**Part III**

**PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**LESSON 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**Pharmaceutical Terminology** is the terminology used in PHARMACY (the word derives from the Greek *pharmacon* – «drug, medicine») – an area in the health sciences that deals with the preparation, dispensing, and appropriate use of medicines.

The pharmaceutical terminology is the area where Latin has been traditionally preserved. The official names of the drugs and adjuvant substances are registered in the Latin language. For prescribing pharmaceutical drugs a doctor has to acquire the specific pharmaceutical vocabulary as well as a model of the grammatical structure of the prescription-related Latin text.

Drugs are chemical substances used in medicine in the treatment of diseases. These chemical substances can come from many different sources. Drugs are obtained from various parts of plants, such as the roots, leaves, and fruit. Examples of such drugs are digitalis (from the foxglove plant), and antibiotics such as penicillin and streptomycin (from plants called molds). Drugs can also be obtained from animals; for example, hormones are secretions from the glands of animals. Drugs can be made from chemical substances which are synthesized in the laboratory. Anticancer drugs, such as methotrexate and prednizone, are examples of laboratory-synthesized drugs. Some drugs are contained in food substances; these drugs are called vitamins. Drugs are dispensed and stored in an area known as a pharmacy. The field of medicine which studies drugs, their nature, origin, and effect in the body is called **pharmacology.**

Historically, the names of drugs and their component parts as well as the names of drug forms and some other pharmaceutical terms, particularly in medical prescriptions, are given in Latin. Nowadays, the use of Latin in the pharmaceutical practice of every country depends on its national tradition and other factors. Namely, the tradition of using Latin both in drug names and medical prescriptions exists in Russia, and some other European countries.

To Latin pharmaceutical terms belong:

1. **Names of drugs:** Amidopyrīnum (amidopyrin), Corvalōlum (corvalol), Streptocīdum (streptocide).
2. **Names of medical plants:** Belladonna (belladonna), Digitālis (foxglove), Quercus (oak).
3. **Names of chemical elements:** Kalium (potassium), Oxygenium (oxygen), Sulfur (sulphur).
4. Adjectives: Mentha ***piperīta*** (pepper mint), Species ***antiasthmatĭcae*** (antiasthmatic species), Suppositorĭa ***vaginālia*** (vaginal suppositories).
5. **Names of drug forms:** Unguentum (ointment), Tabulettae (tablets), Tinctūra (tincture).
6. **Names of the parts of medical plants:** radix (root), herba (herb of valerian), flores (flowers).

**BASIC PHARMACEUTICAL CONCEPTS**

* **Pharmaceutical raw material** – is an *active pharmaceutical ingredient* (API) or an *excipient* intended or designated for use in the production of a pharmaceutical product.
* **Pharmaceutical drug** (also referred to as *medicine*, *medication* or *medicament*) is any chemical substance or chemical compound intended for use in the medical diagnosis, cure, treatment or prevention of disease.

Medications may be divided into **over-the-counter drugs (OTC)** which may be available without special restrictions, and **prescription only medicine (POM)**, which must be prescribed by a medical practitioner.

* **Pharmaceutical drug form** – is the physical form of a dose of a chemical compound used as a medication intended for administration or consumption. Common drug forms include *tablet, capsule, pill, syrup, aerosol, powder* and many others.
* **Pharmaceutical preparation (PP)** - particular *pharmaceutical product* containing active and inactive pharmaceutical ingredients formulated into the particular *drug for*m.

**RULES FOR CAPITALIZATION**

**IN PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS**

The following pharmaceutical terms **are ALWAYS CAPITALIZED**:

1. ***Names of pharmaceutical drugs*** (*e.g.,* Codeīnum (codeine), Furacilīnum (furacilin), Validōlum (validol).
2. ***Names of medicinal plants*** (*e.g.,* Calendŭla (calendula), Eucalyptus (eucalyptus), Frangŭla (buckhorn).
3. ***Names of chemical elements*** (*e.g.,* Ferrum (iron), Oxygenium (oxygen), Zincum (zinc).
4. ***Each prescription line in prescriptions.***

**NOT CAPITALIZED** are:

1. ***Names of pharmaceutical drug forms*** ***within the pharmaceutical term*** (*e.g.*, *Pulvis* ***extracti*** *Belladonnae*).
2. ***Adjectives*** (*e.g., Mentha* ***piperīta***).
3. Words ***oxўdum, peroxўdum, hydroxўdum***in the names of oxides (*e.g.*, *Zinci* ***oxўdum***).
4. ***Names of parts of plants within the pharmaceutical term*** (*e.g.*, *Infusum* ***radīcis*** *Althaeae*).
5. ***Names of anions*** within the names of salts (*e.g.*, *Magnesii* ***sulfas***).
6. ***Set prescription phrases:*** *in vitro nigro, contra tussim, in charta cerata* and others.

**However, you should memorize that every pharmaceutical term is traditionally capitalized** (in nomenclatures, reference books, on labels etc.). That is how you should write pharmaceutical terms in exercices and tests:

• Solutio Camphŏrae – camphor solution,

• Flores Chamomillae – chamomile flowers.

**PHARMACEUTICAL DRUG FORMS**

According to the overall physical properties of drug forms one can distinguish: *liquid drug forms, semisolid drug forms, solid drug forms, gaseous drug forms.* You should memorize the pharmaceutical drug forms as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Latin*** | | | | ***English*** | | | ***Description*** |
| **Liquid drug forms (Liquids)** | | | | | | | |
| ***Decoctum, i n*** | | | | decoction | | | *a fluid prepared by boiling of herbal or plant material, which may include stems, roots, bark and rhizomes.* |
| ***Emulsum, i n*** | | | | emulsion | | | *a mixture of two or more immiscible* liquids. |
| ***Extractum, i n (fluĭdum)*** | | | | extract | | | *a substance made by extracting* a part of a *raw material, often by using a solvent* such as *ethanol* or *water.* |
| ***Gutta, ae f*** | | | | drop | | | *a volume of liquid regarded as a unit of dosage,*  for inner or external use in the form of drops |
| ***Infūsum, i n*** | | | | infusion | | | dried herbs or other plants are placed in boiled water for a few minutes, then discarded, and the water drunk as a beverage, a common example is tea. |
| ***Mucilāgo, ĭnis f*** | | | | mucilage | | | *a thick, gluey substance, used in medicine* for its *demulcent* properties. |
| ***Olĕum, i n*** | | | | oil | | | *an unctuous substance which is liquid, or easily liquefiable, on warming, and is insoluble in water.* |
| ***Sirŭpus, i m*** | | | | syrup | | | *an oral solution containing high concentrations of sucrose or other sugars* |
| ***Solutio, ōnis f*** | | | | solution | | | *drug forms prepared by dissolving the active ingredients in an aqueous or non-aqueous solvent.*  The most common solutions are *aqueous, alcoholic, oily and glyceric solutions.* As solvents can be used: *Aqua destillāta – distilled water*, *Spirĭtus aethylĭcus – ethyl alcohol, Glycerinum – glycerine*, thin oils – *Oleum Vaselini – vaseline oil, Oleum Olivārum – olive oil and Oleum Persicōrum – peach oil*. |
| ***Suspensĭo, ōnis f*** | | | | suspension | | | *contains solid particles dispersed in a liquid vehicle.* |
| ***Tinctūra, ae f*** | | | | tincture | | | *an alcoholic extract (e.g. of leaves or other plant material). To qualify as a tincture, the alcoholic extract is to have an ethanol percentage of at least 40-60%.* |
| **Semisolid drug forms (Semisolids)** | | | | | | | |
| ***Cremor, ōris m*** | | | cream | | | | *semisolid preparation containing one or more drug substances dissolved or dispersed in a suitable base.* |
| ***Emplastrum, i n*** | | | plaster | | | | *substance intended for external application made of such materials and of such consistency as to adhere to the skin and attach to a dressing.* |
| ***Gelum, i n*** | | | gel | | | | *contains a gelling agent to provide stiffness to a solution or a colloidal dispersion. A gel may contain suspended particles.* |
| ***Linimentum, i n*** | | | liniment | | | | *a solution or mixture of various substances in oil, alcoholic solutions of soap, or emulsions intended for external application. They are applied with rubbing to the affected area.* |
| ***Membranŭla, ae f***  Membranŭla  ophthalmĭca  (Lamella ophthalmĭca) | | | medical film,  ophthalmic film | | | | *a drug delivery system in the form of a polymeric film that releases the drug over an extended period. They are applied to the conjunctival bag and have local action.* |
| ***Pasta, ae f*** | | | paste | | | | *an ointment in which a powder is suspended; combines three agents – oil, water, and powder.* |
| ***Suppositorĭum, i n***  • **Suppositorĭum rectāle (vagināle)** | | | suppository  • rectal (vaginal) suppository | | | | *a drug delivery system that is inserted into the rectum (rectal suppository) or vagina (vaginal suppository), where it dissolves.* |
| ***Unguentum, i n*** | | | ointment | | | | *a homogeneous, viscous, semi-solid preparation with a high viscosity, that is intended for external application to the skin or mucous membranes.* |
| **Solid drug forms** | | | | | | | |
| ***Brikētum, i n*** | | briquette | | | | *made from compressed medicinal plants divided into doses of 5-7.5 g for home-made infusions and decoctions.* | |
| ***Capsŭla, ae f*** | | capsule | | | | *oral drug form consisting of a shell and a filling; capsule shells may be made from gelatin, starch, or cellulose, or other suitable materials, may be soft or hard, and are filled with solid or liquid ingredients.* | |
| ***Carāmel, ēllis n*** | | caramel | | | | *made from caramelized sugar and pharmaceutical substance. The caramelized sugar alleviates the unpleasant taste.* | |
| ***Dragées***  **(only plural)** | | drop | | | | *a small, round, solid pharmacological oral drug form made by mixing the active ingredients with an excipient* such as *glucose syrup* | |
| ***Granŭlum, i n*** | | granule | | | | *a very small pill, usually gelatin coated or sugar coated, containing a drug to be given in a small dose.* | |
| ***Pilŭla, ae f*** | | pill | | | | *a small, round, solid pharmacological oral drug form* with a drug substance*.* | |
| ***Pulvis, ĕris m*** | | powder | | | | *an intimate mixture of dry, finely divided drugs and/or chemicals that may be intended for internal or external use.* | |
| ***Specĭes, ērum f***  **(only plural)** | | medicinal (herbal) plant mixture | | | | *a medicinal preparations made from certain medicinal plants.* | |
| ***Tabuletta, ae f*** | | tablet | | | | *a compressed solid drug form containing medicinal substances.* | |
| **Gaseous drug forms** | | | | | | | |
| ***Aёrosōlum, i n*** | aerosol | | | | *Products packaged under pressure that contain therapeutically active ingredients that are released as a fine mist, spray or foam upon activation of an appropriate valve system.* | | |
| ***Spray*** | spray | | | | *solutions of drugs in aqueous vehicles and are applied to the mucous membrane of the nose and throat by means of an atomizer nebulizer.* | | |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Read aloud names of the pharmaceutical preparations, translate them into English:***

Solutio Chinosoli, Unguentum Tetracyclini, Solutio Glucosi, Tabulettae Bromhexini, Unguentum Tetracyclini, Solutio Mentholi, Tabuletta Paracetamōli, Pulvis Streptomycini, Unguentum Neomycini, Suspensio Triptorelini, Tabulettae Monomycini.

**Exercise 2. *Translate from English into Latin:***

Tablets of neomycin, piracetam solution, vaginal suppository of clindamycin, tablets of tetracycline, powder of piperacillin, tablets of digoxine, ointment of hydrocortisone, solution of nitroglycerin, liniment of streptocid, tablet of furacilin.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

1. What is pharmaceutical terminology?
2. What is pharmacology?
3. Define the concepts as follows: “pharmaceutical drug”, “pharmaceutical drug form”, “pharmaceutical preparation”.
4. Explain rules for capitalization in pharmaceutical terms.
5. Name basic groups of pharmaceutical drug forms and basic pharmaceutical drug forms in the dictionary form.

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Names of pharmaceutical drug forms* | |
| 1. aёrosōlum, i *n* 2. brikētum, i *n* 3. capsŭla, ae *f* 4. carāmel, ēllis *n* 5. cremor, ōris *m* 6. decoctum, i *n* 7. dragées (only plural) 8. emplastrum, i *n* 9. emulsum, i *n* 10. extractum, i *n* (fluĭdum) 11. gelum, i *n* 12. granŭlum, i *n* 13. gutta, ae *f* 14. infūsum, i *n* 15. linimentum, i *n* 16. membranŭla, ae *f*   membranŭla ophthalmĭca =  (lamella ophthalmĭca)   1. mixtūra, ae *f* 2. mucilāgo, ĭnis *f* 3. olĕum, i *n* 4. pasta, ae *f* 5. pilŭla, ae *f* 6. pulvis, ĕris *m* 7. sirūpus, i *m* 8. solutio, ōnis *f* 9. specĭes, ērum *f* (only plural) 10. spongia, ae *f* 11. spray 12. succus, i *m* 13. suppositorĭum, i *n*   suppositorĭum rectāle (vagināle)   1. suspensĭo, ōnis *f* 2. tabuletta, ae *f* 3. tinctūra, ae *f* 4. unguentum, i *n* | aerosol  briquette  capsule  caramel  cream  decoction  drop  plaster  emulsion  extract  gel  granule  drop  infusion  liniment  medical film  ophthalmic film  ophthalmic film  mixture  mucilage  oil  paste  pill  powder  syrup  solution  medicinal (herbal) plant mixture; tea  sponge  spray  juice  suppository  rectal (vaginal) suppository  suspension  tablet  tincture  ointment |

**LESSON 2**

**STRUCTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS**

Pharmaceutical term can be:

1) **simple** – Analgīnum, Vaselīnum;

2) **complex** (include some stems) – Cardiovalēnum, Haemostimulīnum;

3) **compound** (include some words) – Solutĭo Camphŏrae oleōsa.

An order of words is the same as in anatomical terminology:

a) ***noun in the Nom. + noun in the Gen.:***

unguentum Tetracyclīni – Tetracycline ointment;

b) ***noun in the Nom. + adj. in the Nom.;***

unguentum ophthalmĭcum – ophthalmic ointment;

c) ***noun in the Nom. + noun in the Gen. + adj. in the Nom. (the Gen.):***

unguentum Tetracyclīni ophthalmĭcum – Tetracycline ophthalmic ointment.

**NB!** Names of medicines, plants are written with a capital letter.

**Simple and complex** pharmaceutical terms:

1. The vast majority of names of pharmaceutical drugs are **neuter nouns** of **the second declension** with Nominative ending **-um** (*Ampicillinum*) and Genitive ending **-i** (*Ampicillini*). In pharmaceutical terms ending in -um the second to last syllable is always stressed. The English translations of pharmaceutical drugs are the names without any endings, e.g., ampicillin or the names ending in -e, e.g., tetracycline. These names in English are usually not capitalized.
2. The English drug names ending in “-in”, “-ine” and “-ene” are Latinized by changing the “-in” and “-ine” to “-inum” and “-ene” to “-enum” (aspirin – *Aspirinum*, vaseline – *Vaselinum*).
3. English drug names ending in “-form” are Latinized by changing the “-form” to “-formium” (chloroform – *Chloroformium*, xeroform – *Xeroformium*, iodoform – *Iodoformium*). The Latin Genitive form ends in “-ii” (*Chloroformii*). In these words, the third to last syllable is stressed.

**Compound** pharmaceutical terms:

1. In pharmaceutical preparations the name of a drug form (*solutĭo, unguentum, tinctūra* etc.) is always written on the first place, the name of medicine material – on the second place with a capital letter in the Genitive Singular: *Pulvis Dimedrōli – Dimedrole powder*

*Tabulettae Tetracyclīni – Tetracycline tablets*

1. The adjectives in the pharmaceutical terms are placed **at the end of the term**:

*Solutĭo Camphŏrae oleōsa – camphor oily solution*

however, after the drug forms membranulae – films, mixtura – mixtures, suppositorium – suppositories adjectives are placed directly after the name of a drug form,

*Suppositorium rectale “Anusolum” – rectal suppository of anusol*.

1. Consistency of extracts are characterized with adjectives in their names:

*extractum siccum – dry extract*

*extractum fluĭdum – liquid (fluid) extract*

*extractum spissum – thick extract*

1. In the names of infusions, tinctures, decoctions and extracts the names of plant parts in Genitive (leaf, root, bark etc.) are placed between the drug form and the name of the herb:

*Infūsum foliōrum Digitālis – infusion of digitalis leaves.*

1. Some brand names with the complex structure are placed in Latin pharmaceutical preparations in Nominative and in quotes after the drug form name:

*Suppositorĭa «Anaesthesōlum» – anaesthesol supposotory.*

1. Latin names of drugs with compound composition can be enclosed into quotation marks or inverted commas. But English equivalents of these names are used without quotation marks or inverted commas, compare:

*Aёrosolum “Camphomenum” – aerosol of camphomen*

*Suppositoria “Anaesthesolum” – suppositories of anaesthesol*

**MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR PARTS**

**Medicinal plant** is a plant (wild or cultivated) used for medicinal purposes. Medicinal plants have always been considered a healthy source of life for all people. Therapeutical properties of medical plants are very useful in healing various diseases and the advantage of these medicinal plants is being 100% natural. It has been estimated that in developed countries such as United States, plant drugs constitute as much as 25% of the total drugs, while in fast developing countries such as China and India, the contribution is as much as 80%. Of the 2,500,000 higher plant species on earth, at least 35,000 are estimated to have medicinal value.

Medical plant names are used:

1. In the names of liquid drug forms:

Tinctūra Valeriānae – tincture of valerian;

Decoctum cortĭcis Quercus – decoction of oak bark.

1. In the labels of different packages containing the components of medical plants:

Folia Urtīcae – leaves of nettle;

Semen Lini — seed of flax

1. As a component of the medical prescription:

Recĭpe: Extracti Aloёs fluĭdi 1 ml — Take: Liquid extract of aloe 1 ml

Recĭpe : Cortĭcis Crataegi 30,0 — Take: Cortex of hawthorn 30.0

As we see, the name of a plant component is always placed before a plant name.

***Memorize* Names of plant parts:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) cortex, ĭcis *m* – bark  2) flos, floris *m* – flower  3) folium, i *n* – leaf  4) fructus, us *m* – fruit  5) gemma, ae *f* – gemma | 6) herba, ae *f* – herb  7) radix, īcis *f* – root  8) rhizōma, ătis *n* – rhizome  9) semen, ĭnis *n* – seed  10) bacca, ae *f* – berrry |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Translate from Latin into English:***

Fructus Crataegi; Radix Valerianae; Flos Chamomillae; Rhizoma Glycyrrhizae; Folium Salviae; Flores Adonidis; Cortex Quercus, Folia Urticae; Baccae Frangulae; radix Rhei; herba Absinthii.

**Exercise 2. *Translate from Latin into English:***

Radīces Althaeae, Infūsum foliōrum Plantagǐnis, Extractum foliōrum et radīcum Belladonnae, Extractum radīcis Althaeae siccum, Tabulettae olei Menthae, Extractum Aloёs fluǐdum, Folia Menthae piperītae, Mucilāgo semĭnum Lini, Succus Plantagǐnis.

