Coated Raunatin tablets Таблетки раунатина покрытые оболочкой
Model 2: Extracts	→	Extractum Frangulae fluidum Fluid buckthorn extract Жидкий экстракт крушины
Model 3: Homeopathic medicines	→	Echinacea compositum Composite Echinacea Эхинацея сложная

Some Adjectives of English origin indicating the prolonged effect of medicine:

retard	→	retard — медленный (анг.)/ retardo — замедлять (лат.)
long	→	long — длинный (анг.)/ longus — долгий, продолжительный (лат.)
depot	→	depot — склад (анг.)/ depono — складывать
		
Stubian <u>retard</u>, Theotard, Euphylong, Depo-Medrol		

Basic lexis

- 1) albus, a, um — white — белый.
- 2) flavus, a, um — yellow — желтый.

- 3) luteus, a, um — yellow — желтый (in the botanical names of plants).
- 4) coeruleus, a, um — blue — синий, голубой.
- 5) cinereus, a, um — grey — серый.
- 6) ruber, bra, brum — red — красный.
- 7) niger, gra, grum — black — черный.
- 8) purpureus, a, um — purple — пурпурный.
- 9) amarus, a, um — bitter — горький.
- 10) aquosus, a, um — aqueous — водный (tincture).
- 11) hydricus, a, um — hydrous — водный.
- 12) anhydricus, a, um — anhydrous — безводный.
- 13) aethereus, a, um — aetheric — эфирный.
- 14) oleosus, a, um — oil — масляный (in oil).
- 15) spirituosus, a, um — alcohol — спиртовый.
- 16) amylaceus, a, um — starch — крахмальный.
- 17) gelatinosus, a, um — gelatinous — желатиновый.
- 18) chartaceus, a, um — paper — бумажный.
- 19) purus, a, um — pure — чистый.
- 20) vivus, a, um — living — живой.
- 21) externus, a, um — external — наружный.
- 22) internus, a, um — internal — внутренний.
- 23) gastricus, a, um — gastric — желудочный (juice).
- 24) stomachicus, a, um — stomach — желудочный (tablets).
- 25) ophthalmicus, a, um — ophthalmic — глазной.
- 26) fluidus, a, um — fluid — жидкий (extract).
- 27) spissus, a, um — dense — густой.
- 28) siccus, a, um — dry — сухой.
- 29) aethylicus, a, um — ethyl — этиловый.
- 30) compositus, a, um — composite — сложный.
- 31) crystallisatus, a, um — crystal — кристаллический.
- 32) concentratus, a, um — concentrated — концентрированный.
- 33) concisus, a, um — cut — резаный (прилаг.). chopped — измельченный.

- 34) depuratus, a, um — depurated, sublimed, purified — очищенный (NB! Sublimed Sulfur, Purified honey, adeps (without adjective).
- 35) destillatus, a, um — distilled — дистиллированный, перегнанный.
- 36) dilutus, a, um — diluted — разведенный, разбавленный.
- 37) exsiccatus, a, um — exsiccated — высушенный.
- 38) obductus, a, um — covered (with cover) — покрытый (оболочкой).
- 39) praecipitatus, a, um — precipitated — осадочный, осажденный.
- 40) pulveratus, a, um — pulverized — порошковый, в порошке.
- 41) purificatus, a, um — purified — очищенный (sera, vaccines, anatoxins, water).
- 42) rectificatus, a, um — rectified — очищенный (NB! rectified turpentine oil, purified alcohol).
- 43) sterilisatus, a, um — sterilized — стерилизованный.
- 44) ustus, a, um — burnt — жженный.
- 45) ammoniatus, a, um — ammoniac — аммиачный.
- 46) camphoratus, a, um — camphor — камфорный.
- 47) rotundus, a, um — round — круглый.
- 48) tritus, a, um — grated — тертый.
- 49) massetericus, a, um — chewing — жевательный.
- 50) decorticatus, a, um — cleared of peel — очищенный от кожуры.
- 51) fuscus, a, um — dark — темный.
- 52) reductus, a, um — reduced — восстановленный.
- 53) homeopathicus, a, um — homoeopathic — гомеопатический.
- 54) concervatus, a, um — tinned — консервированный.
- 55) amorphous, a, um — amorphous — аморфный.
- 56) urologicus, a, um — urological — урологический.

