

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
**“Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia”**

*Medical Institute*

Recommended MCSD

**SYLLABUS**  
**(STUDY GUIDE)**

**Subject**

**Latin language**

**Recommended for the direction of training (specialty)**

**31.05.01 General Medicine**

**Program (profile, specialization)**

**General Medicine**

### 1. Goals and objectives of the discipline.

The goal is to lay the foundations for the terminological competence of medical specialists who are capable of consciously and competently using medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin, both in Latin and in Russian, in their practical and scientific activities.

#### The objectives of the discipline:

- acquisition by students of the knowledge necessary for understanding and competent use of anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms in Latin, elements of Latin grammar;
- teaching students the basics of medical terminology, allowing them to form the skills of professional communication and study of scientific medical literature;
- training students in pharmaceutical terminology, contributing to the formation of the ability to quickly and competently translate prescriptions from Russian into Latin and vice versa.

### 2. Place of discipline in the structure of EP HE:

The discipline “Latin language” belongs to the compulsory part of block 1 of the curriculum.

Table 1 shows the prior and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of discipline competencies in accordance with the competence matrix of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

Table 1

**Prior and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of competences**

№	Code and name of competence	Prior disciplines	Subsequent disciplines (groups of disciplines)
Universal competences			
1	UC-4. Being able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language/foreign languages to interact in academic and professional areas	Foreign language; Russian as a foreign language	Anatomy; Physics; Rhetoric
2	UC-5. Being able to analyse and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural communication	Foreign language; Russian as a foreign language	Philosophy; Rhetoric; Bioethics; Psychology of Ethnic Conflict; Fundamentals of psychophysiology

### 3. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following competences:

Table 2

**Formed competences**

Competence code	Competence name	Universal Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
UC-4.	UC-4. Being able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language/foreign languages to interact in academic and professional areas	UC-4.1. Defending their stance and ideas in a well-argued and constructive manner in academic and professional discussions in the state language of the Russian Federation and in a foreign language. UC-4.2. Making up, translating and editing various academic texts (reference works,

		essays, reviews, articles, etc.), including in a foreign language. UC-4.3. Presenting the results of the academic and professional activity at various public events, including the international ones, choosing the most suitable format.
UC-5.	UC-5. Being able to analyse and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural communication	UC-5.1. Understanding communication rules, traditions and norms of foreign countries. UC-5.2. Mastering the skills of carrying on business correspondence in a foreign language. UC-5.3. Building social professional interaction taking into account international legislation in the field of healthcare and the peculiarities of intercultural communication.

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

**Know:**

- basic medical and pharmaceutical terminology in Latin;
- rules of phonetics and morphology of the Latin language, the declension system of nouns and adjectives, the formation of verb forms used in prescriptions, methods of word formation;
- structure of the prescription and grammatical rules for prescribing medicines;
- main types of special vocabulary and reference literature and the rules for working with it.

**Be able to:**

- translate from Latin into Russian with and without a dictionary anatomical, histological, parasitological, zoological, microbiological terms from international nomenclatures, topographic-anatomical, clinical terms, pharmaceutical terms, as well as Latin expressions and simple sentences;
- translate into Latin without a dictionary and with a dictionary of prescriptions in full using accepted abbreviations;
- use at least 900 terminological units and terminological elements.

**Have:**

- skills of reading and writing in Latin of clinical and pharmaceutical terms and prescriptions.

**4. Scope of discipline and types of educational work**

The total workload of the discipline is **3 credit** units.