**Exercise 3. *Translate from English into Latin:***

Tincture of valerian*,* infusion of valerian root, extract of belladonna, dry extract of marshmallow, juice of aloe, roots of valerian, decoction of valerian root, dry extract of belladonna, oil of peppermint, liniment of aloe, extract of valerian, infusion of marshmallow root, tablets of aloe.

**STANDARD PRESCRIPTION PHRASES**

**IMPERATIVE MOOD**

The imperative mood expresses direct commands or requests. In the Latin part of a prescription only the second-person imperative form is used (*you* address):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **Recĭpe** | Take; take thou |
| * **Da** | Give |
| * **Signa** | Sign, mark thou, write, label |
| * **Misce** | Mix |
| * **Sterilĭsa!** | Sterilize! (after “Sterilĭsa” an exclamation point is always used) |
| * **Da tales doses numĕro (20)** | Give of such doses 20 in number |

**CONJUNCTIVE MOOD**

The Latin conjunctive mood has many meanings. Only one meaning “order, instruction, direction” is used in prescriptions. These forms are usually translated from Latin into English with “let it be”. You will have to memorize standard prescription phrases in the conjunctive mood as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **Detur** | Let it be given |
| * **Signētur** | Let it be signed (labeled) |
| * **Misceātur** | Let it be mixed |
| * **Sterilisētur!** | Let it be sterilized! (after “Sterilisētur”  an exclamation point is always used) |
| * **Dentur tales doses numero (20)** | Let (20) such doses be given. |

**Nota Bene!** Prescription phrases in imperative and conjunctive moods have the same meaning: ***order, instruction, direction*,** therefore they are completely equal and interchangeable. You may use each of them.

**VERB FORMS *FIAT/FIANT* IN PRESCRIPTIONS**

In instructions relating to preparations the forms **fiat/fiant** of the Latin verb **fiĕri** are often used:

* ***fiat* – let (it) be made (e.g., an emulsion)**
* ***fiant* – let (them) be made (e.g., suppositories)**

Below is given the standard construction:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Misce, (ut)** | → **fiat** + a noun in Nominative singular |
| → **fiant** + a noun in Nominative plural | |

The following are standard Latin directions relating to preparation with this verbal construction:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **Misce, fiat emulsum** | *Mix to make an emulsion. (or: Mix, and let an emulsion be made).* |
| * **Misce, fiat linimentum** | *Mix to make a liniment.* |
| * **Misce, fiat pasta** | *Mix to make a paste.* |
| * **Misce, fiat pulvis** | *Mix to make a powder.* |
| * **Misce, fiat unguentum** | *Mix to make an ointment.* |
| * **Misce, fiat suppositorium** | *Mix to make a suppository.* |
| * **Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle (vagināle)** | *Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository.* |
| * **Misce, fiant suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia)** | *Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories.* |
| * **Misce, fiant species (plural)** | *Mix to make species* |

Please note well that the *plural* noun forms are used after **fiant.** The Latin conjunction **ut** is optional. Please note that in this construction only “misce” but not “misceātur” is used.

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 4. *Translate from Latin into English:***

Recĭpe. Detur. Signa. Sterilisētur! Da tales doses. Misce, fiat linimentum. Misce, fiat unguentum. Misce, fiant suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia). Misce, fiat pasta. Misce, ut fiat pulvis. Misce, ut fiat emulsum.

**Exercise 5. *Translate from English into Latin:***

Take 5ml of tincture of mint. Give. Mix to make a powder*.* Let it be signed. Let such doses be given. Mix to make a paste. Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository. Let it be mixed. Let it be sterilized! Mix to make species.Take 200ml of tincture of valerian root. Sterilize 20ml of castor oil. Mix 10ml of tincture of lily-of-the-valley and 15ml of tincture of valerian. Take 20 g of emulsion of castor oil.

**MOST COMMON PRESCRIPTION FORMULAS WITH PREPOSITIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ex tempore**  **ad usum externum**  **ad usum internum**  **contra tussim**  **in ampullis**  **in capsulis**  **in capsulis gelatinosis**  **in capsulis amylaceis** *seu*  **in oblatis**  **in spritz-tubulis**  **in tabulettis**  **in tabulettis obductis**  **in vitro**  **in vitro nigro**  **per os**  **per rectum**  **pro die**  **pro dosi**  **pro infantibus**  **pro inhalatione**  **pro injectionibus**  **pro narcosi**  **pro roentgeno**  **pro suspensione** | in case of need  for external use  for internal use  against cough  in ampoules  in capsules  in gelatine capsules  in starch capsules, *or:*  in cachets  in syrettes, in unit dose syringes  in tablets  in coated tablets  in vitro, in a test-tube  in a dark test-tube  orally, through the mouth  rectally, through the rectum  daily dose  single dose  for children  for inhalation  for injections  for anesthesia  for X – ray examination  for suspension |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 6. *Add the appropriate endings; translate them into English.***

Vitaminum A in capsul…; Solutio Oestradioli oleosa in ampull…; Collargolum in vitr… nigr…; Tabulettae contra tuss…; Tabuletae Dimedroli pro infant…; Aqua pro injection…; Oleum pro inhalation…; Da ex tempor…; Solutio Iodi ad us… intern…; Chloroformium pro narcos…; Remedium pro dos…; Pulvis pro suspension…; Solutio Dimedroli in spritz-tubul… .

**Exercise 7. *Translate into English pharmaceutical terms as follows.***

Extractum Leonūri fluĭdum; Linimentum Aloёs; Solutio “Testosterōnum” pro injectionĭbus; Tabulettae Aspirīni obductae; Tinctūra foliōrum Eucalypti; Solutio Glucōsi pro injectionĭbus; Theophyllīnum in tabulettis.

**Exercise 8. *Translate into Latin pharmaceutical terms as follows.***

Mixture for children, infusion of plantain leaves, infusion of chamomile flowers, distilled water, ethyl alcohol, decoction of buckthorn bark, camphor and sunflower oil solution for external use, nitroglycerin oily solution, mucilage of starch, belladonna leaves, infusion of peppermint leaves, castor oil, valerian extract, peppermint water, belladonna dry extract, ampicillin powder for injections, camphor oily solution for injections.

**COMMON STEMS (PART 1)**

The pharmaceutical drugs from the same therapeutic or chemical class are usually given names with the same **stem**. Stems are mostly placed word-finally, but in some cases, word-initial stems are used:

• *-olol* for beta blockers (*e.g.* aten**olol**)

• *-pril* for ACE inhibitors (*e.g.* capto**pril**)

• *io-* for iodine containing radiopharmaceuticals (*e.g.* **io**benguane) etc.

Such stems are called “common stems”. **A common stem** is a structural component of a pharmaceutical term with the standard spelling and the common definition (pharmaceutical class affiliation). The knowledge of common stems will help you to write orthographically pharmaceutical terms with the complex spelling and to understand their definition.

Common stems may denote: a) the **chemical structure** of pharmaceutical substances,

b) their **origin**,

c) their **therapeutic effect** in the human organism,

d) **against what disease** this or that substance is used, etc.

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-cillin-** | antibiotics (penicillins) (-cillin) | Peni**cillin**um |
| **2.** | **-cyclin-**  **-cycl-** | antibiotics (tetracycline derivatives)  (-cycline) | Demeclo**cyclin**um **Cyclo**barbitalum |
| **3.** | **-menth-** | from the Latin *mentha* - mint | **Menth**olum Boro**menth**olum |
| **4.** | **-mycin-,**  **-myc(o)-** | antibiotics, produced by *Streptomyces* strain (-mycin) | Mono**mycin**um Erythro**mycin**um |
| **5.** | **-pyr-** | antipyretics (drugs that reduce fever) | **“Pyr**ameinum” Ana**pyr**inum |

**Exercise 9. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

pyrantel, piperacillin, spectinomycin, ampicillin, bleomycin, cyclopentolate, tetracycline, bacampicillin, bencyclane, pyricarbate, capreomycin, cloxacillin, cyclobarbital, cycloserine, dactinomycin, dipyridamole, framycetin, menthol, oxacillin, neomycin, streptomycin.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

1. Explain by an example the structure of a pharmaceutical preparation with an adjective.
2. Name basic parts of medicinal herbs.
3. Name the Latin directions to the pharmacist used in the imperative mood and their English equivalents.
4. Name the Latin directions to the pharmacist used in the conjunctive mood and their English equivalents.
5. What is the standard Latin construction with fiat/fiant in instructions relating to preparations?
6. Define the Latin common stems «-cillin-», «-cyclin-», «-mycin-», «-menth-», «-pyr-».

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Names of medicinal plants* | |
| Absinthium, i *n*  Adonis (idis *m*) vernalis  Aloe, es *f*  Althaea, ae *f*  Belladonna, ae *f*  Chamomilla, ae *f*  Convallaria, ae *f*  Crataegus, i *f*  Eucalyptus*,* i *f*  Frangǔla, ae *f*  Glycyrrhiza, ae *f*  Kalanchoe, es *f*  Leonurus, i *m*  Linum, i *n*  Mentha (ae *f*) piperita  Plantago, ǐnis *f*  Quercus, us *f*  Rheum, i *n*  Ricĭnus, i *m*  Rosa (canina), ae *f*  Salvia, ae *f*  Urtica, ae *f*  Valeriana, ae *f* | wormwood  spring adonis  aloe  marshmallow  belladonna  matricary, chamomile  lily-of-the-valley  hawthorn  eucalyptus  buckhorn  licorice  kalanchoe  motherwort  flax  mint  plantain  oak  rhubarb  castor oil plant  dog rose  sage  stinging nettle  valerian |
| *Name of some oils* | |
| Oleum Helianthi  Oleum Menthae  Oleum Ricĭni | sunflower oil  mint oil  castor oil |
| *Names of plant parts* | |
| cortex, ĭcis *m*  flos, floris *m*  folium, i *n*  fructus, us *m*  gemma, ae *f*  herba, ae *f*  radix, īcis *f*  rhizōma, ătis *n*  semen, ĭnis *n* | bark  flower  leaf  fruit  gemma  herb  root  rhizome  seed |
| *Other words* | |
| aethylĭcus, a, um Amўlum, i *n*  aqua  destillāttus, a, um  fluĭdus, a, um  obductus, a , um  oleōsus, a, um  siccus, a, um  spirituōsus, a, um  spirĭtus, us *m*  spissus, a um | ethyl  starch  water  distilled  fluid, liquid  coated  oily  dry  alcoholic  alcohol  thick |
| *Common stems* | |
| **-cillin-**  **-cyclin-, -cycl-**  **-menth-**  **-mycin-, -myc(o)-**  **-pyr-** | antibiotics (penicillins)  antibiotics (tetracycline derivatives)  from the Latin mentha - mint  antibiotics, produced by Streptomyces strain  antipyretics (drugs that reduce fever) |

**LESSON 3**

**LATIN IN THE MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.**

**GENERAL RULES OF MAKING UP THE LATIN PART OF PRESCRIPTION**

Historically, physicians use Latin words and abbreviations in a prescription. In many English-speaking countries the present-day prescriptions are written in English, but many of Latin words and abbreviations are still widely used and must be understood. In East European countries prescriptions are written in Latin.

**Prescription** *is the doctor’s written directions to the pharmacist about the preparation, dispensing and administration of a drug.* The prescription usually has the following parts:

1. **Inscriptio** – the name of medical establishment (stamp) and code
2. **Datum** – date of writing out the prescription
3. **Nomen et aetas aegroti** – the patient’s surname, initials and age
4. **Nomen medici** – the doctor’s name and initials
5. **Invocatio** – include one Latin word “**Recĭpe” (**Take**)**
6. **Designatio materiarum** – name of drug (*in Genetive Case*) and dose of drug (*in Accusative Case)*
7. **Subscriptio** – directions to the pharmacist concerning way of preparing, form of the medicine, quantity for a course of treatment *("dosis pro cursu"*) and kind of packing.
8. **Signatura** – directions to the patient about the administration of the drug: dose for one time *("dosis pro dosi")*, dose for the day *("dosis pro die")*, other recommendations (before meals, after meals, drink with milk, insert into the rectum etc.) written in native patient’s language.
9. **Nomen et sigillum personale medici** – the doctor’s signature and personal stamp.

**There are two models of prescription:**

1. a remedy is written in the Genitive (when a dose is indicated):

Recĭpe: Tinctūrae Valeriānae 20 ml

1. a remedy is written in the Accusative (for ready standard medicines: tablets, suppositories, etc.): Recĭpe: Tabulettas Analgīni 0,5 numĕro 20

**BASIC RULES FOR PRESCRIPTION WRITING**

Prescription is an important legal document that has to be filled in according to certain rules. The Latin part of a prescription begins with **Recĭpe** and ends with **Signa**. The basic rules for prescription writing are as follows:

* 1. A prescription is written on a special form. Any correction in the prescription text is forbidden.
  2. The Latin part of a prescription begins with “Recĭpe”, this is a form of address of a physician to a pharmacist: **Recĭpe: – Take:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Sulfadimezīni  Streptocīdi  Synthomycīni ana 1,0  Misce, fiat pulvis  Detur  Signētur: | Take: | Sulphadimezine  Streptocide  Synthomycin of each 1.0  Mix to make a powder  Let it be given  Let it be labelled: |

* The names of all ingredients of the prescription begin a new line and are capitalized. Every first letter of the next new line is written strictly under the first letter of the previous one.
* Under the word **“Recĭpe”** a blank space is left – it is the place for service remarks of the pharmacist.
* If there is not enough space for a ingredient of the prescription in one line it is carried to the next line with the left indent:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Phenylĭi salicylātis 3,0  Spirĭtus aethylĭci quantum satis  **ad solutiōnem**  Vaselīni ad 30,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Da.  Signa: *Apply to the skin of the face* |

3) The word **Recĭpe** may be followed by the *name of a pharmaceutical drug or a drug form*. The names of **drug forms** are mainly in Genitive, but they may be also in Accusative singular or plural. (*see* Lesson 5).

4) The names of pharmaceutical drugs following *Recĭpe* are placed **in Genitive singular**.

The grammatical structure of the Latin part of the prescription can be shown in the following way:

What? the dose (in Accusativus)

Take of what? (Gen. Sg.)

Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae 25 ml

of what? (Gen. Sg.)

5) After the drug name at the end of each prescription line a **dose** – a quantity of pharmaceutical drugs – is indicated. The doses of pharmaceutical drugs are given in the **metric system**. The quantity of liquid ingredients is indicated in milliliters, grams or drops, the quantity of semisolid or solid ingredients is always indicated in grams:

* **in grams** – the unit sign “g” is not indicated; the quantity in grams is always indicated with decimal points, and a zero is always used after decimal points*, e.g.*: 10,0 (that is 10.0 grammes); 0,25 (that is 0.25 decigrammes); 0,05 (that is 00.5 centigrammes); 0, 005 – (that is 0.005 milligrammes, *e.g.*:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Unguenti Zinci 30,0 | Take: | Zinc ointment 30.0 |
| Recĭpe: | Anaesthesīni 0,3 | Take: | Anaesthesin 0.3 |

* **in milliliters** – 10 ml, *e.g.:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Olei Vaselīni 30 ml | Take: | Oil Vaseline 30 ml |
| Recĭpe: | Extracti Crataegi fluĭdi 20 ml | Take: | Fluid hawthorn extract 20 ml |

* **in drops** – if a liquid ingredient is prescribed in an amount under 1 ml, the dosage is indicated in drops: the word *drop* is used in Accusative Singular (guttam) or Accusative Plural (guttas); the amount is shown by a Roman figure: singular - **guttam** (one drop – **guttam I**), plural – l**guttas** (five drops – **guttas V**), *e.g.:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: Olei Menthae piperītae guttam I | Take: Mint pepper oil I drop |
| Recĭpe: Olei Eucalypti guttas V | Take: Eucalypt oil V drops |

* some antibiotics are prescribed in **units of activity** – **UA**, *e.g.*: 100,000 ED – 100,000 units of activity:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *e.g.:* | Recĭpe: | Kalĭi chlorĭdi  Insulīni  Solutiōnis Glucōsi 10% –  Misceātur. Sterilisētur! | 3,0  25 **UA**  1000 ml |
|  |  | Detur.  Signētur: *For intravenous infusions.* | |

Recĭpe: Benzylpenicillini-natrii 250,000 **UA**

* If ingredients in prescriptions are in equal quantities, the dose is indicated only after the latter one, and the Latin word **ana** (*of each, in equal quantities*) is written before:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *e.g.:* | Recĭpe: | Cupri citrātis  Lanolīni  Vaselīni **ana** 5,0 | Take: | Copper citrate  Lanoline  Vaseline **of each** 5.0 |

* In some cases, the physician doesn’t indicate the dosage of a complex prescription component and lets the pharmacist determine the quantity of this component on his own. In this case, the standard expression **quantum satis** *(in sufficient amount)* is used:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Chinosōli 0,03  Acĭdi borĭci 0,3  Tannini 0,06  Olei Cacao **quantum satis**  Ut fiat suppositorium vaginale  Da tales doses numĕro 6  Signa: | Take: | Chinosol 0.03  Boric acid 0.3  Tannin 0.06  Cocoa oil **in sufficient amount**  to make a vaginal suppository  Give such a dose in the amount 6  Write on the label: |

6) **The addition to the prescription:**

1. If it is necessary ***to give out the remedy*** to the patient ***immediately*** there must be the sign **Сito!**(quickly) or **Statim!**(immediately).
2. If it is necessary ***to repeat the course of treatment*** there must be the sign **Repete!**(repeat) or **Bis repetatur!** (repeate twice).
3. If a doctor writes out the prescription ***to himself*** there must be the sign **pro auctore**(for the auther) or **pro me**(for me).

