

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
BELARUSIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Контрольный
экземпляр



APPROVED

by First Vice-Rector, Professor

I.N.Moroz

27.06.2023

Reg. # UD-091-006/2324edu.

LATIN LANGUAGE

Curriculum of educational institution
in the educational discipline for the specialty:

7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»

Curriculum is based on the educational program «Latin Language», approved 27.06.2023, registration # УД-091-006/2324/уч.; on the educational plan in the specialty 7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry», approved 17.05.2023, registration # 7-07-0911-03/2324/mf.

COMPILERS:

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

A.Z.Tsisyk, Associate Professor of the Department Latin Language of the educational institution «Belarusian State Medical University», PhD, Associate Professor

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

pronunciation when using Greek-Latin medical terminology;

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

skills and abilities required for:

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

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

The knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the study of the academic discipline «Latin Language» are necessary for the successful mastering of the following modules: «Morphological Module», «Biomedical Module # 2», «General Clinical Therapy Module # 2». A student who has mastered the content of the teaching material of an academic discipline must have the following universal competence:

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

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

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

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

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

be able to:

navigate the grammatical material necessary to understand biological nomenclatures;

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

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

master:

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

Total number of hours for the study of the discipline is 54 academic hours. Classroom hours according to the types of studies: practical classes - 36 hours, student independent work (self-study) – 18.

Intermediate assessment is carried out according to the syllabus of the specialty in the form of a credit (1 semester).

Form of higher education – full-time.

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

Code, name of the specialty	semester	Number of academic hours						Form of intermediate assessment
		total	in-class	including			out-of-class self-studies	
				lectures (including supervised independent work)	supervised student independent work	laboratory studies (practical classes and seminars)		
7-07-0911-03 «Dentistry»	1	54	54	-	-	36	18	credit

THEMATIC PLAN

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours
	practical
1. Phonetic fundamentals of the Latin Language	2
1.1. Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations. Accent rules	2
2. Grammar fundamentals of the Latin Language	12
2.1. The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term	2
2.2. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns	2
2.3. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis	2
2.4. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis	2
2.5. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus. Prefixes	2
2.6. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus. Prefixes	2
3. Pharmaceutical terminology	12
3.1. Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms	2
3.2. The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription). Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription	2
3.3. The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms	2
3.4. Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides)	4
3.5. The most important prescription abbreviations. Spelling of frequency segments	2
4. Clinical terminology	10
4.1. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of clinical medicine. Names of specialists,	2

Section (topic) name	Number of class hours
	practical
methods of examination and treatment	
4.2. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm and functional disorders	2
4.3. Names of inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases	2
4.4. Names of pathological changes in tissues and formations. Names of surgical operations	2
4.5. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms of dental content	2
Total hours	36

CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

PHONETIC FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

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

Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations. General rules of accent setting. The length and brevity of the penultimate syllable. Special cases of accent setting. Naming objects in Latin in accordance with the principles of the corresponding nomenclatures.

2. GRAMMAR FUNDAMENTALS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

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

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

2.2. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns

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

The formation and declension of adjectives in the form of a comparative degree. The formation and declension of adjectives in the form of superlatives. Features of the use of adjectives «large», «small» in the form of a comparative degree in medical

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

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

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

3.2. The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription). Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription

The Imperative mood (Imperativus singularis): the forms *Recipe; Adde; Da; Misce; Repete; Sterilisa; Signa; Verte*. Subjunctive mood in the forms of the 3rd

person singular and plural: the forms *Misceatur*; *Detur*; *Dentur*; *Signetur*; *Sterilisetur*. Use of the form *fiat/fiant*. The concept of prescriptions and types of prescription formulation. Rules of making up a doctor's prescription. Frequency segments -cillin-, -mycin-, -myc-, -pyr-, -sulfa-, -anth-, -glyc-, -phyll-, -the(o)-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

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

Drug forms, prescribed in *Accusativus singularis*.

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

3.4. Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides)

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

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

3.5. The most important prescription abbreviations. Spelling of frequency segments

Rules for abbreviations in recipes. Systematization of frequency segments: -aesth-, -aesthes-, -asthes-, -camph-, -esthes-, -aeth-, -anth-, -az-, -(a)zid-, -zin-, -(a)zol-, -(a)zon-, -benz-, -cain-, -card-, -cid-, -cillin-, -cord-, -cyan-, -cycl(o)-, -cyclin-, -cyt-, -eph-, -ephedr-, -phedr-, -ery-, -erythr-, -form-, -fung-, -fura-, -glyc(y)-, -haem-, -hydr-, -ichthy-, -lys-, -lysin-, -lytin-, -menth-, -meth-, -morph-, -phyll-, -poly-, -pyr-, -rheo-, -streit-, -stroph-, -sulf(a)-, -test-, -the(o)-, -thi(o)-, -thromb-, -thym-, -thyre(o)-, -yl-, -zep-, -zepam-, -zym-, -zy-. Reading doctor's prescriptions in Latin.

4. CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

4.1. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of clinical medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment

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

4.2. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm and functional disorders

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

4.3. Names of inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases

Names of inflammatory diseases and lexico-morphological means of composing these names. Names of accumulations of liquid and gaseous substances. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.4. Names of pathological changes in tissues and formations. Names of surgical operations

Formation of names of functional disorders, pathological processes and conditions using suffixes. Names of fluid accumulations in tissues and cavities. Terms denoting blockage of vessels and stopping the flow of liquid substances. Translation, analysis and construction of professionally biological one-word and multi-word terms.

4.5. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms of dental content

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

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CURRICULAR CHART

Section, topic #	Section (topic) name	number of hours		Self-studies	Form of control
			practical		
	1 semester				
1.1	Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations. Accent rules	2		2	interview
2.1	The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term	2		-	control question
2.2	The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns	2		2	control question
2.3	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis	2		2	control question
2.4	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis	2		2	control question
2.5	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus. Prefixes	2		-	test
2.6	Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus. Prefixes	2		-	control work
3.1	Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms	2		2	electronic test

3.2	The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription). Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription	2	-	control question
3.3	The use of the accusative case in the first prescription line of prescribing dosage forms	2	-	electronic test
3.4	Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides)	2	2	control question
3.5	Latin chemical terminology (names of salts)	2	-	electronic test
3.6	The most important prescription abbreviations. Spelling of frequency segments	2	-	control work
4.1	Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of clinical medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment	2	2	electronic test
4.2	Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm and functional disorders	2	-	electronic test
4.3	Names of inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases	2	2	electronic test
4.4	Names of pathological changes in tissues and formations. Names of surgical operations	2	2	control work
4.5	Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms of dental content	2		credit
	Total hours	36	18	

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT

LITERATURE

Basic (relevant):

1. Tsisyk, A. Z. The Latin Language : учеб.-метод. пособие для студентов учреждения высш. образования, обучающихся по спец. «Стоматология» – Минск : БГМУ, 2018. – 156 с.

Additional:

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

3. Terminologia Histologica. Международные термины по цитологии и гистологии человека с официальным списком русских эквивалентов / иод ред. чл.-корр. РАМН В. В. Банина и проф. В.Л. Быкова. – М. : ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 20017. – 272 с.

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

Main forms of supervised student independent work:

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

The main methods of organizing independent work:

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

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

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

LIST OF AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

The following forms are used for competences assessment:

Oral form:

interviews.

Written form:

tests;

control question;

control works.

Oral-written form:

credit.

Technical form:

electronic tests.

LIST OF AVAILABLE TEACHING METHODS

Traditional method (practicals);

Active (interactive) methods:

Problem-Based Learning (PBL);

Research-Based Learning (RBL).

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

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

LIST OF PRACTICAL STUDIES***1st semester***

1. Introduction to Latin medical terminology. Latin alphabet. Rules for pronunciation of letters and letter combinations. Stress rules.
2. The noun and its grammatical categories. Nouns in the structure of an anatomical term.
3. The dictionary form of adjectives of 1 - 3 declensions in the positive degree and adjective agreement with nouns. Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and features of their use in anatomical terminology. Word order in multiword terms with adjectives and nouns.
4. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Nominativus pluralis.
5. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Genetivus pluralis.
6. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Accusativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Accusativus. Prefixes.
7. Endings of nouns and adjectives of all declensions in Ablativus singularis et pluralis. Prepositions with Ablativus. Prefixes.
8. Introduction to Latin pharmaceutical terminology. Rules of making up Latin pharmaceutical terms.

9. The verb in the pharmaceutical section of medical terminology (in prescription). Doctor's prescription and rules of making up the Latin part of the doctor's prescription.

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

11. Latin chemical terminology (chemical elements, acids, salts, oxides).

12. Latin chemical terminology (names of salts).

13. The most important prescription abbreviations. Spelling of frequency segments.

14. Introduction to clinical terminology. One-word and multiword terms. Names of medical and biological sciences, specialties and sections of clinical medicine. Names of specialists, methods of examination and treatment.

15. Names of qualitative and quantitative deviations from the norm and functional disorders.

16. Names of inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases.

17. Names of pathological changes in tissues and formations. Names of surgical operations.

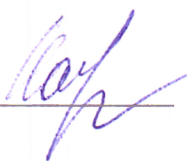
18. Translation of one-word and multiword clinical terms of dental content.

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

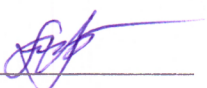
Title of the discipline requiring approval	Department	Amendments to the curriculum in the academic discipline	Decision of the department, which designed the curriculum (date, protocol #)
1. Russian Language as Foreign Language	Belarusian and Russian languages	No offers	protocol # 10 of 18.05.2023

COMPILERS/AUTHORS:

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


N.A.Kruhlik

Associate Professor of the Latin
Language Department of the educational
institution «Belarusian State Medical
University», PhD, Associate Professor


A.Z.Tsisyk

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

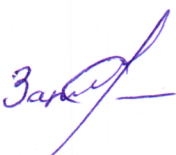
Dean of the Medical Faculty for
International Students of the educational
institution «Belarusian State Medical
University»

26.06. 2023


O.S.Ishutin

Methodologist of the educational
institution «Belarusian State Medical
University»

26.06. 2023


S.M.Zaturanova