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters			
		1	2		
<b>Classroom activities (total)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>		
Including:	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lectures</i>					
<i>Practical lessons (PL)</i>	68	34	34		
<i>Seminars (S)</i>					
<i>Laboratory work (LR)</i>					
<b>Independent work (total)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>		
Total labor intensity	hours	<b>108</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>72</b>	
	credit units	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	

## 5. Content of the discipline

### 5.1. Contents of discipline sections

№	The name of the discipline section	Section content (themes)
1.	<b>Anatomical and histological terminology</b>	<p>Latin alphabet. Diphthongs and Digraphs. Rules for reading and stressing.</p> <p>The system of the Latin nominal declension. The rule for determining the declension of nouns. Dictionary form of nouns.</p> <p>Nouns of 1 declension. Ambiguous modifiers. Structure of noun phrases.</p> <p>Nouns of 2 declensions.</p> <p>Adjectives 1-2 groups. Dictionary form of adjectives. Unambiguous modifiers. The structure of noun and adjective phrases.</p> <p>of adjectives. Features of their use in medical terminology.</p> <p>Prefixation.</p> <p>Nouns of 3 declension. Types of 3 declensions - consonant, mixed, vowel declension.</p> <p>Nouns of 4 declension</p> <p>Nouns of 5 declension</p>
2.	<b>Clinical terminology</b>	<p>Prefixation and suffixation as ways of word formation in Latin.</p> <p>Introduction to clinical terminology. Classification of clinical terms. Stem formation. Greco-Latin doublets. Single term elements.</p> <p>Greek TE for body parts, organs and tissues.</p> <p>Greek TE for therapeutic and surgical techniques.</p> <p>Greek TE, denoting functional and pathological processes, conditions.</p> <p>Greek TE, denoting functional and pathological processes, conditions.</p>
3.	<b>Pharmaceutical terminology.</b>	<p>Names of medicinal substances.</p> <p>Verbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Imperative.</p> <p>Conjunctive. Personal endings of the active and passive voice.</p> <p>Standard prescription formulations.</p> <p>Pharmaceutical forms.</p> <p>Prepositions. Accusativus. Ablativus. Prescription</p>

		<p>expressions with prepositions.</p> <p>Prescription structure.</p> <p>Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements. Methods for the formation of the names of acids, salts, oxides.</p> <p>Important prescription abbreviations.</p>
--	--	--

## 5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classroom activities

№	The name of the discipline section	Lectures	Practical lessons	Laboratory work	Seminars	ISW	Total hours
1.	Anatomical and histological terminology		34			2	36
2.	Clinical terminology		16			18	34
3.	Pharmaceutical terminology. Prescription		18			20	38
	<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>108</b>

## 6. Laboratory work *is not implied*

### 7. Practical lessons

№	Discipline section number	Practical lessons (seminars)	Total hours
<b>I semester</b>			
1	<b>Anatomical and histological terminology</b>	Lesson 1. Alphabet. Reading rules, stressing.	2
		Lesson 2. Noun. Grammar categories. Dictionary form. Definition of declension. Ambiguous modifies. 1-2 declension of nouns.	6
		Lesson 3. Adjective. Dictionary form. Adjectives 1-2 groups. Unambiguous modifies.	6
		Lesson 4. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Incorrect degrees of comparison.	4
		Lesson 5. Nouns of 3 declension.	6
		Lesson 6. Nouns of 4-5 declensions.	4
		Lesson 7. Generalization of the nominal declension system.	6
<b>II semester</b>			
2.	<b>Clinical terminology</b>	Lesson 1. Word formation. Suffixation.	2
		Lesson 2. Word formation. Prefixation.	2
		Lesson 3. Clinical suffixes denoting inflammatory and pathological processes.	2
		Lesson 4. Greco-Latin doublets and single term elements denoting organs, body parts, methods of examination and treatment.	2
		Lesson 5. Greco-Latin doublets and single term elements denoting tissues, organs and their pathological changes, therapeutic and surgical techniques.	2
		Lesson 6. Greco-Latin doublets and single term elements denoting tissues, organs, secrets, gender, age, pathological conditions and processes.	2