Now, let us see some complex medical prescriptions with different standard phrases:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Euphyllīni  Olei Cacao ana 2,0  Misce, fiat suppositorium  Da tales doses numĕro 6  Signa: | Take: | Euphylline  Cocoa oil of each 2.0  Mix to make a suppository  Give such a dose in the amount 6  Write on the label: |

**PRESCRIPTION OF LIQUID DRUG FORMS**

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Translate prescriptions into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Recĭpe: | Solutionis Chinosoli 0,1% – 500 ml  Da. Signa: *For bathing of wounds* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Mucilagĭnis semĭnum Lini 200 ml  Da. Signa: *For mouth rinsing* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Decocti radīcis Althaeae 20,0 – 100 ml  Da. Signa: *For mouth rinsing* |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Tinctūrae Convallariae | | Tinctūrae Valeriānae ana 10 ml | | Tinctūrae Belladonnae 5 ml | | Mentholi 0,2 | | Misce. Da. Signa: *25 drops by mouth 3 times a day* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Emulsi semĭnis Lini 10,0 – 200 ml | | Da. Signa: *1 tablespoonful by mouth 5 times a day* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Decocti cortĭcis Quercus 200 ml | | Da. Signa: *For mouth rinsing* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Infūsi foliōrum Salviae 15,0 – 200 ml | | Da. Signa: *For gargling* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Extracti Adonĭdis vernālis 0,25 | | Da tales doses numěro 20 | | Signa: *1 powder 3 times a day* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Extracti Frangǔlae fluĭdi 20 ml | | Da. Signa: *20 drops by mouth 3 times a day* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | |  | | --- | | Solutiōnis Prostenoni spirituōsae 0,1% – 1 ml  Da tales doses numěro 10 in ampūllis | | Signa: *I.V. by drop infusion in 400 ml of normal saline solution* | |
|  | Recĭpe: | Emulsi olei Ricĭni 30 ml – 300 ml  Da. Signa: *For three times* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Extracti Aloёs fluĭdi pro injectionĭbus 1 ml numěro 10  Da. Signa: *1 ml daily subcutaneously* |

**Exercise 2. *Translate prescriptions into Latin:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Take: | Camphor 10.0  Sunflower oil 100.0  Mix. Give Sign: *Rub in to relieve arthritis pain* | |
| 2. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Hawthorn fluid extract 25 ml | | Give. Sign: *20 drops 3 times daily before meals* | |
| 3. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Glucose solution 5% – 500 ml | | Sterilize! | | Give. Sign: *I.V. by drop infusion* | | |
| 4. | Take: | Valerian extract 0.3  Hawthorn tincture 0.15  Ethyl alcohol 20 ml  Distilled water up to 200 ml  Mix. Give. Sign: *1 teaspoonful 3 times daily* | |
| 5. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Aloe 100 ml | | Give. Sign: *1 tablespoonful by mouth 3 times daily 30 minutes before meals* | | |
| 6. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Piracetam solution 20% – 5 ml | | Give of such doses 10 in number in ampules | | Sign: *5 ml 2 times daily i. m.* | | |
| 7. | Take: | Mucilage of flax seeds 200 ml  Give. Sign: *For mouth rinsing* | |
| 8. | Take: | Menthol 1.0  Ethyl alcohol 90% – 50 ml  Mix. Give. Sign: *For external use* | |
| 9. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Alcoholic solution of Nitroglycerin 1% – 20 ml | | Give. Sign: *2 drops under the tongue* | | |
| 10. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Lily-of-the valley tincture | | Valerian tincture of each 10 ml | | Nitroglycerin solution 1% – 1 ml | | Validol 2 ml | | Mix. Give. Sign: *20 drops by mouth 3 times daily* | | |
| 11. | Take: | Infusion of marshmallow 3.0 – 100 ml  Marshmallow juice 20 ml  Mix. Give. Sign: *1 teaspoonful by mouth 5 times daily* | |
| 12. | Take: | Decoction of marshmallow root 20.0 – 100 ml  Give. Sign: *For mouth rinsing* | |
| 13. | Take: | |  | | --- | | Infusion of plantain leaves 20.0 – 200 ml | | Give. Sign: *1 tablespoonful by mouth 4 times daily* | | |
| 14. | Take: | Vaseline oil 200 ml  Mint oil drops ІІІ  Mix. Give.  Sign. *1 spoon a day.* | |
|  |  |  | |

**COMMON STEMS (PART 2)**

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-cain-** | local anaesthetics (-caine-) | Pro**cain**um  Tetra**cain**um |
| **2.** | **-cyt-** | cytostatics (killing cancer cells) from the Greek *cytos*- cell | **Cyt**arabinum **Cyt**ocristinum |
| **3.** | **-form-** | formic acid derivatives | Xero**form**ium Iodo**form**ium |
| **4.** | **-poly-** | from the Greek *polys* – more than one or many | **Poly**phepanum **Poly**mixini B sulfas |
| **5.** | **-zep-**  **(-azepam-)** | antianxiety drug - diazepam derivatives | Dia**zep**amum Broma**zep**amum |

**Exercise 3. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

cytarabine, carindacillin, formoterol, vancomycin, bumecaine, pyridoxine, lidocaine, polyvinox, levomenthol, diazepam, trimecaine, penicillin, metformin, cytidine, tetrazepam, ticarcillin, minocycline, tetracaine, lorazepam, articaine, natamycin, chloroform, flurazepam, procaine, viomycin, cytochrome c.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

1. What is a prescription?
2. What parts is a prescription composed of?
3. What does the Latin part of a prescription begin with? What does it end with?
4. In what case are pharmaceutical drugs in the prescription indicated after *Recĭpe*?
5. How are quantities of pharmaceutical drugs indicated?
6. What is the English for *quantum satis?*
7. How are ingredients in prescriptions in equal quantities indicated?
8. What is the Latin for *very quickly!, immediately!, “Let it be repeated”, “Let it be twice (tree times) repeated”*, *“Let it not be repeated”*?
9. Name the Latin Genitive singular forms for *bark, root, rhizome, leaf, herb, flower*.
10. What is the difference between *infusion, decoction and tincture*?
11. What kinds of extracts do you know?
12. Define the Latin common stems «-cyt-», «-form-», «-poly-», «-cain-», «-zep-».

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Names of medicinal plants* | |
| Anīsum, i *n*  Cacao  Calendula, ae *f*  Digitalis, is *f*  Helianthus, i *m*  Hippophaë, ës *f*  Hypericum, i *n*  Millefolium, i *n*  Persicum, i *n* | anise  cocoa  marigold  gum-tree foxglove, digitalis  sunflower  sea-buckthorn  St. John's wort  milfoil, yarrow  peach |
| *Names of some oils* | |
| oleum (i, n) Olivārum  oleum (i, n) Persicōrum | olive oil  peach oil |
| *Names of pharmaceutical drugs* | |
| Ampicillīnum, i *n*  Anaesthesīnum, i *n*  Analgīnum, i *n*  Camphǒra, ae *f*  Chinosōlum, i *n*  Glucōsum, i *n*  Euphyllīnum, i *n*  Insulīnum, i *n*  Lanolīnum, i *n*  Menthōlum, i *n*  Nitroglycerīnum, i *n*  Piracetamum, i *n*  Prostenonum, i *n*  Sulfadimezīnum, i *n*  Synthomycīnum, i *n*  Tannīnum, i *n*  Theophyllīnum, i *n*  Validōlum, i *n*  Vaselīnum, i *n* | ampicillin  anaesthesin  analgin  camphor  chinosol  glucose  euphylline  insulin  lanoline  menthol  nitroglycerin  piracetam  prostenon  sulphadimezine  synthomycine  tannin  theophylline  validol  petrolatum, vaseline |
| *Common stems* | |
| ***-cain-***  ***-cyt-***  ***-form-***  ***-poly-***  ***-zep- (-azepam-)*** | local anaesthetics (-*caine*-)  cytostatics (killing cancer cells) from the Greek *cytos*- cell  formic acid derivatives  from the Greek *polys* – more than one or many  antianxiety drug – diazepam derivatives |

**LESSON 4**

**LATIN CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY (1)**

Latin names of chemical elements are, as a rule, nouns of the second declension and of the neuter gender beginning always with a capital letter:

Aluminium, i *n* – aluminium

Ferrum, i *n* – iron

Zincum, i *n* – zinc

Nouns of two chemical elements are exception from this rule:

Phosphŏrus, i *m* – phosphorus

Sulfur, ŭris *n* – sulphur (in American English the spelling is sulfur)

Some elements have double names:

fluorine — Fluōrum, i *n* = Phthorum, i *n*

magnesium — Magnium, i *n* = Magnesium, i *n*

See the chemical element names of most common usage in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ag** | Argentum, i *n* | silver |
| **As** | Arsenĭcum, i *n* | arsenic |
| **Ba** | Barium, i *n* | barium |
| **Bi** | Bismŭthum, i *n* | bismuth |
| **Сa** | Calcĭum, i *n* | calcium |
| **C** | Carboneum, i *n* | carbon |
| **Cu** | Cuprum, i *n* | copper |
| **Fe** | Ferrum, i *n* | iron |
| **F** | Fluōrum, i *n* *or* Phthorum, i *n* | fluorine |
| **Hg** | Hydrargўrum, i *n* | mercury |
| **H** | Hydrogenĭum, i *n* | hydrogen |
| **I** | Iōdum, i *n* | iodine |
| **K** | Kalĭum, i *n* | potassium |
| **Li** | Lithium, i *n* | lithium |
| **Mg** | Magnesĭum, i *n* *or* Magnĭum, i *n* | magnesium |
| **Na** | Natrium, i *n* | sodium |
| **N** | Nitrogenium, i *n* | nitrogen |
| **O** | Oxygenĭum, i *n* | oxygen |
| **Pb** | Plumbum, i *n* | lead |
| **S** | Sulfur, ŭris *n* | sulfur |
| **Zn** | Zincum, i *n* | zinc |

**LATIN NAMES OF ACIDS**

The Latin names of acids consist of the noun **Acĭdum, i *n*** (acid), which is always capitalized, and a One Group adjective, which agree with the noun. The names of acids are formed according to tree models as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Latin names of acids** | | **English names of acids** | |
| **Acid suffix** | **Example** | **Acid suffix** | **Example** |
| **-icum** | Acidum salicylicum | **-ic acid** | salicylic acid |
| **-osum** | Acidum chlorosus | **-ous acid** | chlorous acid |
| **hydro-…-icum** | Acidum hydrochloricum | **hydro-…-ic acid** | hydrochloric acid |

1. Latin adjectives with the acid suffix **–ĭc-** ending in **–um** coincide with English adjectives with the acid suffix **–ic**:

*e.g.:*

* arsenic acid – Acĭdum arsenicĭcum (Arsenĭcum, i *n* → *arsenic + ĭc + um*);
* sulfuric acid – Acĭdum sulfurĭcum (Sulfur, ŭris *n* → *sulfur + ĭc + um*);
* nitric acid – Acĭdum nitricum (Nitrogenium, i *n* → *nitr + ĭc + um*);

2. Latin adjectives with the acid suffix **–ōs-** ending in **–um** coincide with English adjectives with the acid suffix **–ous**:

*e.g.:*

* arsenous acid – Acĭdum arsenicōsum (Arsenĭcum, i n → *arsenic + ōs + um*);
* sulfurous acid – Acĭdum sulfurōsum (Sulfur, ŭris n → *sulfur + ōs + um*);
* nitrous acid – Acĭdum nitrōsum (Nitrogenĭum, i n → *nitr + ōs + um*);

3. Latin names of acids with the prefix ***hydro-*** ending in **-ĭcum** coincide with English names of acids with the prefix ***hydro-*** and the acid suffix **–ĭc**:

*e.g.:*

* Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum – hydrochloric acid
* Acĭdum hydrosulfurĭcum – hydrosulfuric acid.

**LATIN NAMES OF OXIDES, PEROXIDES AND HYDROXIDES**

Latin names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides consist of two parts:

* ***a name of a chemical element in Genitive,***
* ***a word oxўdum, i n (oxide), peroxўdum, i n (peroxide) or***

***hydroxўdum, i n (hydroxide) in Nominative:***

*e.g.:*

*Zinci oxўdum – zinc oxide*

*Hydrogenĭi peroxўdum – hydrogen peroxide*

*Aluminĭi hydroxўdum – aluminium hydroxide*

The words *oxўdum, peroxўdum, hydroxўdum* in the names of oxides are never capitalized:

Solutĭo Hydrogenĭi peroxўdi dilūta *– diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide.*

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Translate into Latin pharmaceutical terms as follows:***

tablets of nicotinic acid; tablets of lipoic acid; boric acid solution; zinc ointment; lead plaster; tablets of acetylsalicylic acid for children; alcoholic solution of camphor and acetylsalicylic acid; magnesium oxide; lead water; «Ferroplex» pills; «Microiodum» tablets; acetylsalicylic acid in tablets; hydrogen peroxide; solution of hydrogen peroxide; zinc oxide; zinc paste; iodine alcoholic solution; hydrochloric acid; aluminium hydroxide.

**Exercise 2. *Translate prescriptions into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Recĭpe: | Benzonali 0,1  Da tales doses numĕro 30 in tabulettis  Signa: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day after meals* |
| 2. | Recĭpe: | Aquae Plumbi 200 ml  Da.  Signa: *For bath in haemorrhoids* |
| 4. | Recĭpe: | Infusi florum Chamomillae 20,0 : 400 ml  Acĭdi borĭci 8,0  Glycerini 20,0  Misceātur. Detur  Signētur: *For mouth rinsing 5 times a day* |
| 5. | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi hydrochlorĭci 20,0  Da.  Signa: *20 drops for½ glass of water* |
| 6. | Recĭpe: | Iodoformii 2,5  Vaselini ad 25,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Da.  Signa: *Apply to the affected skin areas* |
| 7. | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi ascorbinĭci 0,1  Dentur tales doses numĕro 20 in tabulettis  Signētur: *ПTake 2 tablets 2 times a day* |
| 8. | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Hydrargўri oxўdi flavi 1% – 10,0  Da.  Signa: *Apply to lid edges 3 times a day* |
| 9. | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Acĭdi borĭci 5% – 25,0  Detur.  Signētur: *Apply under the lid prior bedtime* |
| 10. | Recĭpe: | Zinci oxўdi 0,05  Sacchări 0,25  Misce, fiat pulvis  Da tales doses numĕro 50  Signa: *Take 1 powder 3 times a day for 3 weeks* |
| 11. | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Acĭdi salicylĭci 10 % – 50,0  Da.  Signa: *Apply to the affected skin* |
| 12. | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi borĭci 0,3  Spirĭtus aethylĭci 70% – 10 ml  Misceātur. Detur.  Signētur: *10 drops into the ear* |
| 13. | Recĭpe: | Resorcini 1,0  Pastae Zinci ad 10,0  Misce, fiat pasta  Da.  Signa: *Apply to the wart area under the dressing for 1 day* |
| 14. | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Hydrargўri albi 40,0  Detur.  Signētur: *Apply to the affected skin area* |
| 15. | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi benzoici 0,6  Acĭdi salicylĭci 0,3  Vaselīni 10,0  Misce, fiat unguentum.  Da.  Signa. *For smearing in case of callosity.* |
| 16. | Recĭpe: | Solutiōnis Acĭdi benzoĭci 1% 20 ml  Menthōli 0,75  Zinci oxydi  Talci ana 15,0  Glycerīni  Spirĭtus aethylĭci 70% ana 20 ml  Misce. Da.  Signa. *For skin smearing in case of itch.* |
| 17. | Recĭpe: | Magnesii peroxydi 0,25  Da tales doses numĕro 12.  Signa. *1 powder 3 times a day.* |
| 18. | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi hydrochlorĭci dilūti 15 ml  Detur.  Signētur. *15-20 drops 2 times a day in time of eating.* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Exercise 3. *Translate prescriptions into Latin:***   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Take: | Benzoic acid 0.6  Salicylic acid 0.3  Vaseline to 10.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign**:** *Apply to the affected skin areas* | |  | Take: | Salicylic acid 5.0  Zinc oxide 25.0  Talcum powder 50.0  Mix to make powder  Give Sign: *Dust intertrigo areas* | |  | Take: | Salicylic acid 1.0  Starch  Vaseline in equal parts to 50.0  Mix to make paste  Give. Sign: *Apply to the affected skin areas* | |  | Take: | Folic acid 0.008  Ascorbic acid 0.1  Give of such doses 30 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day* | |  | Take: | Solution of hydrogen peroxide 50 ml  Give Sign: *1 tablespoonful for one glass of water. For mouth rinsing* | |  | Take: | Oily solution of camphor for external use 10 % – 10 ml  Give. Sign: *For rubbing* | |  | Take: | Alcoholic solution of hydrogen peroxide 1,5% – 50 ml  Give. Sign: *1 tablespoonful for one glass of water. For mouth rinsing* | |  | Take: | Magnesium oxide 0.5  Give of such doses 30 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder one hour after meals* | |  | Take: | Menthol 1.0  Boric acid 4.0  Glycerin up to 100.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign: *For external use* | |  | Take: | Zinc oxide 3.0  Starch up to 10.0  Mix to make powder  Give. Sign: *Apply to the affected skin areas* | |  | Take: | Benzoic acid 0.2  Give of such doses 20 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder 4 times daily* | |  | Take: | Iodine spirituous solution 10% 15 ml  Give. Sign. *2-5 drops 3 times a day.* | |  | Take: | Zinc oxide  Talcum powder each of 20.0  Glycerin 30.0  Lead water 30 ml  Mix. Give  Sign: *Shake before use and apply with a cotton pellet to the affected skin areas 2 times a day* | |  | Take: | Salicylic acid 1.0  Ethylic alcohol 70% 50 ml  Give. Sign. *For skin smearing.* | |  | Take: | Sulfur purified 0.01  Sugar 0,2  Mix to make a powder.  Give such doses in number 30.  Sign. *1 powder 3 times a day.* | |  | Take: | Yellow mercury oxide 0.03  Vaseline 10.0  Mix to make an ointment.  Give. Sign. *For eyelids smearing.* | |  | Take: | Boric acid 1.0  Salicylic acid 5.0  Zinc oxide 25.0  Talcum powder 50.0  Mix to make a powder.  Give. Sign. *Powder for feet in case of disposition to sweating.* | |  | Take: | Magnesium peroxide 0.5  Give such doses number 12  Sign. *1 powder 3 times a day.* | |  | Take: | Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 ml  Pepsin 2.0  Distilled water 100 ml  Mix. Give out. Sign. *10 drops before eating.* | |  | Take: | Solution of benzoic acid 0.6  Salicylic acid 0.3  Vaseline 10.0  Mix. Give.  Sign. *Ointment.* | |

**COMMON STEMS (PART 3)**

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Stem*** | ***Definition,***  ***English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-aesthes-, -aesth-,**  **-asthes-, -esthes-** | anesthetics (drugs that cause *anesthesia* – reversible loss of sensation) | An**aesthes**inum Pav**esthes**inum |
| **2.** | **-haem-** | from the Greek *haema* – blood | **Haem**odesum **Haem**ostimulinum |
| **3.** | **-hydr-** | refers to *hydrogen, water or hydroxyl group* | **Hydr**ocortisonum **Hydr**ochlorthiazidum |
| **4.** | **-oxy-** | oxygen derivatives | **Oxy**lidinum **Oxy**fedrinum |
| **5.** | **-test-** | testosterone derivatives (male sex hormone) | **Test**osteronum Medro**test**ronum |
| **6.** | **-thym-** | drugs from thymus gland | **Thym**actidum **Thym**ostimulinum |
| **7.** | **-thyr-** | drugs for treatment of the thyroid gland | Triiod**thyr**oninum **Thyr**eocomb |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 4. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

testosterone, thymol, paromomycin, hydrochloride, disopyramide, flunitrazepam, prilocaine, liothyranine, bupivacaine, medazepam, mepivacaine, cytochrome c, polyvinyl, rifamycin, flucloxacillin, thymostimulin, formoterol, polygeline, podophyllotoxin, thyreoidin, oxetacaine, megestrol, glycine, estriol, doxycycline, rufocromomycin, nitroglycerin, levonorgestrel, camphor, ephedrine, ampicillin.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

1. What declension are the Latin names of chemical elements? Name the exceptions.
2. What is the structure of the Latin names of acids?
3. What Latin acid suffix does the English acid suffix *–ic* coincide with?
4. What Latin acid suffix does the English acid suffix *–ous* coincide with?
5. How are formed the names of oxides, peroxides and hydroxides? Give examples.
6. What do the common stems -haem-, -oxy-, -test-, -thym- mean?