Exercises

1. Coordinate adjectives with a noun (in Latin).

1. Extract (dry, dense, fluid).
2. Crystal (blue, red, yellow).
3. Tincture (alcohol, aetheric, aqueous).

4. Wax (yellow, white).
5. Capsule (starch, gelatinous).
6. Covered tablet.
7. Bitter decoction.
8. Eye drops.
9. Purified water.
10. Glass (dark, black, yellow).
11. Precipitated mercury.
12. Sublimed Sulfur.
13. Reduced iron.
14. Burning magnesium.
15. White clay.

2. Translate in the written form.

1. Capsulae gelatinosae. 2. Tincturae spirituosae. 3. Cera alba et flava. 4. Unguentum ophthalmicum. 5. Tabulettae stomachicae cum extracto Belladonnae. 6. Extractum Belladonnae siccum. 7. Infusum Frangulae spissum. 8. Codeinum purum. 9. Emplastrum liquidum. 10. Tinctura amara.

3. Translate the prescriptions.

1. Take	Fluid aloe extract 1 ml. Let it be taken in ampules. Label: In the amount of 1 ml under skin.
2. Take	Senna leaves infusion 10.0–150 ml. Mint tincture 1 ml. Mix. Let it be taken. Label: In the amount of 1–2 tablespoons per use.
3. Take	Fluid nettle extract. Fluid yarrow extract in the amount of 25 ml. Mix. Let it be taken. Label: In the amount of 25–30 drops 3 times a day.
4. Take	White clay 100.0. Let it be taken in paper bag. Label: In the amount of 1 tablespoon on an empty stomach.

5. Take	Tannin 3.0. Purified water 100 ml. Mix. Let it be taken. Label: For skin wetting in case of burns.
6. Take	Covered Raunatin tablets 0.02, in the amount of 20. Let it be taken. Label: In the amount of 1 tablet twice a day.
7. Take	Camphor oil 20% 1 ml. Let it be taken in ampules in the amount of 6. Label: In the amount of 1 ml under skin.

4. Translate the prescriptions.

1. Recipe:	Unguenti Tetracyclini ophthalmici 10.0. Da. Signa: Ophthalmic ointment.
2. Recipe:	Olei Terebinthinae rectificati 10 ml. Da. Signa: In the amount of 10–15 drops per a hot water glass.
3. Recipe:	Extracti Sanguisorbae fluidi 30 ml. Da. Signa: In the amount of 30–50 drops 3–4 times a day.
4. Recipe:	Tabulettas "Allochol" obductas numero 50. Da. Signa: In the amount of 2 tablets 3 times per day after meal.

Independent classwork

Exercise 1. Translate in the written form.

1. Take	Wormwood tincture. Rhubarb tincture in the amount of 15 ml. Mix. Let it be taken. Label: In the amount of 20–30 drops 3 times a day.
---------	---

2. Take	Lily of the valley tincture. Valerian tincture in the amount of 10 ml. Fluid hawthorn extract of 5 ml. Menthol 0.05. Mix. Let it be taken. Label: In the quantity of 20 drops twice a day.
3. Take	Covered tablets of valerian extract 0.02, in the amount of 50. Let it be given. Label: In the quantity of 2 tablets 3 times a day.

Exercise 2. Translate in the written form.

1. Recipe	Extracti Crataegi fluidi 30 ml. Da. Signa: In the amount of 20 drops 3–4 times a day.
2. Recipe	Tabulettas "Allocoholum" obductas numero 50. Da. Signa: In the amount of 2 tablets 3 times a day.
3. Recipe	Tincturae Gnaphalii uliginosi 50 ml. Da. Signa: In the amount of 1 teaspoon 3 times a day before meal.

Exercise 3. Match.