		Lesson 7. Single TEs, denoting various physical properties, qualities, relationships and other signs.	2
		Lesson 8. Review of clinical terminology. Final revision.	2
3.	<b>Pharmaceutical terminology</b>	Lesson 9. Introduction to pharmaceutical terminology. Drug nomination rules. Frequency segments in the names of medicines.	2
		Lesson 10. Verbs in pharmaceutical terminology. Imperative. Conjunction. Personal endings of the active and passive voice. Standard prescription formulations.	2
		Lesson 11. Prepositions. Accusativus. Ablativus. Prescription expressions with prepositions.	2
		Lesson 12. Structure of prescriptions, basic rules for a prescription line.	2
		Lesson 13. The structure of the prescription – continuation of the analysis of the topic. Features of prescribing tablets, suppositories and other pharmaceutical forms without specifying the dosage.	2
		Lesson 14. Chemical terminology. Names of chemical elements, acids.	2
		Lesson 15. Chemical terminology. Methods for the formation of the names of salts, oxides.	2
		Lesson 16. Basic prescription abbreviations.	4

### 8. Material and technical support of the discipline:

Classroom for seminars (20-40 seats depending on the size of the group). The classroom can be equipped with a multimedia projector and a screen with the ability to connect a laptop (to provide the students with presentations).

### 9. Information support of the discipline:

- 1) anatomical atlases
- 2) anatomical and clinical dictionaries
- 3) electronic devices (computers, tablets, etc.)
  - Database elibrary.ru - scientific electronic library. Resource link: <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
  - Atlas of human anatomy. Resource link: <http://www.anatomcom.ru/>

### 10. Educational and methodological support of the discipline

#### Main literature:

#### *Electronic full-text materials*

1. Chernyavsky M.N. Latin language and foundations of medical terminology: Textbook. - 4th ed., Stereotype. - M.: Shiko, 2013. - 448p.

#### *Printed editions*

1. Chernyavsky M.N. Latin language and foundations of medical terminology: Textbook. - 4th ed., Stereotype. - M.: Shiko, 2013. - 448p.

#### Additional literature

#### *Printed editions*

1. Borodina M.A. Latin language // Teaching aid. - Moscow: RUDN, 2019.P. 1-29.
2. Talchikova E.N. Collection of exercises in the Latin language and the basics of medical terminology: a tutorial. - Moscow: Prospect, 2016 .- 96 p.
3. Borodina M.A. A collection of exercises in Latin for students of the Faculty of Dentistry (anatomical terminology of the head and neck): Textbook of the Moscow Region, Shchelkovo: Publisher Markhotin P.Yu., 2012. 82 p.
4. Nechai M.N. Latin language and dental terminology. Textbook for students of dental faculties of universities. - Tyumen: OOO Pechatnik, 2010. - 256 p.
5. Avksentyeva A.G. Latin language and the basics of medical terminology [Text]: Textbook. - 3rd ed. - Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 2002 .- 288 p.

### **11. Methodical instructions for students on mastering the discipline “Latin language”**

The course takes place in the form of practical exercises over two semesters.

For the successful mastering of the discipline, students need to timely and fully learn the grammatical material analyzed in the classroom, as well as lexical minima. In addition, students should familiarize themselves with the course program and grade-rating system in a timely manner. Regular self-control of knowledge is obligatory, which can be carried out with the help of tasks for self-preparation and self-examination.

### **12. Fund of assessment tools for midterm attestation of students in the discipline “Latin language”**

Materials for assessing the level of mastering the educational material of the “Latin language” discipline (evaluation materials), including a list of competences indicating the stages of their formation, a description of indicators and criteria for evaluating competencies at various stages of their formation, a description of the assessment scales, typical control tasks or other materials, necessary for the assessment of knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience of activities that characterize the stages of the formation of competences in the process of mastering the educational program, methodological materials defining the procedures for assessing knowledge, skills, skills and (or) experience of activities, characterizing the stages of formation of competencies, have been developed in full and are available for students on the discipline page at TUIS RUDN.

The program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

#### **Developers:**

Head of Department  
Foreign Languages Department

N.M. Dugalich

#### **Head of the Program**

**I.V. Radysh**