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Names of some acids* | |
| Acĭdum folĭcum  Acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum  Acĭdum ascorbinĭcum  Acĭdum benzoĭcum  Acĭdum borĭcum  Acĭdum citrĭcum  Acĭdum glutaminĭcum  Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum  Acĭdum nicotinĭcum  Acĭdum salicylĭcum | folic acid  acetylsalicylic acid  ascorbic acid  benzoic acid  boric acid  citric acid  glutaminic acid  hydrochloric acid  nicotinic acid  salicylic acid |
| *Names of pharmaceutical drugs* | |
| Benzonalum, i *n*  Glycerīnum, i *n*  Chloroformium, i *n*  Collargolum, i *n*  Dimedrōlum, i *n*  Iodoformium, i *n*  Oestradiōlum, i *n*  Sacchărum, i *n*  Talcum, i *n*  Testosterōnum, i *n* | benzonal  glycerin  chloroform  collargol  dimedrol  iodoform  oestradiol  sugar  talcum powder  testosterone |
| *Other words* | |
| albus, a, um  depurātus, a, um  dilūtus, a, um  flavus, a, um  hydroxўdum, i *n*  oxўdum, i *n*  peroxўdum, i *n* | white  purified (for sulphur, powder)  diluted, dissolved  yellow  hydroxide  oxide  peroxide |
| *Common stems* | |
| **-aesthes-, -aesth-, -asthes-, -esthes-**  **-haem-**  **-hydr-**  **-oxy-**  **-test-**  **-thym-**  **-thyr-** | anesthetics (drugs that cause anesthesia – reversible loss of sensation)  from the Greek haema – blood  refers to hydrogen, water or hydroxyl group  oxygen derivatives  testosterone derivatives (male sex hormone)  drugs from thymus gland  drugs for treatment of the thyroid gland |

**LESSON 5**

**LATIN CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY (2)**

**LATIN NAMES OF SALTS**

* *Epinephrini hydrochlorĭdum - epinephrine hydrochloride*
* *Natrĭi nitris - sodium nitrite*

The names of cations in the Latin language are always capitalized, and the names of anions are never capitalized (*e.g., Solutĭo* ***N****atrĭi tetraborātis glycerinōsa*). Common salt-forming cations include the names of chemical elements (calcium, irin, magnesium, potassium, sodium) and some pharmaceutical substances.

**The Latin and English names of anions**

The Latin names of anions are formed with suffixes **-as, -is, -ĭd(um)**. The Latin suffixes of anions in Nominative and Genitive and their English equivalents are listed in the table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Latin names of anions*** | | ***English names of anions*** | |
| ***Nom./Gen. endings*** | ***Examples*** | ***endings*** | ***Examples*** |
| **-as**  **-ātis** | Aluminii nitr**as**  Aluminii nitr**ātis** | **-ate** | aluminium nitr**ate** |
| **-is**  **-ītis** | Aluminii nitr**is**  Aluminii nitr**ītis** | **-ite** | aluminium nitr**ite** |
| **-ĭdum**  **-ĭdi** | Natrii chlor**ĭdum**  Natrii chlorĭd**i** | **-ide** | sodium chlor**ide** |

Explanation:

• The names of anions with suffixes **-as, -is** are in the Latin language the third-declension nouns. The Genitive form of anions with suffixes **-as, -is** is formed similarly to other third-declension nouns with the same endings:

*e.g.:*

• *citras, ātis m – citrate (*as *tuberosĭtas, ātis f)*

• *phosphas, ātis m – phosphate*

• *nitris, itis m – nitrite*

• The names of anions with the suffixe **-ĭd-** are neuter second-declension nouns:

*e.g.:*

• *chlor****ĭd****um, i n – chloride*

• *brom****ĭd****um, i n – bromide.*

Common salt-forming anions (*see* Vocabulary):

**Basic salts**: basic salts are salts which are the product of the neutralization of a strong base and a weak acid. The English names of basic salts include the word **«basic»,** which coincides with the Latin prefix **«sub-».** *e.g.:* **basic** bismuth nitrate - *Bismŭthi* ***sub****nitras (Bismŭthi* ***sub****nitrātis)*

**TWO-COMPONENT NAMES OF SALTS WITH –NATRIUM**

The Latin two-component names of salts with *–natrium* as a second component are written with a hyphen, *-natrium* is not capitalized, these names have the fixed word order, and the both parts are in the same grammatical case: *e.g.: sulfacyl-sodium*

* Nominative: *Sulfacylum-natrium*
* Genitive: *Sulfacyli-natrii*

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Translate into Latin names of salts as follows:***

streptomycin sulfate, thiamine bromide, magnesium oxide, retinol acetate, calcium chloride, protamine sulfate, hydrogen peroxide, apomorphine hydrochloride, calcium hydroxide, hinidin sulfate, zinc sulfate, nitrous oxide, atropine sulfate, epinephrine hydrochloride, magnesium sulfate, desoxycorticosterone acetate, ethylmorphine hydrochloride, doxycycline hydrochloride, zinc oxide liniment, magnesium peroxide ointment, aluminium hydroxide powder.

**Exercise 2. *Translate the terms*** ***into Latin as follows:***

1. Copper citrate – onitment of copper citrate 2. Codein phosphate – tablets of Codein phosphate 3. Potassium iodide – ointment of Potassium iodide 4. Morphin hydrochloride – tablets of Morphin hydrochloride 5. Silver nitrite – ointment of Silver nitrite 6. burnt Calcium sulphate   
7. Sodium chloride – composite solution of Sodium chloride 8. Isotonic solution of Sodium chloride 9. Precipitated Calcium carbonate 10. Caffeine and Sodium benzoate – coated tablets of Caffeine and Sodium benzoate

**Exercise 3. *Translate into Latin pharmaceutical terms as follows:***

Tablets of potassium orotate for children, tetracycline ointment, codeine phosphate in tablets, sodium chloride isotonic solution, atropine sulfate solution, benzylpenicillin-sodium, yellow mercury oxide, silver nitrate, copper sulfate, hydrogen peroxide solution, thiopental-sodium, powder of codeine phosphate, magnesium sulfate solution, morphine hydrochloride solution, phenobarbital-sodium, tablets of tetracycline, sodium hydrocarbonate, oily solution of retinol acetate for injections, powder of aluminium hydroxide, sulfapyridazine-sodium solution, apomorphine in amules.

**Exercise 4. *Translate prescriptions into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Lincomycini 1% – 15,0  Da. Signa: *Apply a dressing on the skin in the area of inflammatory infiltrate* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Acĭdi salicylĭci  Bismuthi subnitrātis ana 1,0  Hydrargўri albi 2,0  Mentholi 0,1  Zinci oxўdi 5,0  Vaselini ad 15,0  Misce, fiat pasta  Da. Signa: *Apply to anal fissures* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Infusi radīcis Valerianae 6,0 : 200 ml  Natrii bromĭdi 6,0  Codeini phosphātis 0,2  Misce. Da  Signa: *1 tablespoonful 3 times a day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tincturae Valerianae  Tincturae Convallariae ana 10 ml  Aethylmorphini hydrochlorĭdi 0,2  Natrii bromĭdi 3,0  Misceātur. Detur  Signētur: *Take 25 drops 3 times daily* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Mentholi 0,2  Bismuthi subnitrātis 0,6  Antipyrini 0,5  Solutiōnis Adrenalini hydrochlorĭdi 0,1% – guttas XV  Vaselini  Lanolini ana 10,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Da. Signa: *Apply to the nasal mucosa 3 times daily in case of exacerbation of chronic rhinitis after operations in the nasal cavity* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Vinylini 5,0  Argenti nitrātis 0,5  Vaselini ad 50,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Da. Signa: *Apply with a stick on ulcerative surface under the dressing* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Iodi 0,5  Kalii iodĭdi 5,0  Vaselini ad 50,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Detur. Signētur: *Apply to the affected skin area daily* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Camphŏrae 0,1  Sacchări lactātis 0,3  Misce, fiat pulvis  Da tales doses numero 10 in charta cerāta  Signa: *Take 1 power 3 times a day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Natrii tetraborātis 25,0  Lanolini 100,0  Misce, fiat unguentum  Da. Signa: *Insert with a cotton pellet into vagina* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Prednisoloni 0,05  Ephedrini hydrochlorĭdi 0,1  Procaini hydrochlorĭdi 0,5% – 10 ml  Misceātur. Detur  Signētur: *5 drops into the nose 2 times per day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Streptomycini sulfātis 0,5  Solutiōnis Natrii chlorĭdi isotonĭcae ad 100 ml  Misceātur. Detur  Signētur: *For nasal rinsing in case of atrophic nasal mucosa* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Natrii hydrocarbonātis  Natrii tetraborātis  Natrii chlorĭdi ana 15,0  Misce, fiat pulvis  Da. Signa: *1 tablespoonful for 1 glass of water for mouth rinsing* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Solutiōnis Tetracaini hydroсhlorĭdi 0,1% – 10 ml  Zinci sulfātis 0,025  Acĭdi borĭci 0,2  Solutionis Epinephrini hydroсhlorĭdi 0,1% – guttas X  Misceātur. Detur  Signētur: *2 drops into the eye 3 times a day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Unguenti Neomycini sulfātis 0,5% – 10,0  Da. Signa: *Apply with a glass stick under the lower lid 3 times daily* |

**Exercise 5. *Translate prescriptions into Latin:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Take: | Phenoxymethylpenicillin 100,000 ЕD  Give of such doses 10 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 4 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Menthol 0.1  Phenyl salicylate 0.3  Vaseline to 10.0  Mix. Give. Sign: *Apply to nasal mucosa 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Barbamyl 0.3  Distilled water to 25 ml  Mix. Give Sign: *For small enema* |
|  | Take: | Atropine sulfate 0.0003  Papaverine hydrochloride 0.02  Sugar 0.2  Mix to make powder  Give of such doses 20 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder 2 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Sodium sulfate 100.0  Give. Sign: *Take 1 tablespoonful on an empty stomach with 2 glasses of water* |
|  | Take: | Magnesium basic carbonate  Sodium hydrocarbonate each of 0.5  Give of such doses 10 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Resorcin 0.5  Salicylic acid 1.0  Vaseline up to 50.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign: *Apply to the affected skin area* |
|  | Take: | Tablets of calcium gluconate 0.5 20 in number  Give. Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day before meals* |
|  | Take: | Sodium bromide 6.0  Codeine phosphate 0.12  Give. Sign: *1 powder 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Sulfacyl-sodium 1.0  Lanolin  Vaseline in equal quantity to 5.0  Mix to make ointment  Give Sign: *Apply under the lid 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Papaverine hydrochloride 0.02  Phenobarbital 0.01  Sugar 0.3  Mix to make powder  Give of such doses 10 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Codeine 0.015  Sodium hydrocarbonate 0.25  Give of such doses 10 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 2 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Ephedrine hydrochloride 0.025  Sugar 0.3  Mix to make powder  Give of such doses 12 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Iodine 0.1  Potassium iodide 0.2  Peppermint oil II drops  Glycerin up to10.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign: *Apply to mucous coat of pharynx once a day within 10 days* |
|  | Take: | Acetylsalicylic acis  Phenacetin each of 0.25  Caffeine 0.05  Give of such doses 12 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet for heafache* |
|  | Take: | Liniment of methyl salicylate 50.0  Give. Sign: *Rub in depigmentation areas twice a day* |
|  | Take: | Sodium sulfacile 30 % 50,0  Give.  Sign. *To treat a mouth mucous tunic.* |
|  | Take: | Novocaine solution 2% 50 ml  Adrenaline hydrochloride 1:1000 drops XX  Sterilize. Give. Sign. *For anesthesia.* |
|  | Take: | Phenobarbital 0,25  Bromisoval 0,2  Sodium coffeine-benzoate 0,015  Papaverine hydrochloride 0,03  Calcium gluconate 0,5  Mix to make a powder.  Give such doses in number 24.  Sign. *1 powder 3 times a day.* |
|  | Take: | Oxacilline-sodium 0,5  Give suche doses number 60 in gelatinous capsule.  Sign. *1 caps. four times a day.* |

**COMMON STEMS (PART 4)**

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-benz-** | benzole derivatives | **Benz**obarbitalum **Benz**otephum |
| **2.** | **-thi-** | sulfur | **Thi**oridazinum  **Thi**aminum |
| **3.** | **-yl-** | -yl- is used to form names of radicals, either separate or chemically bonded parts of molecules | Benz**yl**penicillinum Sulfac**yl**um-natrium |
| **4.** | **-zid-, -zin-,**  **-zol-, -az(a)-, -(a)zon-** | azo compounds | **Aza**thioprinum Norsulfa**zol**um  Sib**azon**um |

**Exercise 6. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

benzbromarone, acetazolamide, dimenhydrinate, antazoline, sulfathiazole, oxybuprocaine, acetylcysteine, thiamine, ambazone, doxylamine, mebhydrolin, indanazolin, tetracycline, midecamycin, dichloroxilenol, salicylamide, danazol, hydroxyprogesterone, benzylpenicillin, hydrochlorthiazide, diosmin, oxacillin, benzocaine, neomycin, dihydrocodeine, doxycycline, promazine, pantoprazole, triazolam, pentoxyverine.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS**

1. What is the structure of English names of salts?

2. What is the structure of Latin names of salts?

3. What words in the Latin names of salts are capitalized and not capitalized?

4. Name English suffixes which form the names of anions. Name their Latin equivalents.

5. What are the common salt-forming anions?

6. How are the Latin names of basic salts formed?

7. How are the Latin two-component names of salts with *-natrium* as a second component written?

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Names of pharmaceutical drugs* | | |
| Adrenalīnum, i *n*  Aethylmorphīnum, i *n*  Antipyrīnum, i *n*  Atropīnum, i *n*  Barbamylum, i *n*  Codeīnum, i *n*  Ephedrīnum, i *n*  Epinephrīnum, i *n*  Lincomycīnum, i *n*  Methylii salicylas (ātis, *m*)  Neomycīnum, i *n*  Papaverīnum, i *n*  Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i *n*  Phenylii salicylas (ātis *m*)  Prednisolonum, i *n*  Procainum, i *n*  Streptomycinum, i *n*  Tetracaīnum, i *n* | | adrenaline  ethylmorphine  antipyrin  atropine  barbamyl  codeine  ephedrine  *epinephrine*  lincomycin  [methyl salicylate](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bc%d0%b5%d1%82%d0%b8%d0%bb%d1%81%d0%b0%d0%bb%d0%b8%d1%86%d0%b8%d0%bb%d0%b0%d1%82&translation=methyl%20salicylate&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления)  neomycin  papaverine  phenoxymethylpenicillin  phenyl salicylate  prednisolone  procain  streptomycin  tetracain |
| *Names of salt anions* | | |
| acetas, ātis *m*  benzoas, ātis *m*  bromĭdum, i *n*  chlorĭdum, i *n*  gluconas, ātis *m*  hydras, ātis *m*  hydrocarbonas, ātis *m*  hydrochlorĭdum, i *n*  iodĭdum, i *n*  lactas, ātis *m*  nitras, ātis *m*  orotas, ātis *m*  phosphas, ātis *m*  salicylas, ātis *m*  subcarbonas, ātis *m*  subnitras, ātis *m*  sulfas, ātis *m*  tetraboras, ātis *m* | | acetate  benzoate  bromide  chloride  gluconate  hydrate  hydrocarbonate  hydrochloride  iodide  lactate  nitrate  orotate  phosphate  salicylate  basic carbonate  basic nitrate  sulfatate  tetraborate |
| *Common stems* | | |
| **-benz-**  **-thi-**  **-zid-, -zin-, -zol-, -az(a)-, -(a)zon-** | benzole derivatives  sulfur  azo compounds | |

**LESSON 6**

**PARTICULAR CASES OF PRESCRIPTION WRITING**

**THE USE OF THE ACCUSATUVE OF SOME PHARMACEUTICAL FORMS IN THE FIRST LINE OF A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION**

The Accusative of some pharmaceutical forms is used only in a simple medical prescription. This is the way of prescribing tablets, drops, suppositories, ophthalmic films. The name of these pharmaceutical forms is written in the Accusative singular or plural. The Latin drug name in the Nominative form is sometimes enclosed in inverted commas or quotation marks, which are omitted in the English text, where in this case the common construction with preposition ***of*** is used. The amount of the prescribed drug is hereby not indicated in grams or in milliliters but is expressed by the word – numĕrus (number) in the Ablative form (numĕro) and a common figure. In the second line the standard verb forms are written:

**TABLETS – TABULETTAE**

* The *tablet* is the most popular drug form in use today. About two-thirds of all prescriptions are dispensed as solid drug forms, and half of these are compressed tablets. A tablet is usually taken orally, but can be administered sublingually, buccally, rectally or intravaginally.
* As stated above after *Recĭpe* the Accusative plural form **Tabulettas** and seldom the Accusative singular form **Tabulettam** is used.
* There are two prescription writing forms for tablets:

1. The most common model: after *Recĭpe* the name of a pharmaceutical drug with its quantity is indicated followed by the phrase “Da tales doses numĕro… in tabulettis” (“Give of such doses … in number in tablets”).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Paracetamōli 0,3  **Da tales doses numĕro 6 in tabulettis**  Signa: *Take 1 tablet by oral route* |

1. The second model begins with “Tabulettas” (or “Tabulettam”) after *Recĭpe* followed by the name of a pharmaceutical drug with its quantity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Tabulettas** Paracetamōli 0,3 **numĕro 6**  Signa: *Take 1 tablet by mouth as needed for headache* |

**Examples: Тablets**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Tabulettam** Paracetamōli 0,3  Da tales doses numӗro 6  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet by mouth for headache* |
| Recĭpe: | **Tabulettas** stomachĭcas cum extracto Belladonnae numěro 10  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day* |

It will be recalled that some Latin brand names of pharmaceutical drugs are placed in Nominative and in quotes after the drug form name:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Tabulettas** "Theophedrīnum" numěro 10  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet 2 times per day* |

**SUPPOSITORIES – SUPPOSITORIA**

* As stated above after *Recĭpe* the Accusative plural form **Suppositoria** and seldom the Accusative singular form **Suppositorium** is used.
* There are *rectal suppositories –* ***Suppositoria rectālia***and *vaginal suppositories –* ***Suppositoria vaginālia*.**

Examples of prescribing suppositories:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recipe: | **Suppositoria** cum Ichthyōlo 0,2 numěro 10  Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum in the morning and at night* |
| Recipe: | Morphini hydrochlоrĭdi 0,01  Olei Cacao quantum satis  Ut fiat **suppositorium rectāle**  Da tales doses numěro 10  Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum to relieve pain* |

**PREPOSITION *CUM* IN PRESCRIPTIONS**

The most common preposition used in prescriptions is the preposition **cum (with)**. You should memorize the noun endings after **cum:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Singular | Second Declension Nouns end in **-о**  (**cum** Ichthyōl**o**, **cum** Oxytetracyclīn**o**) |
| * Singular | Third Declension Nouns end in -**е**  (**cum** Neomycīni sulfāt**e, cum** Atropīni sulfāt**e**) |

**DROPS – DRAGEES**

Drops (as the equivalent in Latin pharmaceutical terminology the French word – “dragees” is used) are now prescribed mainly in the plural form. From the grammar point of view, the word “dragees” has no case and dictionary form. The prescription regulations for drops are the following. After the Recĭpe follow the form Dragees, the drug names in inverted commas (quotation marks) or in the Genitive form and the Ablative case numero with a figure indicating the dose:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | Dragees “Undevitum” numero 3 Detur. Signetur: | Take: | Drops of undevit number 30  Let it be given  Let it be labelled: |

One should add that sometimes, an other order of drops prescription is used. In this case, after Recĭpe the singular form Dragee is written with the drug name in the Genitive and a figure indicating the dose. In the second line follows the phrase Da (Dentur tales doses) numero…:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Dragées** Diazolīni 0,05  **Da tales doses numĕro 20**  Signa: *Take 1 pill two times a day* | Take: | **Dragées** of diazolin 0.05  Give such a dose in the amount 20  Write on the label: |

**OPHTHALMIC FILMS – LAMELLA** (**Membranǔla**) **OPHTHALMICA**

Ophthalmic films are absorbable gelatin films containing drug substances. They are used instead of ophthalmic drops when keeping such a film under the eyelid at night.

