

VOCABULARY FOR ENGLISH PARALLEL

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations.....	1
WINTER TERM.....	2
1st Declension.....	2
2nd Declension	4
Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declension	6
Adjectives Used as Nouns	8
4th Declension Nouns.....	8
5th Declension Nouns	9
3rd Declension Nouns, Group 1 (imparisyllabic).....	9
3rd Declension Nouns of Greek origin (paradigm dolor and caput).....	13
3rd Declension Adjectives.....	13
Greek Stems.....	15
Greek Stems – Adjectives.....	17
Greek Prefixes.....	19
Greek Suffixes.....	20
Size, Measure, and Quantity.....	20
SUMMER TERM.....	22
1st Declension.....	22
Prepositions.....	24
2nd Declension	25
Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declension	26
Adjectives Used as Nouns	27
4th Declension Nouns.....	28
3rd Declension Nouns, Group 2 (parisyllabic).....	28
3rd Declension Nouns of Greek Origin (paradigm basis).....	30
Greek Stems.....	31
Greek Stems – Adjectives.....	32
Greek Prefixes.....	34
Greek Suffixes.....	35
Size, Measure, and Quantity.....	35
Verbs.....	36

List of Abbreviations

gr.	Greek
lat.	Latin
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)
m.	masculinum
f.	femininum
n.	neutrum
BMT	Basic Medical Terminology
[]	square brackets contain pronunciation

WINTER TERM

1st Declension

<i>aqua, ae, f.</i>	water
<i>causa, ae, f.</i>	cause, reason
<i>via, ae, f.</i>	way
<i>hōra, ae, f.</i>	hour
<i>nātūra, ae, f.</i>	nature
<i>fēmina, ae, f.</i>	woman
<i>columna, ae, f.</i>	column
<i>puella, ae, f.</i>	girl
<i>stella, ae, f.</i>	star
<i>stīlla, ae, f.</i>	drop
<i>olla, ae, f.</i>	(ointment, drug) jar
<i>summa, ae, f.</i>	total
<i>terra, ae, f.</i>	earth
<i>gutta, ae, f.</i>	drop
<i>charta, ae, f. [xarta]¹</i>	paper
<i>mentha, ae, f.</i>	mint, pennyroyal
<i>tabula, ae, f.</i>	table
<i>scatula, ae, f.</i>	box
<i>bēstia, ae, f.</i>	beast, animal
<i>tīnctūra, ae, f.</i>	tincture
<i>substantia, ae, f.</i>	substance
<i>tībia, ae, f.</i>	shin bone
<i>taenia, ae, f.</i>	strip
<i>fascia, ae, f.</i>	sheet of connective tissue, thin sheath of fibrous tissue enclosing a muscle or other organ, soft tissue component of the connective tissue system
<i>artēria, ae, f.</i>	artery
<i>calvāria, ae, f.</i>	skull
<i>ēminentia, ae, f.</i>	eminence, protuberance
<i>ārea, ae, f.</i>	area

¹ The pronunciation is based on IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) system. For further details see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ipa> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_regional_pronunciation.

<i>trachēa, ae, f.</i>	windpipe
<i>āla, ae, f.</i>	wing
<i>fībula, ae, f.</i>	the outer and usually smaller of the two bones between the knee and the ankle in humans
<i>glandula, ae, f.</i>	gland
<i>cellula, ae, f.</i>	cell
<i>pilula, ae, f.</i>	pill
<i>scapula, ae, f.</i>	shoulder blade
<i>capsula, ae, f.</i>	capsule
<i>ūvula, ae, f.</i>	a fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate that hangs above the throat
<i>mandibula, ae, f.</i>	lower jaw
<i>cuticula, ae, f.</i>	epidermis, general meaning is “small skin”, in anatomy it refers to several structures for example layers of dead skin cells at the base and sides of the fingernail
<i>clavicula, ae, f.</i>	collar bone, clavicle
<i>āreola, ae, f.</i>	small area
<i>artēriola, ae, f.</i>	small artery
<i>maxilla, ae, f.</i>	upper jaw
<i>mamilla, ae, f.</i>	nipple, a nipple-shaped structure
<i>papilla, ae, f.</i>	a small rounded protuberance on a part or organ of the body
<i>pūpilla, ae, f.</i>	pupil of the eye (also orphan girl)
<i>tōnsilla, ae, f.</i>	tonsil
<i>patella, ae, f.</i>	kneecap
<i>medulla, ae, f.</i>	marrow
<i>fossa, ae, f.</i>	pit
<i>glōssa, ae, f.</i>	tongue (<i>gr.</i>)
<i>bucca, ae, f.</i>	cheek
<i>mamma, ae, f.</i>	breast, mammary gland
<i>forma, ae, f.</i>	form
<i>rīma, ae, f.</i>	fissure, crack, narrow cleft
<i>lacrima, ae, f.</i>	tear
<i>bursa, ae, f.</i>	small sack
<i>barba, ae, f.</i>	beard
<i>lingua, ae, f.</i>	tongue (<i>lat.</i>)