English name	Latin name
1. Grey ointment	a. tinctura amara
2. Red glass	b. tinctura Sophorae japonicae
3. Bitter tincture	c. Codeinum purum
4. Medicinal plaster	d. in capsulis gelatenosis
5. Pure codeine	e. unguentum cinereum
6. Tincture of Chinese scholar's tree	f. Urea pura

English name	Latin name
7. in gelatin capsules	g. emplastrum medicatum
8. Starch capsules	h. membranulae ophthalmicae
9. Pure urea	i. vitrum rubrum
10. Ophthalmic membranes	j. capsulae amylaceae

Homework

Exercise 1. Decline in the written form: white clay, lead plaster.

Exercise 2. Translate in the written form.

Pure codeine, gelatinous capsules, yellow wax, in waxed paper, covered piracetam tablets, liquid plasters, in aetheric oil, black henbane, in dark glass, round briquette, grey ointment, aqueous lanolin, methylene blue.

Exercise 3. Translate into Latin.

1. Many drugs are stored in black and yellow glasses. 2. Prepare ophthalmic ointment from streptocide and yellow vaseline. 3. Thyme oil is an external remedy. 4. Many poisons are drugs. 5. Yellow wax is applied in ointments.



Do you know that ...

Tattooing was only associated with barbarians in early Greek and Roman times. The Greeks learned tattooing from the Persians, and used it to mark slaves and criminals so they could be identified if they tried to escape. The Romans adopted the practice from the Greeks, and in late antiquity when the Roman army consisted largely of mercenaries; they also were tattooed so that deserters could be identified. Many Greek and Roman authors mentioned tattooing as punishment. Plato thought that individuals guilty of sacrilege should be tattooed and banished from the Republic.

Because of the disgrace associated with tattooing, Greek and Roman physicians did a brisk business in tattoo removal, and Aetius had a recipe for that. He wrote: In cases where we wish to remove such tattoos, we must use the following preparations... There are two prescriptions, one involving lime, gypsum and sodium carbonate, the other pepper, rue and honey. When applying first clean the tattoos with nitre, smear them with resin of terebinth, and bandage for five days. On the sixth day prick the tattoos with a pin, sponge away the blood, and then spread a little salt on the pricks, a little bit later, apply the aforesaid prescription and cover it with a linen bandage. Leave it for five days, and on the sixth one smear on some of prescription with a feather. The tattoos are removed in twenty days, without great ulceration and without a scar".

Other Greek and Roman physicians had special formulas that they used:

Pigeon feces mixed with vinegar and applied as a poultice "for a long time".

The Greek philosopher Bion of Borysthenes (circa 300 B.C.) described the brutally tattooed face of his father, a former slave, as "a narrative of his master's harshness". Tattooing of Slaves and Criminals in the Roman Empire. As Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire, the tattooing of slaves and criminals was gradually abandoned. The Roman Emperor Constantine, who declared Christianity the official religion of the Empire in 325 AD, decreed that a man who had been condemned to fight as a gladiator or to work in the mines should be tattooed on the legs or hands, but not on the face, "so that the face, which has been formed in the image of the divine beauty, should be defiled as little as possible". In 787 AD Pope Hadrian I forbade tattooing of any kind, and the popes who followed him continued this tradition. It is for this reason that tattooing was virtually unknown in the Christian world until the XIX century.

Check your knowledge

1. What information is included into the last group of adjectives dictionary form?
2. Why are the adjectives of the 1st group name the adjectives of the 1st and the 2nd declension?

3. Name an algorithm (operations procedure) of coordination of an adjective and a noun.
4. Tell about a dictionary form of adjectives of the 1st group.
5. Tell about the models of polynomial names of medicinal preparations.
6. Which gender the endings -us? -a? -um? correspond to?
7. How are the adjectives of the 1st group declined? Put the adjective "oleosus, a, um" into Nominative and Genitive cases singular and plural in 3 gender forms.
8. What types of attributes do you know?
9. What does it mean to coordinate an adjective with a noun?
10. Determine the operations procedure of the term "in starched capsules" into Latin. Translate it into Latin.
11. Explain the difference in the use of adjectives gastricus, a, um and stomachicus, a, um. Give the following nomenclature names in Latin: gastric juice; gastric tablets.
12. What word order is used in the names of extracts? Pay attention to the ending of the adjective designating the extract consistence: in spite of the fact that it is placed on the last place in the term, it will be coordinated with the noun "extractum" in the nominative case singular, for example: Extractum Valerianae siccum.