Ophthalmic films are usually prescribed with the preposition “cum”. The prescription regulations for the ophthalmic films are the following. The verb Recĭpe is followed by the Accusative plural forms *lamellas* (or *membranulas*) *ophthalmicas*, the drug name in the Genitive, the preposition “cum” with the active pharmaceutical component and the form *numĕro* with a figure. In the second and third lines the standard phrases Da (Dentur) tales doses numero … and Signa (Signetur) are written:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Lamellas ophthalmĭcas** cum Novocaīno numero 8  Da. Signa: |
| Take: | Ophthalmic films with Novocain number 8  Give. Write on the label: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recĭpe: | **Membranǔlas ophthalmĭcas** cum Atropīni sulfāte numěro 30  Da. Signa: *Apply under the lower lid daily* |
| Take: | Ophthalmic films with atropine sulphate number 30  Give. Write on the label: |

**Herbal plant mixtures – Species**

* In the English speaking world this pharmaceutical drug form is not common, instead of this the term “tea” is often used, because from herbal plant mixtures aromatic beverages by combination with hot or boiling water are prepared.
* It will be recalled that the Latin word “species” is used only in plural: ***species, ērum f*,** the Genitive plural form after *Recĭpe* is ***Speciērum****... .* Consequently, Group One adjectives agree with the noun in Genitive plural and end in **-ārum**, *e.g.:* *antiasthmatic****ārum***.
* Types of herbal plant mixtures:
* Species antiasthmatĭcae – antiasthmatic tea
* Species cholagōgae – bile-expelling tea
* Species pectorals – breast tea
* Species sedatīvae – sedative tea

**Examples for prescribing species:**

***Short form:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recipe: | Speci**ērum** antiasthmatic**ārum** 100,0  Da. Signa: *Burn ½ teaspoonful and inhale* |

***Full form:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recipe: | Herbae Adonĭdis vernālis 2,0  Rhizomătis cum radicĭbus Valeriānae 1,5  Misce, fiant species  Da tales doses numěro 10  Signa: *Take 1 tablespoonful 3 times a day* |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Translate into Latin pharmaceutical terms as follows:***

“Furazolidone” tablets; alcoholic menthol solution for external use; ephedrine in tablets; «Anaesthesol» suppositories; «Baralgin» tablet; euphylline solution in ampules; finest powder; vaginal suppositories; camphor oily solution for injections; breast tea; stomachic tablets with belladonna extract; «Allochol» tablets for children; liniment of soluble streptocid; ophthalmic films with florenal; tablets of soluble carbon; tablets of valerian extract; sedative tea; distilled water; «Anusol» suppositories; suppositories with glycerin; anaesthesin oily solution.

**Exercise 2. *Translate prescriptions into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas “Pentalgīnum” numĕro 10  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Suppositoria «Apilācum» 0,05 numĕro 12  Da. Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum 3 times daily* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Suppositoria cum Digitoxīno 0,00015 numĕro 10  Detur. Signētur: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum 2 times daily* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Pulvĕris foliōrum Digitalis 0,1  Olei Cacao 2,5  Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle  Da tales doses numĕro 12  Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum 3 times daily* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas Thyreoidīni 0,1 numĕro 50  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas “Tetravitum” numĕro 50  Da. Signa: *Take 1 tablet per day after meals* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Monomycīni 0,25  Da tales doses numĕro 50 in tabulettis.  Signa. *1 tablet 3 times a day.* |
|  | Recĭpe: | Suppositoria cum extracto Belladonnae 0.015 numӗro 10  Da. Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas Furacilīni 0.02 ad usum externum numӗro 10  Da. Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas Aloёs obductas 0,05 numĕro 20  Da. Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Dragees “Undevitum” numӗro 3  Detur. Signetur: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Dragee Diazolini 0,05  Da tales doses numӗro 20  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Lamellas ophthalmicas cum Novocaino numӗro 8  Da. Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Suppositoria cum Diprophyllīno 0,5 numĕro 30  Detur. Signetur: |

**Exercise 3. Translate prescriptions into Latin:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Take: | Furazolidone tablets 0.1 in the amount of 20  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Tablets of lipoic acid 0.25 in the amount of 50  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Buckthorn bark  Nettle leaves of each 15.0  Peppermint leaves  Valerian root of each 5.0  Mix to make herbal plant mixture  Give. Sign: *Prepare a decoction at 1 tablespoonful for a glass of boiling-hot water, take 1/2 glass in the morning and prior to bedtime* |
|  | Take: | «Anusol» suppositories 6 in number  Give. Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum prior to bedtime* |
|  | Take: | Ophthalmic films with Florenal 30 in number  Give. Sign: *Apply under the lower lid 2 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Suppositories with Euphylline 0.3  Give of such doses 12 in number  Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum 2 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Tablet of Digoxin 0.00025  Give of such doses 30 in number  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 2 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Tablets of Digitoxin 0.0001 10 in number  Give. Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Suppositories with Glycerin 10 in number  Give. Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum once per day after breakfast* |
|  | Take: | Paracetamol 0.3  Caffeine 0.03  Codeine 0.08  Give of such doses 6 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet by oral route 2 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Finest Streptocid 20.0  Codeine 0.08  Give of such doses 6 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet for headache* |
|  | Take: | Sedative tea 10.0 – 200 ml  Give. Sign: *Take 1/3 of the glass 2 times per day after meals* |
|  | Take: | Rectal suppository with Theophyllīne 0.2  Give of such doses 6 in number  Sign: *Insert 1 suppository 2 times per day* |
|  | Take: | Arsenic acid covered tablets number 12  Give. Sign. *1 tablet 3 times a day.* |
|  | Take: | Suppositories with paracetamol 0.25  Give of such doses 6 in number  Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum to 4 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Stomachic tablets with belladonna extract 20 in number  Give. Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times a day after meals* |
|  | Take: | Methylestradiol tablets 0.0002 in the amount of 10  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Pectoral tea 50.0  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | St. John’s wort herb 20.0  Sage leaves 30.0  Peppermint leaves 10.0  Mix to make a tea  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Pectoral tea 50.0  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Dragee of ascorbic acid 0.05m in the amount of 50  Give. Sign: |
|  | Take: | Coated tablets of oleandomycine phosphate 0.125 in the amount of 25  Let it be given  Let it be labelled: |
|  | Take: | Ophthalmic films with neomycin number 10  Let it be given  Let it be labelled: |
|  | Take: | Coated tablets of allochol for children number 25  Give. Write on the label: |
|  | Take: | Anaestesin 2.5  Cocoa oil in sufficient amount  to make a rectal suppository  Let it be given of such a dose number 50 in tablets  Let it be labelled: |

**COMMON STEMS (PART 5)**

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-camph-** | camphor derivatives | **Camph**onium Brom**camph**ora |
| **2.** | **-ephedr-** | alkaloid derived from the plant *Ephedra sinica* | **Ephedr**inum **Ephedr**osanum |
| **3.** | **-erythr-,**  **-eryth-** | from the Greek *erythros* – red | **Erythr**omycinum **Eryth**aemum |
| **4.** | **-estr-,**  **-oestr-** | estrogens – female sex hormones | **Oest**radiolum Syn**oest**rolum |
| **5.** | **-glyc-,**  **-gluc-** | from the Greek *glykys* – sweet | Nitro**glyc**erinum **Gluc**osum |
| **6.** | **-phyll-,**  **-phyllin-** | theophylline derivatives  (-phylline) | Eu**phyll**ininum Theo**phyll**inum |
| **7.** | **-phyt-** | from the Greek *phyton* – plant | **Phyt**inum **Phyt**olysinum |
| **8.** | **-theo-** | from the Latin *theа* – tee | **Theo**phedrinum **Theo**phyllinum |

**Exercise 4. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

ephedrine, erythromycin, tetracaine, carfecillin, oleandomycin, tetrazepam, theophylline, glycerol, phytomenadione, estradiol, pseudoephedrine, estrone, glucagon, podophyllotoxin, cinchocaine, flucytosine, procainamide, temazepam, chloropyramine, aminophylline, estramustine, clonazepam, articaine.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTION**

1. What pharmaceutical dosage forms are prescribed in Accusative?
2. What is the form of “tabuletta” after “Recĭpe” in Accusative singular and Accusative plural?
3. What is the form of “suppositorium” after “Recĭpe” in Accusative singular and Accusative plural?
4. In what form is prescribed the pharmaceutical drug form “membranǔla ophthalmĭca” after “Recĭpe”?
5. What endings do the names of pharmaceutical drugs after the preposition ***cum*** have?
6. What are the Genitive singular forms of *unguentum, linimentum, pasta, pulvis*?
7. Name all known names of herbal plant mixtures.
8. Translate into Russian: *in tabulettis, in charta cerāta*.

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Names of pharmaceutical drugs* | |
| Allochōlum, i *n*  Anaesthesīnum, i *n*  Anaesthesōlum, i *n*  Anusōlum, i *n*  Apilācum, i *n*  Baralgīnum, i *n*  Cacao *(no declension)*  Camphǒra, ae *f*  Codeīnum, i *n*  Coffeīnum, i, *n*  Diazolīnum, i *n*  Diprophyllīnum, i *n*  Digitoxīnum, i *n*  Digoxīnum, i *n*  Ephedrīnum, i *n*  Euphyllīnum, i *n*  Florenalum, i *n*  Furacilīnum, i *n*  Furazolidōnum, i, *n*  Glycerīnum, i *n*  Methyloestradiōlum, i *n*  Monomycīnum, i *n*  Neomycīnum, i *n*  Novocaīnum, i *n*  Oleandomycīnum, i, *n*  Paracetamōlum, i *n*  Pentalgīnum, i *n*  Streptocīdum, i *n*  Theophyllīnum, i *n*  Tetravitum, i *n*  Thyreoidīnum, i *n*  Undevitum, i *n* | – allochol  – anaesthesin  – anaesthesol  – anusol  – apilac  *–* baralgin  – cocoa  – camphor  – codeine  – caffeine  – diazolin  **–** diprophylline  – digitoxin  – digoxin  –ephedrine  – euphylline  – florenal  – furacilin  **–** furazolidone  – glycerin  –methyloestradiol  – monomycin  – neomycin  – novocain  – oleandomycine  – paracetamol  – pentalgin  – streptocide  – theophylline  – tetravit  – thyreoidin  – undevit |
| *Other words* | |
| subtilissĭmus, a, um  solubĭlis, e | – finest  – soluble |
| *Common stems* | |
| ***-camph-***  ***-ephedr-***  ***-erythr-, -eryth-***  ***-estr-, -oestr-***  ***-glyc-, -gluc-***  ***-phyll-, -phyllin-***  ***-phyt-***  ***-theo-*** | camphor derivatives  alkaloid derived from the plant *Ephedra sinica*  from the Greek erythros – *red*  estrogens – female sex hormones  from the Greek glykys – *sweet*  theophylline derivatives (-phylline)  from the Greek phyton – *plant*  from the Latin theа – *tea* |

**LESSON 7**

**ABBREVIATION IN PRESCRIPTIONS**

Abbreviations in prescriptions are not allowed to be performed at random. They are regulated by special documents which are sent by the Ministry of Health to all hospitals and pharmacies to enable some common approach.

***In prescriptions they usually make abbreviations for:***

*1. names of drug forms;*

*2. names of parts of plants;*

*3. standard prescription formulations*: directions to a pharmacist.

They forbid making abbreviations of plant names and of names of drugs to prevent confusion and wrong interpretation of drug names.

***There are some rules for making abbreviations, they are***:

1 - universally accepted abbreviations may be represented by *the first syllable or the initial part of the word with the dot at the end:*

*e.g.:* ac., acid. – acidum (acid)

2 - they may include *the initial letter of the word (the initial abbreviation):*

*e.g.:* M. - Misce (Mix)

3 - if the abbreviation includes a syllable containing several consonants, all of them are taken into it:

*e.g.:* extr. - extractum (extract)

4 - sometimes they take *the framework of a word* to make an abbreviation:

*e. g. :* tct. – tinctura; dct. – decoctum; aa - ana

***LATIN ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL LANGUAGE***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Abbreviation*** | ***Latin*** | ***English meaning*** |
| **Rp.:** | Recipe: | Take: |
| **aa** | ana | in equal amounts |
| **ac., acid.** | acidum | acid |
| **aq. purif.** | aqua purificata | purified water |
| **ad** |  | up to |
| **amp. , in amp.** | in ampullis | in ampules |
| **D.** | Da. Detur. Dentur | Give. Let it be given. |
| **D. t. d.** | Da tales doses  Dentur tales doses | Give such doses  Let such doses be given |
| **dec., dct.** | decoctum | decoction |
| **emuls.** | emulsum | emulsion |
| **extr.** | extractum | extract |
| **fl.** | flores; florum | flowers; of flowers |
| **fol.** | folia; foliorum | leaves; of leaves |
| **fr.** | fructus; fructuum | fruit; of fruit |
| **hb.; h.** | herba | herb |
| **in caps.** | in capsulis | in capsules |
| **inf.** | infusum | infusion |
| **in tab.** | in tabulettis | in tablets |
| **lin.** | linimentum | liniment |
| **M.** | Misce. Misceatur. | Mix! Let it be mixed |
| **M., f…** | Misce, fiat (fiant)… | Mix, to make … |
| **N.** | numero | number |
| **ol.** | oleum | oil |
| **pulv.** | pulvis | powder |
| **q.s.** | quantum satis | as much as required |
| **r., rad.** | radices; radicum | roots; of roots |
| **S.** | Signa: Signetur: | Sign: Let it be signed |
| **sem.** | semina; seminum | seeds; of seeds |
| **sir.** | sirupus; sirupi | syrup; of syrup |
| **sol.** | solutio | solution |
| **sp.** | species; specierum | tea; of the tea |
| **spir.** | spiritus | alcohol |
| **Steril!** | Sterilisa! Sterilisetur! | Sterilize!  Let it be sterilized |
| **supp.** | suppositorium (Nom.= Acc.);  suppositoria (Nom.= Acc.) | suppository; suppositories |
| **susp.** | suspensio | suspension |
| **tab.** | tabulettam(Acc.);  tabulettas (Acc.) | tablet  tablets |
| **t-ra, tct. , tinct.** | tinctura | tincture |
| **ung.** | unguentum | ointment |

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1. *Write in the complete form:***

Ol., hb., fol., inf., aa., tct., gtt., gtts., tab., N., sol., M.D.S., D.t.d.N., M.f.ung., M.f.pulv., Da in caps. gelat., steril..

**Exercise 2. *Write prescriptions without abbreviations, translate into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Rp.: | Theophyllīni 0,2  Ol. Cacao 2,0  M., f. supp.  D.t.d.N. 10.  S. *1 suppository a night.* |
|  | Rp.: | Sol. Camphŏrae oleos. 20% 1,0  D.t.d.N. 20 in amp.  S. *1-2 ml under the skin.* |
|  | Rp.: | Ung. Hydrocortisōni 0,5%-5,0  D. S. *Ophthalmic ointment.* |
|  | Rp.: | Fol. Menthae 100,0  D. S. *1 spoon into pour boiling water (1 glass).* |
|  | Rp.: | Extr. Belladonnae 5,0  T-rae Valeriānae  T-rae Convallariae aa 10 ml  Menthōli 0,1  M. D. S. *25 drops 3 times a day in case of bradycardia.* |
|  | Rp.: | Supp. cum Ichthyōlo 0,2 N.10  D. S. *1 suppository in rectum 1-2 times a day.* |
|  | Rp.: | Phenacetini 0,25  D. t. d. N.10 in tab.  S.: |
|  | Rp.: | Mentholi 0,01  Paracetamoli 0,3  M., f. pulv.  D. t. d. N.10  S.: |
|  | Rp.: | Extr. Belladonnae 0,1  Dimedroli 0.02  Euphyllini 0.2  M., f. pulv.  D. t. d. N.10  S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Natrii tetraborātis 2,0  Chinīni hydrochlorĭdi 1,5  Glycerīni 30,0  M.D.S. *for tampons.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Natrii bromīdi 10,0  Barbitāli-natrii 3,0  Calcii lactātis 6,0  Codeīni phosphātis 0,2  Aq. dest. 200 ml  M.D.S. *1 spoon for night.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Thiamīni bromīdi 0,01  Ac. ascorbinĭci 0,1  Sacchări 0,3  M.f. pulv.  D.t.d.N. 60  S. *1 powder 3 times a day.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Bismŭthi subnitrātis 0,25  Extr. Belladonnae 0,015  D.t.d.N. 10 in tab.  S. 1 tablet 2-3 times a day. |
|  |  | Rp.: | Menthōli 0,1  Phenylii salicylātis 0,3  Ol. Vaselīni 10 ml  M.D.S. Drops for nose. |
|  |  | Rp.: | Tab. Oleandomycīni phosphātis. obd. 0,125 N 25  D.S. 1 tablet 4 times a day. |
|  |  | Rp.: | Tab. Thyreoidini 0.1 obductas N. 50  D. S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Theophyllini 0,25  Dimedroli 0,025  D. t. d. N. 10 in tab.  S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Extr Belladonnae spissi 0,5  D. t. d. No. 12 in caps. gelatinosis  S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Ol. Ricini 1,0  D. t. d. No. 15 in caps. Gelatinosis  S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Furacilini 0,2  Aq. purif. 1000 ml  M. D. S.: |
|  |  | Rp.: | Sol. Camphŏrae oleos. 20% 1,0  D.t.d.N. 20 in amp.  S. *1-2 ml under the skin.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Fl. Chamomillae  Hb. Millefolii  Fol. Menthae piper. aa 50.0  M.f.sp.  D.S.:*1 spoon for a boiling water glass.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Supp. cum Ichthyōlo 0,2 N.10  D. S. *1 suppository in rectum 1-2 times a day.* |
|  |  |  | Hb. Adonĭdis vernālis 2,0  Rhiz. cum r. Valeriānae 1,5  M.f.sp.  D.S.: 1 packet for a boiling water glass. 1 spoon 3 times a day. |
|  |  |  | Tab. extr. Valeriānae 0,02 N 50  D.S. : *2 tablets 3 times daily* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Fol. Menthae 100,0  D. S. *1 spoon into pour boiling water (1 glass).* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Inf. r. Valeriānae ex 6,0-180 ml  Sir. simpl. ad 200,0  М. D. S : *1 spoon 3 times a day.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Pulv. fol. Digitālis 0,1  Ol. Cacāo 2,5  M.f. supp. rect.  D.t.d. N 12.  S.: *1 suppository in rectum 2-3 times daily.* |
|  |  | Rp.: | Inf. hb. Adonĭdis vernālis 6,0-180 ml  Sol. Kalii acetātis 30 ml  M.D.S.: *1 spoon 3 times a day.* |

**Exercise 3. *Make abbreviations in Latin prescriptions and render them into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Recĭpe: | Solutionis Glucosi 10% 10 ml  Sterilisa!  Da tales doses numero 10  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Solutionis Progesteroni oleosae 1% 1 ml  Da tales doses numero 10 in ampullis  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Anaesthesini 0,05  Thymoli 0,1  Olei Menthae guttas X  Olei Persicorum 20,0  Misce. Da.  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettas olei Menthae numero 20  Da. Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tabulettam Butadioni 0,15  Da tales doses numero 12  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Tannalbini 4,0  Sirupi Sacchari 15 ml  Aquae purificatae ad 180 ml  Misce. Da.  Signa: |
|  | Recĭpe: | Mentholi 1,0  Olei Amygdalarum 20,0  Aquae purificatae ad 120,0  Misce, fiat emulsum  Da. Signa: |

**Exercise 5. *Make up Latin prescriptions in their full and abbreviated forms:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Take: | 200 ml of infusion of chamomile flowers  Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | 200 ml of infusion of mint leaves  Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | Coated Tetracycline 0.25 tablets number 2  Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | Phenoxymethylpenicillin 0.25 tablet  Give such doses number 10  Sign. |
|  | Take: | 1.5 of Paracetamol  3 ml of lily-of-the-valley tincture  100 ml of purified water  Mix. Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | 1 ml of fluid aloe extract  Give such doses number 10 in ampules  Sign. |
|  | Take: | 0.5 of oily solution of Vitamin A  Equal amounts of Lanolin  Sunflower oil and  Distilled water 20.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | Suppositories with Nystatin 250 mg 10 by number  Give. Sign. |
|  | Take: | 0.015 of belladonna extract  0.01of Naphthalan  Cocoa oil as much as required  Mix to make a suppository  Give such doses number 4  Sign. |

**COMMON STEMS (PART 6)**

**Memorize the common stems as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
| **1.** | **-aeth-** | ethyl group | **Aeth**penalum **Aeth**ymizolum |
| **2.** | **-meth-** | methyl group | **Meth**yldopa **Meth**oxalenum |
| **3.** | **-morph-** | morphine derivates | **Morph**ilongum **Morp**holepum |
| **4.** | **-phen-** | phenyl group | **Phen**iraminum **Phen**tolaminum |

**Exercise 6. *Write in Latin the following drug names, find common stems, give their definitions:***

benzobarbital, adiphenin, demoxytocin, alimenazin, methandriol, triazolam, methylprednisolone, midazolam, thioridazine, hydrocortisone, sulfathiazole, fluphenazine, bifonazoleл, hydroxycarbamide, methyl salicylate, bendazole, thioproperazine, mebendazole, oxytetracycline, phytomenadione, pheniramine, methyltestosterone, phenoxymethylpenicillin, levomepromazine, omeprazole, oxytocon, phenobarbital.