<i>lymp^ha, ae, f.</i>	lymph, a colorless fluid
----------------------------------	--------------------------

2nd Declension

(see page 68 – 69)

<i>annus, i m.</i>	year
<i>numerus, i m.</i>	number
<i>circulus, i m.</i>	circle
<i>angulus, i m.</i>	angle
<i>lobus, i m.</i>	lobe
<i>fudus, i m.</i>	bottom, base of an organ
<i>sulcus, i m.</i>	a groove or furrow, esp. one on the surface of the brain
<i>isthmus, i m.</i>	a narrow organ, passage, or piece of tissue connecting two larger parts
<i>rāmus, i m.</i>	branch, bough
<i>vir, virī m.</i>	man
<i>puer, ī m.</i>	boy
<i>spatium, i n.</i>	space
<i>cavum, i n.</i>	cave, cavity
<i>ōstium, i n. or orificium, i n.</i>	orifice, entrance, opening
<i>vestibulum, i n.</i>	literally “entrance hall”; in BMT central part of osseous labyrinth
<i>tuberculum, i n.</i>	small swelling, bump, protuberance, excrescence, tumor
<i>ligamentum, i n.</i>	ligament
<i>vitrum, i n.</i>	glass
<i>organum, i n.</i>	organ
<i>oculus, i m.</i>	eye
<i>nasus, i m.</i>	nose
<i>thýmus, i m.</i>	thymus – a lymphoid organ situated in the neck of vertebrates that produces T cells for the immune system
<i>oesophagus, i m.</i>	the part of the alimentary canal that connects the throat to the stomach; the gullet
<i>ventriculus, i m.</i>	literally “small belly”; in BMT a hollow part or cavity in an organ esp. brain or heart
<i>uterus, i m.</i>	womb

<i>humerus, i m.</i>	upper arm bone
<i>cubitus, i m.</i>	elbow
<i>condylus, i m.</i>	protuberance on a joint (condyle)
<i>radius, i m.</i>	radius; the thicker and shorter of the two bones in the human forearm
<i>carpus, i m.</i>	wrist
<i>digitus, i m.</i>	finger
<i>mūsculus, i m.</i>	muscle
<i>ductulus, i m.</i>	small duct (tube, channel, tunel)
<i>nervus, i m.</i>	nerve
<i>crānium, i n.</i>	skull
<i>cerebrum, i n.</i>	brain
<i>cerebellum, i n.</i>	literally “small brain”; the part of the brain at the back of the skull in vertebrates
<i>labium, i n.</i>	lip
<i>septum, i n.</i> (spelling <i>saeptum</i> is also correct)	thin partition, divider, barrier
<i>collum, i n.</i>	neck
<i>sternum, i n.</i>	breast bone
<i>manubrium, i n.</i>	literally “handle”; part of breast bone
<i>dorsum, i n.</i>	the back
<i>pericardium, i n.</i>	pericardium (double-walled sac that contains the heart and the roots of the great vessels)
<i>ōvārium, i n.</i>	ovary (organ containing embryonic human egg)
<i>intestīnum, i n.</i>	intestine
<i>intestinum caecum</i> or <i>caecum, i n.</i>	literally “blind gut”; a pouch connected to the junction of the small and large intestines
<i>crassum, i n.</i>	large or “fat” bowel
<i>duodenum, i n.</i>	duodenum; the first part of the small intestine immediately beyond the stomach, leading to the jejunum
<i>jējūnum, i n.</i>	jejunum, literally “fasting gut” because usually found empty after death; the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum
<i>rēctum, i n.</i>	final section of large intestine
<i>cōlon, i n.</i>	large intestine
<i>ōlecrānon, i n.</i>	bony elbow protuberance
<i>acrōmion, i n.</i>	part of scapula
<i>ganglion, i n.</i>	a center in nerve system

<i>bacillus, i m.</i>	a disease causing bacterium (rod-shaped)
<i>morbus, i m.</i>	illness, disease
<i>morbilli, orum m.</i> (only plural form)	measles

Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declension

(p. 57 – 58, 75, 92, 112)