**LESSON 8**

**REVISION**

**Exercise 1. *Translate into Latin pharmaceutical terms as follows:***

hawthorn liquid extract, senna leaves infusion, synthomycin liniment with novocaine, retinol acetate oily solution, zinc oxide ointment, thiopental-sodium in ampules, sulfacyl-sodium ointment, sodium sulfate, sodium nitrite, sulfadimezine in tablets, ethazol in tablets, dibazol with papaverine, adonizide solution in ampules, oxytetracycline ophthalmic ointment, nicotinic acid solution sodium arsenate solution for injections, precipitated sulfur for external use, boric acid ointment, aloes syrup with iron, isotonic solution of sodium chloride, yellow mercury oxide, ethylic iodine solution, chloroform liquid liniment, fluid aloe extract for injections, lead plaster, liniment of soluble streptocide, dragee “Undevit”, tablets of nicotinic acids.

**Exercise 2. *Translate prescriptions into English:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Recǐpe: | Unguenti Tetracyclini 1% – 50,0  Da. Signa: *For compresses on the inflammated area* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Linimenti Synthomycini 5% – 25,0  Da. Signa: *For bandages on the inflammated area* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Solutiōnis Acidi nicotinĭci 1% – 1 ml  Da tales doses numĕro 20 in ampūllis  Signa: *2 ml i.m. 3 times a day* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Methyloestradioli 0,00002  Dentur tales doses numĕro 20 in tabulettis  Signētur: *Take 1 tablet once a day* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Procaini 0,1  Olei Cacao ad 3,0  Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle  Da tales doses numĕro 6  Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Acǐdi hydrochlorĭci 1 ml  Pepsini 2,0  Aquae destillātae ad 100 ml  Misce. Da. Signa: *1 teaspoonful 3 times a day before meals* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Ethyli aminobenzoātis 0,2  Olei Cacāo ad 3,0  Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle  Da tales doses numĕro 10  Signa: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Phenobarbitali 0,02  Bromisovali 0,3  Glucosi 0,5  Misce, fiat pulvis  Da tales doses numĕro 20  Signa: *Take 1 powder 2 times a day within 2 weeks* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Solutiōnis Acǐdi borĭci 1% – 20 ml  Mentholi 0,75  Zinci oxўdi  Talci ana 15,0  Glycerini  Spirĭtus aethylĭci 70% – ana 20 ml  Misceātur. Detur. Signētur: *Apply to the affected skin area for pruritus* |
|  | Recǐpe: | Solutiōnis Acǐdi borĭci 2% – 10 ml  Dimedroli 0,1  Solutiōnis Epinephrini hydrochlorĭdi 0,1% – guttas X  Misce. Da. Signa: *5 drops into the nose 3 times a day* |

**Exercise 3. *Translate prescriptions into Latin:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Take: | Erythromycin ointment 1% – 15.0  Give. Sign: *For banadages on skin on the inflammated infiltrate area* |
|  | Take: | Chlorophyllipt oily solution 2% -100.0  Give Sign: *Apply to the affected skin areas* |
|  | Take: | Riboflavin  Thiamine chloride each of 0.01  Ascorbic acid 0.05  Nicotinic acid 0.01  Glucose 0.2  Mix to make powder  Give of such doses 20 in number  Sign: *Take 1 powder 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Sodium chloride 4.75  Potassium chloride 1.5  Sodium acetate 2.6  Sodium hydrocarbonate 1.0  Water for injection to 1000 ml  Mix. Sterilize! Give. Sign: *For i.v. infusions* |
|  | Take: | Zinc sulfate  Lead acetate each of 1.0  Distilled water to 200 ml  Mix. Give Sign: *For instillation into urethra* |
|  | Take: | Barbital-sodium 0.5  Cacao oil in sufficient quantity to make rectal suppository  Give of such doses 12 in number  Sign: |
|  | Take: | Chinine hydrochloride 1.0  Phenyl salicylate 2.0  Zinc oxide 5.0  Vaseline to 50.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign: *For external use* |
|  | Take: | «Anusol» suppositories 10 in number  Give. Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Belladonna extract 0.015  Procaine  Streptocide each of 0.1  Collargol 0.01  Solution of epinephrine hydrochloride 0.18% – IV drops  Cacao oil up to 3.0  Mix to make rectal suppository  Give of such doses 12 in number  Sign: *Insert 1 suppository in rectum* |
|  | Take: | Solution of apomorphine hydrochloride 1% – 1 ml  Give of such doses 5 in number in ampules  Sign: *Introduce 0.5 ml s.c.* |
|  | Take: | Infusion of valerian root 20.0 – 200 ml  Sodium bromide  Potassium bromide each of 3.0  Mix. Give  Sign: *Take 1 tablespoonful 3 times a day* |
|  | Take: | Adoniside  Belladonna tincture each of 5 ml  Valerian tincture  Lilly-of-the-valley tincture each of 10 ml  Sodium bromide 3.0  Codeine phosphate 0.2  Menthol 0.5  Mix. Give  Sign: *Take 25 drops 3 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Camphor oily solution 20% – 2 ml  Give of such doses 6 in number in ampules  Sign: *Introduce 2.0 ml s.c.* |
|  | Take: | Folic acid 0.0008  Ascorbic acid 0.1  Give of such doses 50 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times daily at mealtimes within one month* |
|  | Take: | Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 0.1  Vaseline 10.0  Mix to make ointment  Give. Sign: *Apply with glass stick under lid margin* |
|  | Take: | Lincomycin hydrochloride 0.25  Give of such doses 20 in number  Sign: *Introduce 4 mL 3 times daily* |
|  | Take: | Isotonic solution of sodium chloride ad 100 ml  Thiosulfate 10.0  Mix  Give. Sign: *Take 2 tablespoonful every 10 minutes* |
|  | Take: | Thiamine bromide 3% – 1 ml  Give of such doses 10 in number in ampules  Sign: *Introduce 1 ml i.m.* |
|  | Take: | Zinc sulfate  Lead acetate each of 0.3  Distilled water to 200 ml  Mix. Give. Sign: *For irrigation* |
|  | Take: | Calcium glycerophosphate  Calcium lactate each of 0.25  Give of such doses 20 in number in tablets  Sign: *Take 1 tablet 3 times daily* |

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**Exercise 4. *Translate into Latin, write completely and with abreviations:***

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Take: | Magnesium oxide tablets 0,5 in number 20  Give. Sign: *1-2 tablets.* |
|  | Take: | Calcium carbonate precipitated  Sodium hydrocarbonate  Bismuth basic nitrate 0,5 of each  Belladonna extract 0,015  Mix to make powder.  Give out such doses in number 20.  Sign: *1 powder 3 times a day.* |
|  | Take: | Oily retinol acetate solution  Lanolin  Olive-oil 10,0 of each  Mix to make ointment.  Give. Sign: *For skin parts smearing.* |
|  | Take: | Suppositories with digitoxine 0,015 in number 10  Give. Sign:*1 suppository a day.* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Take: | Bromcamphor 0.1  Chinidine sulfate 0.05  Mix to make powder  Give. Sign. | |
| Take: | Tablet of Furacilin 0.02  Give of such doses 10 in number  Sign. | |
| Take: | Liniment of aloe 50.0  Give. Sign. | |
|  |  | |

**LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A**  Absinthium, i *n – wormwood*  acetas, ātis *m* – *acetate*  Acĭdum folĭcum – *folic acid*  Acĭdum lipoĭcum – *lipoic acid*  Acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum – *acetylsalicylic acid*  Acĭdum arsenĭcum – *arsenic acid*  Acĭdum ascorbinĭcum – *ascorbic acid*  Acĭdum benzoĭcum – *benzoic acid*  Acĭdum borĭcum – *boric acid*  Acĭdum citrĭcum – *citric acid*  Acĭdum glutaminĭcum – *glutaminic acid*  Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum – *hydrochloric acid*  Acĭdum lactĭcum – *lactic acid*  Acĭdum nicotinĭcum – *nicotinic acid*  Acĭdum salicylĭcum – *salicylic acid*  ad (200 ml) – *up to (200 ml)*  ad usum externum – *for external use*  ad usum internum – *for internal use*  Adonis (ĭdis *m*) vernālis – *spring adonis*  Adrenalīnum, i *n* – *adrenaline*  aёrosōlum, i *n –* *aerosol*  aether, ĕris *m –* ether  aethylĭcus, a, um – *ethylic*  Aethylmorphīnum, i *n – ethyl*m*orphine*  albus, a, um – *white*  Allochōlum, i *n –* *allochol*  Aloë, ës *f* – *aloe*  Althaea, ae *f* – *althea, marshmallow*  Aluminium, i *n – aluminium*  Amidopyrīnum, i *n – amidopyrin*  Aminazīnum, i, *n* ***–*** *aminazine*  Ampicillīnum, i *n* – *ampicillin*  ampŭlla, ae *f – ampule, ampoule*  Amylii nitris (ītis, *m*) – *amyl nitrite*  Amўlum (i, *n*) Tritĭci ***–*** *wheat starch*  Amўlum, i *n – starch*  ana – *in equal amounts; of each*  Anaesthesīnum, i *n –* *anaesthesin*  Anaesthesōlum, i *n – anaesthesol*  Analgīnum, i *n – analgin*  Anīsum, i *n – anise*  antiasthmatĭcus, a, um – *[antiasthmatic](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bf%d1%80%d0%be%d1%82%d0%b8%d0%b2%d0%be%d0%b0%d1%81%d1%82%d0%bc%d0%b0%d1%82%d0%b8%d1%87%d0%b5%d1%81%d0%ba%d0%b8%d0%b9&translation=antiasthmatic&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления)*  Antipyrīnum, i *n – antipyrin*  Anusōlum, i *n – anusol*  Chinosōlum, i *n* – *chinosol*  chlorĭdum, i *n* *–* *chloride*  Chloroformium, i *n* – *chloroform*  Chlorum, i *n – chlorine*  cholagōgus, a, um – *[cholagogic](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=cholagogic&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления), [bile-expelling](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=bile-expelling&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления)*  cito – *quickly*  citras, ātis *m* – *citrate*  Codeīnum, i *n* – *codeine*  Coffeīnum, i, *n*– *caffeine*  Coffeīnum-natrii benzōas, ātis *m* –  *sodium caffeine-benzoate*  Collargōlum, i *n* – *collargol*  composĭtus, a, um – *compound*  concentrātus, a, um – *concentrated; strong*  contra tussim – *against cough*  Convallaria, ae *f –* *lily-of-the-valley*  Cordigitum, i *n* ***–*** *cordigit*  cortex, ĭcis *m – bark*  Corvalōlum, i *n* – *corvalol*  Cratāegus, i *f –* *hawthorn*  cremor, ōris *m –* *cream*  cum *(Abl) – with*  Cuprum, i *n –* *copper*  **D**  Da – *Give*  Da tales doses numĕro (20) –  *Give of such doses (20) in number*  decoctum, i *n –* *decoction*  Dentur tales doses numӗro (20) –  *Let (20) such doses be given*  depurātus, a, um – *purified* *(for sulphur)*  Desoxycorticosteronum, i, *n* – *desoxycorticosterone*  destillātus, a, um – *distilled*  Detur – *Let it be given*  Diazolīnum, i *n – diazolin*  Dibazōlum, i *n* ***–*** *dibazol*  Dicaīnum, i *n* ***–*** *dicain*  Digitālis, is *f* – *foxglove, gum-tree, digitalis*  Digitoxīnum, i *n – digitoxin*  Digoxīnum, i *n – digoxin*  dilūtus, a, um – *diluted, dissolved*  Dimedrōlum, i *n* – *dimedrol*  Diprophyllīnum, i *n* ***–*** *diprophylline*  dragées (*only plural*) – *drops*  **E**  elīxir, īris *n* – *elixir*  hydrocarbonas, ātis *m* – *hydrocarbonate*  hydrochlorĭdum, i *n* – *hydrochloride*  Hydrocortisōnum, i *n – hydrocortisone*  Hydrogenĭum, i *n* – *hydrogen*  Hydrogenii peroxўdum, (i, *n*) –  *hydrogen peroxide*  hydroxўdum, i *n –* *hydroxide*  hydrotartras, ātis *m* ***–*** *hydrotartrate*  Hyperĭcum, i *n* – *St. John's wort*  **I**  Ichthyōlum, i *n – ichthyol*  in ampullis – *in ampoules* *(ampules)*  in capsulis – *in capsules*  in capsulis amylaceis – *in starch capsules*  in capsulis gelatinosis (in oblatis) –  *in gelatine capsules (in cachets)*  infūsum, i *n* – *infusion*  Insulīnum, i *n* – *insulin*  in spritz-tubulis – *in unit dose syringes*  in tabulettis – *in tablets*  in tabulettis obductis – *in coated tablets*  in vitro – *in vitro, in a test-tube*  in vitro nigro – *in a dark test-tube*  iodĭdum, i *n* – *iodide*  Iodoformium, i *n* – *iodoform*  Iōdum, i *n* – *iodine*  isotonĭcus, a, um – *isotonic*  **K**  Kalanchoë, ës *f* – *kalanchoe*  Kalĭum, i *n* – *potassium*  Kalii bromĭdum (i, *n*) – *potassium bromide*  Kalii carbonas (ātis, *m*) – *potassium carbonate*  Kalii chlorĭdum (i, *n*) – *potassium chloride*  **L**  lactas, ātis *m* – *lactate*  lamella (membranŭla), ae *f – medical film*  lamella ophthalmĭca – *ophthalmic film*  Lanolīnum, i *n* – *lanoline*  Leonūrus, i *m* – *motherwort*  Lincomycīnum, i *n –* *lincomycin*  linimentum, i *n* – *liniment*  Linum, i *n* – *flax*  Liquor Ammonii anisātus –  *anise liquid ammonia*  Lithium, i *n* – *lithium*  nitras, ātis *m* – *nitrate*  nitris, ĭtis *m – nitrite*  Nitrogenium, i *n* – *nitrogen*  Nitroglycerīnum, i *n* – *nitroglycerin*  Norsulfazōlum, i*, n* ***–*** *norsulfazol*  Novocaīnum, i *n – novocain*  Nystatīnum, i *n* – *nystatin*  **O**  obductus, a , um – *coated*  Oestradiōlum, i *n* – *oestradiol*  Oleandomycīnum, i, *n* – *oleandomycine*  oleōsus, a, um – *oily*  olĕum, i *n* – *oil*  oleum (i, *n*) Eucalypti – *eucalypt oil*  oleum (i, *n*) Helianthi – *sunflower oil*  oleum (i, *n*) Olivārum – *olive oil*  oleum (i, *n*) Persicōrum – *peach oil*  oleum (i, *n*)Ricĭni – *castor oil*  oleum (i, *n*)Terebinthĭnae – *turpentine oil*  Olīva, ae *f* – *olive*  orōtas, ātis *m* – *orotate*  Oxacillīnum, i *n – oxacillin*  Oxacillīnum-natrium, i *n – oxacillin sodium*  Oxygenĭum, i *n* – *oxygen*  oxўdum, i *n – oxide*  **P**  Papaverīnum, i *n – papaverine*  Paracetamōlum, i *n – paracetamol*  pasta, ae *f* – *paste*  Pentalgīnum, i *n – pentalgin*  Pentoxilum, i *n – pentoxile*  per os – *orally, through the mouth*  peroxўdum, i *n* – *peroxide*  per rectum – *rectally, through the rectum*  Persĭcum, i *n* – *peach*  Phenacetīnum, i *n* – *phenacetin*  Phenazepamum, i, *n* ***–*** *phenazepam*  Phenobarbitālum, i *n* – *phenobarbital*  Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i *n* – *phenoxymethylpenicillin*  Phenylii salicylas (ātis *m*) – *phenyl salicylate*  phosphas, ātis *m* – *phosphate*  Phosphŏrus, i *m – phosphorus*  Phthoracizīnum, i *n* ***–*** *phthoracizine*  Phthorum (Fluōrum), i *n – fluorine*   |  | | --- | | Phytolysīnum, i *n* – phytolysin |   pilŭla, ae *f* – *pill*  Signētur – *Let it be signed (labeled)*  simplex, ĭcis *(adj) – simple*  sirŭpus, i *m* – *syrup*  sirŭpus Sacchǎri – *sugar syrup*  solubĭlis, e – *soluble*  solutio, ōnis *f* – *solution*  Solutio Ammonii caustĭci – *liquid ammonia*  solutio (ōnis, *f*) glycerinosa –  *solution in glycerine*  solutio (ōnis, *f*) oleosa – solution in oil (oily)  solutio (ōnis, *f*) spirituosa –  *spirituous solution (in alcohol)*  species, ērum *f* (*only plural*) – *medicinal (herbal) plant mixture; tea*  species antiasthmatĭcae – *antiasthmatic tea*  species cholagōgae – *bile-expelling tea*  species pectorāles – *breast tea*  species sedatīvae – *sedative tea*  speciesstomachĭcae – *stomachic tea*  spirituōsus, a, um – *alcoholic, spirituous* (adj.)  Spirĭtus (us, *m*) aethylĭcus – *ethyl alcohol*  spirĭtus, us *m* – *alcohol*  spissus, a, um – *thick*  spray – *spray*  Sterilĭsa! – *Sterilize!*  Sterilisētur! – *Let it be sterilized!*  sterillisātus, a, um – *sterilized*  stomachĭcum, a, um – *stomachic*  Streptocīdum, i *n* – *streptocide*  Streptomycinum, i *n* – *streptomycin*  Strychnīnum, i, *n* ***–*** *strychnine*  subcarbonas, ātis *m* – *basic carbonate*  subnitras, ātis *m* – *basic nitrate*  subtilissĭmus, a, um – *finest*  succus, i *m* – *juice*  Sulfacӯlum, i *n – sulfacyl*  Sulfacӯlum-natrium, i *n – sulfacyl-sodium*  Sulfadimezīnum, i *n* – *sulphadimezine*  sulfas, ātis *m* – *sulphate*  sulfis, ītis *m – sulphite*  Sulfur, ŭris *n – sulphur*  suppositorĭum, i *n* – *suppository*  suppositorĭum rectāle – *rectal suppository*  suppositorĭum vagināle – *vaginal suppository*  suspensĭo, ōnis *f –* *suspension*  Synoestrōlum, i *n – synoestrol*  Synthomycīnum, i *n* – *synthomycine* | Apilācum, i *n – apilac*  Apomorphīnum, i *n* – *apomorphine*  Aqua (ae *f*) destillata – *distilled water*  aqua, ae *f – water*  Argentum, i *n – silver*  Arsenĭcum, i *n – arsenic*  arsenis, ĭtis *m* – *arsenite*  Aspirīnum, i *n* – *aspirin*  Aspirīnum, i *n – aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid* Atropīnum, i *n* – *atropine*  **B**  bacca, ae *f – berry*  Baralgīnum, i *n –* *baralgin*  Barbamylum, i *n – barbamyl*  Barium, i *n –* *barium*  Belladonna, ae *f –* *belladonna*  benzoas, ātis *m* *–* *benzoate*  Benzonalum, i *n – benzonal*  Benzylpenicillīnum, i *n – benzylpenicilline*  Betŭla, ae *f – birch*  Bismŭthi subnitras  *– bismuth basic nitrate*  Bismŭthum, i *n –* *bismuth*  Borum, i *n – boron*  brikētum, i *n –* *briquette*  Bromcamphŏra, ae *f – bromcamphor*  Bromhexinum, i *n* – *bromhexin*  bromĭdum, i *n* *–* *bromide*  Bromisovalum, i, *n* – *bromisoval*  Bromum, i *n – bromine*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Broncholytīnum, i *n – broncholytin* |  |   **C**  Cacao *(no declension)* – *cocoa*  Calcĭum, i *n –* *calcium*  Calendŭla, ae *f – marigold, calendula*  Camphomenum, i *n* – camphomen  Camphǒra, ae *f –* *camphor*  capsŭla (ae, *f*) amylacea – *starch capsule*  capsŭla (ae, *f*) gelatinosa – *gelatinous capsule*  capsŭla, ae *f –* *capsule*  carāmel, ēllis *n – caramel*  carbonas, atis *m – carbonate*  Carboneum, i *n –* *carbon*  Cerebrolysīnum, i *n* – cerebrolysin  Chamomilla, ae *f – matricary*, *chamomile*  Chinīnum, i *n* – *[quinine](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d1%85%d0%b8%d0%bd%d0%b8%d0%bd&translation=quinine&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления)*  emplastrum, i *n* – *plaster*  emplastrum (i, *n*) simplex (icis) – *simple plaster*  emplastrum (i, *n*) composĭtum – *composite plaster*  emulsum, i *n – emulsion*  Ephedrīnum, i *n –* *ephedrine*  Epinephrīni hydrochlorĭdum –  *epinephrine hydrochloride*  Erythromycīnum, i, *n* ***–*** *erythromycine*  et – *and*  Eucalyptus*,* i *f – eucalyptus*  Euphyllīnum, i *n – euphylline*  ex tempore – *in case of need*  extractum, i *n* – *extract*  extractum (i, *n*) fluĭdum – *liquid (fluid) extract*  extractum (i, *n*)siccum *– dry extract*  extractum (i, *n*)spissum *– thick extract*  **F**  Ferrum, i *n* – *iron*  flavus, a, um – *yellow*  Florenalum, i *n* – *florenal*  flos, floris *m – flower*  fluĭdus, a um — *liquid, fluid (for extract)*  Fluōrum (Phthorum), i *n – fluorine*  Foenicŭlum, i *n – fennel, dill*  folium, i *n* – *leaf*  Frangǔla, ae *f – buckhorn*  fructus, us *m* – *fruit*  Furacilīnum, i *n* – *furacilin*  Furazolidōnum, i, *n* ***–*** *furazolidone*  **G**  gelatinōsus, a, um – *gelatinous*  gelum, i *n* – *gel*  gemma, ae *f – bud, gemma*  gluconas, ātis *m* – *gluconate*  Glucōsum, i *n* – *glucose*  glycerinōsus, a, um – *glyceric*  Glycerīnum, i *n –* *glycerin*  glycerophosphas, ātis *m* ***–*** *glycerophosphate*  Glycyrrhīza, ae *f – licorice*  granŭlum, i *n* – *granule*  gutta, ae *f – drop*  **H**  Helianthus, i *m – sunflower*  herba, ae *f* – *herb*  Hippophaë, ës *f* – *sea-buckthorn*  Hydrargўrum (Mercurium), i *n* – *mercury*  Hydrargyri oxўdum (i, *n*) – *mercury oxide*  **M**  Magnesĭum (Magnĭum), i *n – magnesium*  membranŭla (lamella), ae *f – medical film*  membranŭla ophthalmĭca – *ophthalmic film*  Mentha, ae *f – mint*  Mentha (ae, *f*) piperita – *piper mint*  Menthōlum, i *n* – *menthol*  Mercurium (Hydrargўrum), i *n* – *mercury*  Methylii salicylas (ātis, *m*) – *[methyl salicylate](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bc%d0%b5%d1%82%d0%b8%d0%bb%d1%81%d0%b0%d0%bb%d0%b8%d1%86%d0%b8%d0%bb%d0%b0%d1%82&translation=methyl%20salicylate&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления)*  Methyloestradiōlum, i *n –**methyloestradiol*  Millefolium, i *n* – *milfoil, yarrow*  Misce – *Mix*  Misce, fiant species (plural)  – *Mix to make species*  Misce, fiant suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia) – *Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories.*  Misce, fiat emulsum –  *Mix to make an emulsion.*  Misce, fiat linimentum –  *Mix to make a liniment*  Misce, fiat pasta – *Mix to make a paste.*  Misce, fiat pulvis – *Mix to make a powder.*  Misce, fiat suppositorium –  *Mix to make a suppository.*  Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle (vagināle) – *Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository.*  Misce, fiat unguentum –  *Mix to make an ointment.*  Misceātur – *Let it be mixed*  mixtūra, ae *f – mixture*  Monomycīnum, i *n* – *monomycin*  Morphīnum, i *n –* *morphin*  Morphini hydrochlorĭdum (i, *n*) –  *[morphine](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bc%d0%be%d1%80%d1%84%d0%b8%d0%bd&translation=morphine&srcLang=ru&destLang=en" \o "Показать примеры употребления) hydrochloride*  mucilāgo, ĭnis *f* – *mucilage*  **N**  Naphthalānum, i *n* – *naphthalan*  Natrĭi acetas (ātis, *m*) – *sodium acetate*  Natrĭi bromĭdum (i, *n*) – *sodium bromide*  Natrĭi chlorĭdum (i, *n*) – *sodium chloride*  Natrĭi hydrocarbonas (ātis, *m*) –  *sodium hydrocarbonate*  Natrĭi nitras (ātis, *m*) – *sodium nitrate*  Natrĭi nitris (itis, *m*) – *sodium nitrite*  Natrĭum, i *n* – *sodium*  Neomycīni sulfas (ātis, *m*) – *neomycin sulphate*  Neomycīnum, i *n – neomycin*  Piracetamum, i *n* – *piracetam*  Plantāgo, ǐnis *f* – *plantain*  Platyphyllīnum, i *n – platyphylline*  Plumbum, i *n* – *lead*  praecipitātus, a, um – *precipitated*  pro die – *daily dose*  pro dosi – *single dose*  pro infantĭbus – *for children*  pro inhalatione – *for inhalation*  pro injectionĭbus – *for injections*  pro narcōsi – *for anesthesia (for narcosis)*  pro roentgeno – *for X – ray examination*  pro solutione – *for solution*  Prostenonum, i *n* – *prostenon*  pulvis, ĕris *m* – *powder*  pulvis (ěris, *m*) subtilis – *fine powder*  pulvis (ěris, *m*) subtilissimus –  *the finest powder*  pulvis (ěris, *m*) solubilis – *dissolvable powder*  purificātus, a, um – *purified (for water)*  purus, a, um – *pure*  **Q**  quantum satis – in sufficient amount  Quercus, us *f – oak*  **R**  radix, īcis *f* – *root*  Recĭpe – *Take; take thou*  rectificātus, a, um –  *purified (alcohol, turpentine oil)*  reductus, a, um – *reduced*  remedium, i *n – remedy*  Resorcinum, i *n –* *resorcin*  Rheum, i *n – rhubarb*  rhizōma, ătis *n* – *rhizome*  Riboflavīnum, i *n – riboflavin*  Ricinus, i *m – castor oil plant*  Rosa (canina), ae *f – dog rose*  Rutīnum, i, *n* ***–*** *rutin*  **S**  Sacchărum, i *n – sugar*  salicylas, ātis *m* – *salicylate*  Salvia, ae *f* – *sage*  sedatīvus, a, um – *sedative*  semen, ĭnis *n – seed*  seu – *or*  siccus, a, um – *dry*  Signa – *Sign, mark thou, write, label*  **T**  tabuletta, ae *f* – *tablet*  tabuletta (ae *f*) obducta – *coated tablet*  Talcum, i *n – talcum powder*  Tannīnum, i *n* – *tannin*  Testosterōnum, i *n* – *testosterone*  tetraboras, ātis *m* – *tetraborate*  Tetracaīnum, i *n – tetracain*  Tetracyclīnum, i *n* – *tetracycline*  Tetravitum, i *n – tetravit*  Theobromīnum, i *n – theobromine*  Theophedrīnum, i *n – theophedrin*  Theophyllīnum, i *n* – *theophylline*  Thiamīnum, i, *n –**thiamine*  thiosulfas, ātis *m* ***–*** *thiosulphate*  Thyreoidīnum, i *n – thyreoidin*  tinctūra, ae *f* – *tincture*  **U**  Undevitum, i *n – undevit*  unguentum, i *n* – *ointment*  Unguentum Zinci *– zinc ointment*  Urtīca, ae *f* – *stinging nettle*  ustus, a, um – *burnt*  **V**  Valeriāna, ae *f* – *valerian*  Validōlum, i *n* – *validol*  Vaselīnum, i *n – vaseline, petrolatum*  Vicalīnum, i *n –* vicalin  Vinylīnum, i *n –* *vinyline*  vitamīnum, i *n – vitamin*  **X**  Xeroformium, i *n* – *xeroform*  **Z**  Zincum, i *n* – *zinc*  Zinci oxўdum *– zinc oxide*  Zinci sulfas (ātis) – *Zinc sulphate* |