<i>pūrus, a, um</i>	pure, clear
<i>dēstīllātus, a, um</i>	distilled
<i>sterilisātus, a, um</i>	sterilized
<i>profundus, a, um</i>	deep
<i>nūtrīcius, a, um</i>	alimentary, nourishing, nurturing
<i>lātus, a, um</i>	broad
<i>interosseus, a, um</i>	interosseous (located between two bones)
<i>oblongātus, a, um</i>	oblong
<i>compāctus, a, um</i>	compact
<i>spongiosus, a, um</i>	spongy, spongiform
<i>mūcōsus, a, um</i>	mucous, slimy
<i>dexter, tra, trum</i>	right
<i>sinister, tra, trum</i>	left
<i>felleus, a, um</i>	biliary, bilious, related to gall
<i>urīnārius, a, um</i>	urinary, uretic
<i>sānus, a, um</i>	healthy
<i>salvus, a, um</i>	healthy
<i>integer, gra, grum</i>	intact, healthy, unspoiled
<i>insānus, a, um</i>	ill
<i>aeger, gra, grum</i>	ill
<i>aegrotus, a, um</i>	ill
<i>laesus, a, um</i>	wounded, hurt, damaged
<i>tuberculōsus, a, um</i>	tubercular, tuberculous (related to TBC)
<i>vārus, a, um</i>	turned outward (i. e. calfknee)
<i>valgus, a, um</i>	turned inward (i.e. knock-kneed)
<i>congenitus, a, um</i>	congenital, inbred
<i>acquīsītus, a, um</i>	acquired, gained
<i>complicātus, a, um</i>	complicated
<i>postoperātīvus, a, um</i>	postoperative

<i>acūtus, a, um</i>	acute
<i>chronicus, a, um</i>	chronic
<i>bifidus, a, um</i>	split, broken, cleft
<i>prīmus, a, um</i>	1 st
<i>secundus, a, um</i>	2 nd
<i>tertius, a, um</i>	3 rd
<i>quārtus, a, um</i>	4 th
<i>quīntus, a, um</i>	5 th
<i>sextus, a, um</i>	6 th
<i>septimus, a, um</i>	7 th
<i>octāvus, a, um</i>	8 th
<i>nōnus, a, um</i>	9 th
<i>decimus, a, um</i>	10 th
<i>ūndecimus, a, um</i>	11 th
<i>duodecimus, a, um</i>	12 th
<i>bonus, a, um</i>	good
<i>malus, a, um</i>	bad
<i>benignus, a, um</i>	benign
<i>malignus, a, um</i>	malignant, malign, deadly
<i>vērus, a, um</i>	true
<i>falsus, a, um</i>	false, wrong, spurious
<i>māximus, a, um</i>	the biggest, huge
<i>minimus, a, um</i>	the smallest, very small
<i>directus, a, um; rectus, a, um</i>	direct, straight
<i>indirectus, a, um</i>	indirect
<i>longus, a, um</i>	long
<i>lātus, a, um</i>	wide
<i>niger, a, um</i>	black
<i>albus, a, um; niveus, a, um</i>	white
<i>calidus, a, um</i>	warm
<i>frīgidus, a, um</i>	cold
<i>rārus, a, um</i>	rare
<i>crēber, a, um</i>	frequent
<i>plēnus, a, um</i>	full
<i>vacuus, a, um; vānus, a, um</i>	empty

<i>externus, a, um</i>	external
<i>internus, a, um</i>	internal
<i>vīvus, a, um</i>	alive
<i>mortuus, a, um</i>	dead

Adjectives Used as Nouns

(p. 100)

<i>aegrōtus, i, m.</i>	ill (person), sick (person)
<i>adultus, i, m.; adulta, ae, f.</i>	adult (male), adult (female)
<i>gravida, ae, f.</i>	pregnant woman
<i>mūcōsa, ae, f.</i>	layer producing mucous substance
<i>coniūnctīva, ae, f.</i>	coniunctiva (protective layer lining eyelids)
<i>caecum, i, n.</i>	blind gut
<i>iēiūnum, i, n.</i>	jejunum (part of intestines)
<i>rēctum, i, n.</i>	rectum
<i>sēdātīvum, i, n.</i>	sedative

4th Declension Nouns

(p. 90 – 91)

<i>status, ūs, m.</i>	state, condition
<i>dēcubitus, ūs, m.</i>	decubit, bedsore
<i>dēfectus, ūs, m.</i>	defect, malfunction, failure
<i>lapsus, ūs, m.</i>	error, blunder, mistake, flaw
<i>prōlāpsus, ūs, m.</i>	prolapse (slip of vertebra, prolapse of uterus, coming out of bowels)
<i>aditus, ūs, m.</i>	entrance
<i>exitus, ūs, m.</i>	departure, exit, death
<i>meātus, ūs, m. (meātus acūsticus)</i>	passage (auditory meatus)
<i>successus, ūs, m.</i>	success
<i>prōcessus, ūs, m. (prōcessus mastoīdeus)</i>	prominence, process (mastoid process)
<i>dēcursus, ūs, m.; cursus, ūs, m.</i>	course, progress of patient or disease
<i>recessus, ūs, m.</i>	recession
<i>pulsus, ūs, m.</i>	pulse
<i>īnsultus, ūs, m.</i>	insultation, attack
<i>īnsultus cerebri; ictus, ūs, m.</i>	brain attack, stroke

<i>īnfarctus, ūs, m.</i>	infarction, (necrosis of a tissue)
<i>īnfarctus myocardī</i>	heart attack
<i>vomitus, ūs, m.</i>	to be sick
<i>situs, ūs, m. (carcinōma in sitū)</i>	position (primary cancer)
<i>trāctus, ūs, m. (tractus opticus, t. respiratorius)</i>	tract, apparatus, system (optical tract, respiratory tract)
<i>ductus, ūs, m. (ductus choledochus)</i>	duct, canal (bile duct)
<i>aquaeductus, ūs, m.</i>	channel carrying water

5th Declension Nouns

(p. 98)

<i>faciēs, ēī f.</i>	face
<i>superficiēs, ēī f.</i>	surface
<i>seriēs, ēī f.</i>	series
<i>speciēs, ēī f. (!)</i>	species, in plural it has a different meaning: tea
<i>rēs, ēī f.</i>	thing
<i>diēs, ēī m.</i>	day
<i>scabiēs, ēī f.</i>	scabies, mange, scab (a parasitic disease of skin)
<i>rabiēs, ēī f.</i>	rabies, hydrophobia, lyssa (an infectious disease)
<i>canitiēs, ēī f.</i>	(unnatural) hair greying
<i>cariēs, ēī f. (caries sicca and c. humida)</i>	tooth decay (decay of bone or tooth x decay of soft tissue)

3rd Declension Nouns, Group 1 (imparisyllabic)

(p. 109 – 112)

<i>abductor, ōris m.</i>	abductor muscle, a muscle that abducts
<i>adductor, ōris m.</i>	muscle that adducts (for example the thigh)
<i>extēnsor, ōris m.</i>	extensor
<i>flexor, ōris m.</i>	flexor
<i>levātor, ōris m.</i>	levator, “lifter”
<i>corrūgātor, ōris m.</i>	corrugator, Corrugator supercillii is “frowning” muscle – produces wrinkles of the forehead
<i>dolor, ōris m.</i>	pain
<i>calor, ōris m.</i>	heat
<i>tumor, ōris m.</i>	tumour, swelling

<i>rubor, ōris m.</i>	reddden, to become red
<i>palor, ōris m.</i>	paleness, pallor, pallidness
<i>rigor, ōris m.</i>	stiffness, rigidity
<i>hūmor, ōris m.</i>	fluid, solution
<i>liquor, ōris m.</i>	liquid
<i>sūdor, ōris m.</i>	sweat
<i>odor, ōris m.</i>	odour
<i>foetor, ōris m.</i>	foul odour
<i>venter, ventris m.</i>	belly
<i>pulmō, ōnis m.</i>	lung
<i>ordō, inis m.</i>	order
<i>apex, icis m.</i>	apex, tip of an organ
<i>cortex, icis m.</i>	cortex, bark
<i>index, icis m.</i>	forefinger
<i>pollex, icis m.</i>	thumb
<i>hallūx, ūcis m.</i>	big toe
<i>pes, pedis m.</i>	foot
<i>pariēs, etis m.</i>	wall
<i>sanguis, guinis m.</i>	blood
<i>pulvis, veris m. (p. adspersorius)</i>	dust, powder (dusting powder or baby powder)
<i>ren, renis m.</i>	kidney
<i>regiō, ōnis f.</i>	region, area
<i>articulatiō, ōnis f.</i>	joint
<i>suspīciō, ōnis f. (is used with genitive case)</i>	suspicion
<i>quaestiō, ōnis f.</i>	question
<i>ratiō, ōnis f.</i>	method, reason, intellect
<i>fūnciō, ōnis f.</i>	function
<i>reāctiō, ōnis f.</i>	reaction
<i>īnspīratiō, ōnis f.</i>	inhalation
<i>expīratiō, ōnis f.</i>	expiration, exhalation
<i>respīratiō, ōnis f.</i>	respiration, breathing
<i>commōtiō, ōnis f. (c. cerebri)</i>	concussion (of the brain)
<i>dislocātiō, ōnis f.</i>	dislocation, displacement
<i>contūsiō, ōnis f.</i>	bruise
<i>laesiō, ōnis f.</i>	wound, injury
<i>complicatiō, ōnis f.</i>	complication