**ENGLISH-LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL VOCABULARY**

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| --- | --- |
| **A**  acetate – acetas, ātis *m*  acetylsalicylic acid – Acĭdum acetylsalicylĭcum  adrenaline – Adrenalīnum, i *n*  aerosol *–* aёrosōlum, i *n*  against cough – contra tussim  alcohol *–* spirĭtus, us *m*  alcoholic *–* spirituōsus, a, um  allochol – Allochōlum, i *n*  aloe – Aloё, ёs *f*  aluminium – Aluminium, i *n*  amidopyrin – Amidopyrīnum, i *n*  aminazine ***–*** Aminazīnum, i, *n*  ampicillin – Ampicillīnum, i *n*  ampule, ampoule – ampŭlla, ae *f*  amyl nitrite – Amylii nitris (ītis, *m*)  anaesthesin – Anaesthesīnum, i *n*  anaesthesol *–* Anaesthesōlum, i *n*  analgin *–* Analgīnum, i *n*  and – et  anise *–* Anīsum, i *n*  anise liquid ammonia –  Liquor Ammonii anisātus  antiasthmatic tea *–*species antiasthmatĭcae  antipyrin *–* Antipyrinum, i *n*  anusol *–* Anusolum, i *n*  apilac *–* Apilācum, i *n*  apomorphine – Apomorphīnum, i *n*  arsenic *–* Arsenĭcum, i *n*  arsenic acid – Acĭdum arsenĭcum  arsenite – arsenis, ĭtis *m*  ascorbic acid – Acĭdum ascorbinĭcum  aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid *–* Aspirīnum, i *n*  atropine *–* Atropinum, i *n*  **B**  baralgin *–* Baralgīnum, i *n*  barbamyl –Barbamylum, i n  barium *–* Barium, i *n*  bark *–* cortex, ĭcis *m*  basic carbonate *–* subcarbonas, ātis *m*  basic nitrate *–* subnitras, ātis *m*  belladonna *–* Belladonna, ae *f*  benzoate – benzoas, ātis *m*  benzoic acid – Acĭdum benzoĭcum  benzonal *–* Benzonalum, i *n*  compound – composĭtus, a, um  concentrated; strong – concentrātus, a, um  copper *–* Cuprum, i *n*  cordigit ***–*** Cordigitum, i *n*  corvalol – Corvalōlum, i *n*  cream *–* cremor, ōris *m*  **D**  daily dose – pro die  decoction *–* decoctum, i *n*  desoxycorticosterone –  Desoxycorticosteronum, i, *n*  diazolin *–* Diazolīnum, i *n*  dibazol ***–*** Dibazōlum, i *n*  dicain ***–*** Dicaīnum, i *n*  digitalis, foxglove, gum-tree – Digitālis, is *f*  digitoxin *–* Digitoxinum, i *n*  digoxin *–* Digoxīnum, i *n*  diluted – dilūtus, a, um  dimedrol – Dimedrōlum, i *n*  diprophylline ***–*** Diprophyllīnum, i *n*  dissolvable powder – pulvis (ěris, *m*) solubilis  dissolved, diluted – dilūtus, a, um  distilled – destillāttus, a, um  distilled water – Aqua (ae *f*) destillata  dog rose *–* Rosa (canina), ae *f*  drop – dragées (only plural)  drop *–* gutta, ae *f*  dry – siccus, a, um  dry extract *–* extractumsiccum  **E**  elīxir, īris *n* – elixir  emulsion *–* emulsum, i *n*  ephedrine *–* Ephedrinum, i *n*  epinephrine hydrochloride – Epinephrini hydrochlorĭdum  erythromycine ***–*** Erythromycīnum, i, *n*  ether – aether, ĕris *m*  ethyl – aethylĭcus, a, um  ethylic alcohol *–* Spirĭtus aethylĭcus  eucalyptus *–* Eucalyptus*,* i *f*  eucalyptus oil – oleum (i, *n*) Eucalypti  euphylline *–* Euphyllīnum, i *n*  extract *–* extractum, i *n*  **F**  fine powder – pulvis (ěris, *m*) subtilis  finest – subtilissĭmus, a, um  finest powder – pulvis (ěris, *m*) subtilissimus  in ampoules – in ampullis  in capsules – in capsulis  in case of need – ex tempore  in coated tablets – in tabulettis obductis  in equal amounts, of each *–* ana  in gelatine capsules (in cachets) –  in capsulis gelatinosis (in oblatis)  in starch capsules – in capsulis amylaceis  in tablets – in tabulettis  in unit dose syringes – in spritz-tubulis  in vitro, in a test-tube – in vitro  infusion *–* infūsum, i *n*  in sufficient amount – quantum satis  insulin *–* Insulīnum, i *n*  iodide *–* iodĭdum, i *n*  iodoform *–* Iodoformium, i *n*  iodine– Iōdum, i *n*  iron *–* Ferrum, i *n*  isotonic *–* isotonĭcus, a, um  **J**  juice *–* succus, i *m*  **K**  kalanchoe *–* Kalanchoë, ës *f*  **L**  lactate *–* lactas, ātis *m*  lactic acid – Acĭdum lactĭcum  lanoline *–* Lanolīnum, i *n*  lead *–* Plumbum, i *n*  leaf *–* folium, i *n*  Let (20) such doses be given –  Dentur tales doses numero (20)  Let it be given – Detur  Let it be mixed – Misceātur  Let it be signed (labeled) – Signētur  Let it be sterilized! – Sterilisētur!  licorice *–* Glycyrrhīza, ae *f*  lily-of-the-valley *–* Convallaria, ae *f*  lincomycin *–* Lincomycinum, i *n*  liniment – linimentum, i *n*  lipoic acid – Acĭdum lipoĭcum  liquid – fluĭdus, a um  liquid ammonia – Solutio Ammonii caustĭci  liquid (fluid) extract *–* extractum fluĭdum  lithium *–* Lithium, i *n*  **M**  magnesium *–* Magnesĭum (Magnĭum), i *n*  marigold *–* Calendŭla, ae *f*  **O**  oak *–* Quercus, us *f*  oestradiol *–* Oestradiōlum, i *n*  of each *–* ana  oil *–* olĕum, i *n*  oily *–* oleōsus, a, um  ointment *–* unguentum, i *n*  oleandomycin – Oleandomycīnum, i, *n*  olive – Olīva, ae *f*  olive oil – Oleum (i, *n*) Olivārum  ophthalmic film *–*  lamella (membranŭla) ophthalmĭca  or – seu  orally, through the mouth – per os  orotate *–* orōtas, ātis *m*  oxacillin *–* Oxacillīnum, i *n*  oxacillin sodium *–* Oxacillīnum-natrium, i *n*  oxide *–* oxўdum, i *n*  oxygen *–* Oxygenĭum, i *n*  **P**  papaverine *–* Papaverīnum, i *n*  paracetamol *–* Paracetamōlum, i *n*  paste *–* pasta, ae *f*  peach *–* Persĭcum, i *n*  peach oil – Oleum (i, *n*) Persicōrum  pentoxile *–* Pentoxilum, i *n*  peroxide – peroxўdum, i *n*  phenacetin – Phenacetīnum, i *n*  phenazepam ***–*** Phenazepamum, i, *n*  phenobarbital – Phenobarbitālum, i *n*  phenoxymethylpenicillin –  Phenoxymethylpenicillīnum, i *n*  phenyl salicylate – Phenylii salicylas (ātis *m*)  phosphate *–* phosphas, ātis *m*  phosphorus *–* Phosphŏrus, i *m*  phthoracizine ***–*** Phthoracizīnum, i *n*  phytolysin – Phytolysīnum, i *n*  pill *–* pilŭla, ae *f*  piper mint *–* Mentha (ae *f*) piperita  piracetam *–* Piracetamum, i *n*  plantain *–* Plantago, ǐnis *f*  plaster – emplastrum, i *n*  platyphylline *–* Platyphyllīnum, i *n*  potassium *–* Kalĭum, i *n*  potassium bromide – Kalii bromĭdum (i, *n*)  potassium carbonate – Kalii carbonas (ātis, *m*)  potassium chloride – Kalii chlorĭdum (i, *n*)  solution in glycerine –  solutio (ōnis, *f*) glycerinosa  solution in oil (oily) – solutio (ōnis, *f*) oleosa  spirituous solution (in alcohol) –  solutio (ōnis, *f*) spirituosa  spray – spray  spring adonis – Adonis (ĭdis *m*) vernālis  St. John's wort *–* Hyperĭcum, i *n*  starch – Amўlum, i *n*  starch capsule – capsŭla (ae, *f*) amylacea  Sterilize! – Sterilĭsa!  stinging nettle *–* Urtīca, ae *f*  stomachic *–* stomachĭcum, a, um  stomachic tea – speciesstomachĭcae  streptocide *–* Streptocīdum, i *n*  *streptomycin* *–* Streptomycinum, i *n*  strychnine ***–*** Strychnīnum, i, *n*  sugar *–* Sacchărum, i *n*  sugar syrup – sirŭpus Sacchǎri  *sulfacyl* *–* Sulfacӯlum, i *n*  sulfacyl-sodium *–* Sulfacylum-natrium, i *n*  sulphate *–* sulfas, ātis *m*  *sulphite –* sulfis, ītis *m*  sulphur *–* Sulfur, ŭris *n*  sulphadimezine *–* Sulfadimezīnum, i *n*  sunflower *–* Helianthus, i *m*  sunflower oil – oleum (i, *n*) Helianthi  suppository *–* suppositorĭum, i *n*  suspension *–* suspensĭo, ōnis *f*  synoestrol *–* Synoestrōlum, i *n*  synthomycine *–* Synthomycīnum, i *n*  syrup *–* sirŭpus, i *m*  **T**  tablet *–* tabuletta, ae *f*  Take; take thou – Recĭpe  talcum powder *–* Talcum, i *n*  tannin *–* Tannīnum, i *n*  testosterone *–* Testosterōnum, i *n*  tetraborate *–* tetraboras, ātis *m*  *tetracain* *–* Tetracaīnum, i *n*  tetracycline *–* Tetracyclīnum, i *n*  *tetravit* *–* Tetravitum, i *n*  theobromine *–* Theobromīnum, i *n*  theophedrin *–* Theophedrīnum, i *n*  theophylline *–* Theophyllīnum, i *n*  thiamine *–* Thiamīnum, i, *n*  thick – spissus, a, um | benzylpenicilline *–* Benzylpenicillīnum, i *n*  berry *–* bacca, ae *f*  bile-expelling tea *–* species cholagōgae  birch *–* Betŭla, ae *f*  bismuth *–* Bismŭthum, i *n*  Bismŭthi subnitras –bismuth basic nitrate  boric acid – Acĭdum borĭcum  boron *–* Borum, i *n*  breast tea *–* species pectorāles  briquette *–* brikētum, i *n*  bromcamphor – Bromcamphŏra, ae *f*  Bromhexinum, i *n* – bromhexin  bromide *–* bromĭdum, i *n*  bromine – Bromum, i *n*  bromisoval – Bromisovalum, i, *n*  broncholytin *–* Broncholytīnum, i *n*  buckhorn *–* Frangǔla, ae *f*  burnt – ustus, a, um  **C**  calcium *–* Calcĭum, i *n*  camphomen – Camphomenum, i *n*  camphor *–* Camphǒra, ae *f*  capsule *–* capsŭla, ae *f*  caramel *–* carāmel, ēllis *n*  carbon *–* Carboneum, i *n*  carbonate *–* carbonas, atis *m*  castor oil – oleum (i, *n*)Ricĭni  castor oil plant *–* Ricinus, i *m*  cerebrolysin – Cerebrolysīnum, i *n*  chamomile, matricary *–* Chamomilla, ae *f*  chinosol – Chinosōlum, i *n*  chloride *–* chlorĭdum, i *n*  chlorine *–* Chlorum, i *n*  chloroform – Chloroformium, i *n*  [cholagogic](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=cholagogic&srcLang=ru&destLang=en), [bile-expelling](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=bile-expelling&srcLang=ru&destLang=en) – cholagōgus, a, um [cholagogic](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=cholagogic&srcLang=ru&destLang=en), [bile-expelling](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%b6%d0%b5%d0%bb%d1%87%d0%b5%d0%b3%d0%be%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9&translation=bile-expelling&srcLang=ru&destLang=en)  citrate – citras, ātis *m*  citric acid – Acĭdum citrĭcum  clear, pure – purus, a, um  coated *–* obductus, a , um  coated tablet – tabuletta (ae *f*) obducta  cocoa – Cacao  codeine – Codeīnum, i *n*  Coffeīnum, i, *n*– caffeine  collargol – Collargolum, i *n*  flax *–* Linum, i *n*  florenal – Florenalum, i *n*  flower *–* flos, floris *m*  fluorine *–*  Fluōrum (Phthorum), i *n*  folic acid – Acĭdum folĭcum  for anesthesia (for narcosis) – pro narcōsi  for children – pro infantĭbus  for external use – ad usum externum  for inhalation – pro inhalatione  for injections – pro injectionĭbus  for internal use – ad usum internum  for solution – pro solutione  for X – ray examination – pro roentgeno  foxglove – Digitālis, is *f*  fruit *–* fructus, us *m*  furacilin *–* Furacilīnum, i *n*  furazolidone ***–*** Furazolidōnum, i, *n*  **G**  gel *–* gelum, i *n*  gelatinous – gelatinōsus, a, um  gelatinous capsule – capsŭla (ae, *f*) gelatinosa  gemma *–* gemma, ae *f*  Give – Da  Give of such doses 20 in number –  Da tales doses numĕro (20)  gluconate *–* gluconas, ātis *m*  glucose *–* Glucōsum, i *n*  glutaminicacid– Acĭdum glutaminĭcum  glyceric – glycerinōsus, a, um  glycerin *–* Glycerīnum, i *n*  glycerophosphate ***–*** glycerophosphas, ātis *m*  granule *–* granŭlum, i *n*  gum-tree, foxglove, digitalis – Digitalis, is *f*  **H**  hawthorn *–* Cratāegus, i *f*  herb *–* herba, ae *f*  hydrocarbonate *–* hydrocarbonas, ātis *m*  hydrochloric acid – Acĭdum hydrochlorĭcum  hydrochloride *–* hydrochlorĭdum, i *n*  hydrocortisone *–* Hydrocortisōnum, i *n*  hydrogen *–* Hydrogenĭum, i *n*  hydrogen peroxide – Hydrogenii peroxўdum, (i, *n*)  hydrotartrate ***–*** hydrotartras, ātis *m*  hydroxide *–* hydroxўdum, i *n*  **I**  Ichthyol *–* Ichthyōlum, i *n*  in a dark test-tube – in vitro nigro  marshmallow, althea – Althaea, ae *f*  matricary, chamomile *–* Chamomilla, ae *f*  medical film *–* membranŭla (lamella), ae *f*  medicinal (herbal) plant mixture; tea *–*  specĭes, ērum *f* (*only plural*)  menthol *–* Menthōlum, i *n*  mercury *–* Hydrargўrum (Mercurium), i *n*  mercury oxide – Hydrargyri oxўdum (i, *n*)  methyloestradiol *–* Methyloestradiōlum, i *n*  [methyl salicylate](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bc%d0%b5%d1%82%d0%b8%d0%bb%d1%81%d0%b0%d0%bb%d0%b8%d1%86%d0%b8%d0%bb%d0%b0%d1%82&translation=methyl%20salicylate&srcLang=ru&destLang=en) – Methylii salicylas (ātis, *m*)  milfoil, yarrow *–* Millefolium, i *n*  mint *–* Mentha, ae *f*  Mix – Misce  Mix to make a liniment – Misce, fiat linimentum  Mix to make a paste – Misce, fiat pasta  Mix to make a powder – Misce, fiat pulvis  Mix to make a rectal (vaginal) suppository –  Misce, fiat suppositorium rectāle (vagināle)  Mix to make a suppository –  Misce, fiat suppositorium  Mix to make an emulsion.–  Misce, fiat emulsum  Mix to make an ointment –  Misce, fiat unguentum  Mix to make rectal (vaginal) suppositories –  Misce, fiant suppositoria rectalia (vaginalia)  Mix to make species – Misce, fiant species *(pl)*  mixture *–* mixtūra, ae *f*  monomycin – Monomycīnum, i *n*  morphin *–* Morphīnum, i *n*  [morphine](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d0%bc%d0%be%d1%80%d1%84%d0%b8%d0%bd&translation=morphine&srcLang=ru&destLang=en) hydrochloride –  Morphini hydrochlorĭdum (i, *n*)  motherwort *–* Leonūrus, i *m*  mucilage *–* mucilāgo, ĭnis *f*  **N**  naphthalan *–* Naphthalānum, i *n*  Neomycīnum, i *n – neomycin*  nicotinic acid – Acĭdum nicotinĭcum  nitrate *–* nitras, ātis *m*  nitrite *–* nitris, ĭtis *m*  nitrogen *–* Nitrogenium, i *n*  nitroglycerin *–* Nitroglycerīnum, i *n*  norsulfazol ***–*** Norsulfazolum, i*, n*  novocain *–* Novocainum, i *n*  powder *–* pulvis, ĕris *m*  precipitated – praecipitātus, a, um  prostenon *–* Prostenonum, i *n*  purified *(for alcohol, turpentine oil)* –  rectificātus, a, um  purified *(for sulphur, powder)* – depurātus, a, um  purified *(for water)* – purificātus, a, um  pure, clear – purus, a, um  **Q**  quickly – cito  [quinine](http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru/Search/Translate/GlossaryItemExtraInfo?text=%d1%85%d0%b8%d0%bd%d0%b8%d0%bd&translation=quinine&srcLang=ru&destLang=en) – Chinīnum, i *n*  **R**  rectal suppository *–* suppositorĭum rectāle  rectally, through the rectum – per rectum  reduced – reductus, a, um  remedy *–* remedium, i *n*  resorcin *–* Resorcinum, i *n*  rhizome *–* rhizōma, ătis *n*  rhubarb *–* Rheum, i *n*  riboflavin *–* Riboflavīnum, i *n*  root *–* radix, īcis *f*  rutin ***–*** Rutīnum, i, *n*  **S**  sage *–* Salvia, ae *f*  salicylate *–* salicylas, ātis *m*  salicylic acid – Acĭdum salicylĭcum  sea-buckthorn *–* Hippophaë, ës *f*  sedative – sedatīvus, a, um  sedative tea *–* species sedatīvae  seed *–* semen, ĭnis *n*  Sign, mark thou, write, label – Signa  silver *–* Argentum, i *n*  simple *–* simplex, ĭcis *(adj)*  single dose – pro dosi  sodium *–* Natrĭum, i *n*  sodium acetate – Natrĭi acetas (ātis, *m*)  sodium bromide – Natrĭi bromĭdum (i, *n*)  sodium chloride – Natrĭi chlorĭdum (i, *n*)  sodium hydrocarbonate –  Natrĭi hydrocarbonas (ātis, *m*)  sodium nitrate – Natrĭi nitras (ātis, *m*)  sodium nitrite – Natrĭi nitris (itis, *m*)  sodium caffeine-benzoate –  Coffeīnum-natrii benzōas, ātis *m*  sodium nitrite *–* Natrĭi nitris  soluble – solubĭlis, e  solution *–* solutio, ōnis *f*  thick extract *–* extractumspissum  thiosulphate ***–*** thiosulfas, ātis *m*  thyreoidine *–* Thyreoidīnum, i *n*  tincture *–* tinctūra, ae *f*  turpentine oil – oleum (i, *n*) Terebinthĭnae  **U**  undevit *–* Undevitum, i *n*  up to *(200 ml)* –ad *(200 ml)*  **V**  vaginal suppository *–* suppositorĭum vagināle  valerian *–* Valeriāna, ae *f*  validol *–* Validōlum, i *n*  vaseline, petrolatum *–* Vaselīnum, i *n*  vicalin *–* Vicalīnum, i *n*  vinyline *–* Vinylīnum, i *n*  vitamin *–* vitamīnum, i *n*  **W**  water *–* aqua, ae *f*  wheat starch ***–*** Amўlum (i, *n*) Tritĭci  white – albus, a, um  with *–* cum *(Abl)*  wormwood *–* Absinthium, i *n*  **X**  xeroform *–* Xeroformium, i *n*  **Y**  yarrow, milfoil *–* Millefolium, i *n*  yellow *–* flavus, a, um  **Z**  zinc *–* Zincum, i *n*  zinc ointment *–* Unguentum Zinci  zinc oxide – Zinci oxўdum  Zinc sulphate – Zinci sulfas (ātis) |

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ**

**COMMON STEMS**

|  |  |  |  |
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| ***#*** | ***Stem*** | ***Definition, English spelling*** | ***Examples*** |
|  | ***-aesthes-,***  ***-aesth-,***  ***-asthes-,***  ***-esthes-*** | anesthetics (drugs that cause *anesthesia* – reversible loss of sensation) | An**aesthes**īnum **Aesth**ocīnum Bell**asthes**īnum Pav**esthes**īnum |
|  | ***-aeth-*** | ethyl group | **Aeth**penalum **Aeth**ymizolum |
|  | ***andr-, test-, vir-*** | male sexual hormones | **Test**o**vir**on |
|  | ***-angi-, -vas-*** | vasodilating, spasmolytic | Pan**ang**in |
|  | ***-(a)z-,***  ***-(a)zid-,***  ***-(a)zin-,***  ***-(a)zol-,***  ***-(a)zon-*** | presence of nitrogen | **Az**aleptīnum  Phthiv**azīd**um  Sulfapyrid**azīn**um  Norsulf**azōl**um  Sib**azōn**um |
|  | ***-barb-*** | barbiturates (sleeping drugs) | Pheno**barb**italum |
|  | ***-benz-*** | benzole derivatives | **Benz**obarbitalum **Benz**otephum |
|  | ***-cain-*** | local anaesthetics (-caine-) | Pro**cain**um  Tetra**cain**um |
|  | ***-camph-*** | camphor derivatives (influence on the central and peripheral nervous system) | **Camph**ōnium Brom**camph**ŏra |
|  | ***-ceph- (-cef-,***  ***-cep-)*** | antibiotics produced by *Cephalosporum* |  |
|  | ***-cid-*** | antimicrobial | Micro**cīd**um |
|  | ***-cillin-*** | antibiotics (penicillins) (-cillin) | Peni**cillin**um |
|  | ***-cor-, -card-*** | cardiac (for heart diseases) | Valo**cord**īnum |
|  | ***-cort-*** | corticosteroids (adrenal hormones) |  |
|  | ***-cyan-*** | cyanic acid, its anions or a cyan group | **Cyan**ocobalamīnum |
|  | ***-cyclin-***  ***-cycl-*** | antibiotics (tetracycline derivatives)  (-cycline) | Demeclo**cyclīn**um **Cyclo**barbitalum |
|  | ***-cyt-*** | cytostatics (killing cancer cells) from the Greek *cytos*- cell | **Cyt**arabīnum **Cyt**ocristīnum |
|  | ***-ephedr-*** | alkaloid derived from the plant *Ephedra sinica* | **Ephedr**īnum **Ephedr**osanum |
|  | ***-erythr-,***  ***-eryth-*** | from the Greek *erythros* – red | **Erythr**omycīnum **Eryth**aemum |
|  | ***-estr-, -oestr-*** | estrogens – female sex hormones | **Oest**radiōlum Syn**oest**rōlum |
|  | ***-form-*** | formic acid derivatives | Xero**form**ium Iodo**form**ium |
|  | ***-glyc-, -gluc-*** | from the Greek *glykys* – sweet | Nitro**glyc**erīnum **Gluc**osum |
|  | ***-haem-*** | from the Greek *haema* – blood | **Haem**odesum **Haem**ostimulīnum |
|  | ***-hydr-***  ***-hyd-*** | refers to *hydrogen, water or hydroxyl group* | **Hydr**ocortisonum **Hydr**ochlorthiazidum  Formalde**hўd**um |
|  | ***-lysin-,***  ***-lytin-*** | removing some destructive factor | Phyto**lysīn**um  Broncho**lytīn**um |
|  | ***-menth-*** | from the Latin *mentha* - mint | **Menth**ōlum Boro**menth**ōlum |
|  | ***-meth-*** | methyl group | **Meth**yldopa **Meth**oxalenum |
|  | ***-morph-*** | analgetics, morphine derivates | Apo**morph**īnum  **Morph**olongum |
|  | ***-mycin-,***  ***-myc(o)-*** | antibiotics, produced by fungi *Streptomyces* strain (-mycin) (antifungal) | Mono**mycīn**um Erythro**mycīn**um |
|  | ***-naphth-*** | products of petroleum | **Naphth**alānum  **Naphth**yzīnum |
|  | ***-oxy-*** | oxygen derivatives | **Oxy**lidīnum **Oxy**fedrīnum |
|  | ***-phen-*** | phenyl group | **Phen**iramīnum **Phen**tolamīnum |
|  | ***-phtha(l)-*** | derivatives of phthalic acid | **Phthal**azōlum  **Phtha**zōlum |
|  | ***-phthi-*** | antitubercular effect | **Phthi**vazīdum  **Phthi**zopyrāmum |
|  | ***-phyll-,***  ***-phyllin-*** | theophylline derivatives  (-phylline) from the Greek *phyll* – leaf | Eu**phyll**inīnum Theo**phyll**īnum |
|  | ***-phyt-*** | from the Greek *phyton* – plant | **Phyt**inum  **Phyt**olysīnum |
|  | ***-pres(s)-, -ten(s)-*** | hypotensive, reducing blood pressure | A**press**īnum |
|  | ***-poly-*** | from the Greek *polys* – more than one or many | **Poly**phepanum **Poly**mixini B sulfas |
|  | ***-pyr-*** | antipyretics (drugs that reduce fever) | **“Pyr**ameīnum” Ana**pyr**inum |
|  | ***-sed-*** | sedative | Valo**sed**an |
|  | ***-sept-*** | antiseptic | Pharyngo**sept** |
|  | ***-sulfa-*** | antimicrobial sulfonylamides |  |
|  | ***-test-*** | testosterone derivatives (male sex hormone) | **Test**osteronum Medro**test**ronum |
|  | ***-theo-*** | from the Latin *theа* – tea | **Theo**phedrīnum **Theo**phyllīnum |
|  | ***-thi-*** | presence of sulphur atom in the names of thiosalts and thioacids | **Thi**oridazīnum  **Thi**amīnum |
|  | ***-thym-*** | drugs from thymus gland | **Thym**actidum **Thym**ostimulīnum |
|  | ***-thyr-*** | drugs for treatment of the thyroid gland | Triiod**thyr**onīnum **Thyr**eocomb |
|  | ***-yl-*** | ***-yl-*** is used to form names of radicals, either separate or chemically bonded parts of molecules | Benz**yl**penicillīnum Sulfac**yl**um-natrium |
|  | ***-zep-***  ***(-azepam-)*** | antianxiety drug - diazepam derivatives | Dia**zep**amum Broma**zep**amum |