<i>solūtiō, ōnis f.</i>	solution
<i>operatiō, ōnis f.</i>	operation
<i>sānātiō, ōnis f.</i>	therapy, treatment
<i>sānātiō per primam intentionem</i>	first attempt recovery
<i>sānātiō per secundam intentionem</i>	second attempt recovery
<i>restitūtiō, ōnis f.</i>	cure
<i>restitūtiō ad integrum</i>	complete cure
<i>restitūtiō cum dēfectū</i>	cure with defect
<i>cartilāgō, inis f.</i>	cartilate, gristle
<i>virgō, inis f.</i>	virgin
<i>orīgō, inis f.</i>	origin, beginning, source
<i>cavitās, ātis f.</i>	cavity
<i>extrēmītās, ātis f.</i>	extremity, limb
<i>graviditās, ātis f.</i>	pregnancy
<i>adipōsitās, ātis f.</i>	obesity
<i>obesitās, ātis f.</i>	obesity
<i>sterilitās, ātis f.</i>	sterility, impotence
<i>mortālitās, ātis f.</i>	mortality, death rate
<i>māter, matris f.</i>	mother
<i>pia māter</i>	“soft” meninx, the innermost layer of the meninges surrounding the brain
<i>dūra māter</i>	“hard” meninx, outermost of the three layers of the meninges surrounding the brain
<i>appendix, dicis f.</i>	appendix
<i>cervīx, īcis f.</i>	neck
<i>cicātrīx, īcis f.</i>	scar
<i>rādīx, īcis f.</i>	root
<i>lūx, lūcis f.</i>	light
<i>abdōmen, minis n.</i>	abdomen
<i>albūmen, minis n. (also albumin, minis n.)</i>	protein, group of proteins, egg white
<i>forāmen, minis n.</i>	aperture, opening, hole
<i>sēmen, minis n.</i>	seed, sperm
<i>corpus, oris n.</i>	body
<i>pectus, oris n.</i>	breast (anterior part of thorax)
<i>tempus, oris n.</i>	time, temple (anatomy)
<i>genus, neris n.</i>	gender

<i>latus, teris n.</i> ²	side
<i>ulcus, eris n.</i>	ulcer
<i>vulnus, eris n.</i>	wound, trauma
<i>vulnus pūnctum</i>	puncture wound
<i>vulnus scissum</i>	incision, incised wound
<i>vulnus sectum</i>	incision, cut
<i>vulnus lacertum</i>	laceration
<i>vulnus morsum</i>	bite
<i>opus, operis n.</i>	work, opus, publication, creation
<i>crūs, crūris n.</i>	shin
<i>pūs, pūris n.</i>	pus, purulence
<i>ōs, ōris n.</i>	mouth
<i>os, ossis n.</i> (this word has irregular Gen. Pl. -ium instead of -um)	bone
<i>os sacrum</i> (word <i>sacrum</i> is an adjective)	sacrum (a large triangular bone at the base of spine)
<i>os ischiī</i> (word <i>ischiī</i> is Gen. Sg. of a noun)	ischium
<i>os pūbis</i> (word <i>pūbis</i> is Gen. Sg. of a noun)	pubic bone
<i>os īlium</i> (word <i>īlium</i> is Gen. Pl. of a noun)	iliac bone
<i>caput, pitis n.</i>	head
<i>tūber, is n.</i>	tuber, abscess
<i>lac, lactis n.</i>	milk
<i>fel, fellis n.</i>	bile
<i>mel, mellis n.</i>	honey
<i>syphilis, idis f.</i>	syphylis
<i>thorax, acis m.</i>	thorax
<i>larynx, ngis f.</i>	windpipe
<i>phalanx, ngis f.</i>	finger bone
<i>pharynx, ngis f.</i>	throat
<i>hēpar, hēpatis n.</i>	liver
<i>pancreas, atis n.</i>	pacreas

² Not to be confused with *latus, a, um* (wide). Often used in abbreviated form: *lat.* Typically describes sides of human body or an organ: *lat. dx.* and *lat. sin.* (meaning right and left side). Expression *lateris utriusque* (*lat. utr.*) means “of both sides”, synonymum is the adjective *bilateralis, e.*

3rd Declension Nouns of Greek origin (paradigm *dolor* and *caput*)

textbook p. 139 – 140.

<i>ūrētēr, ēris m.</i>	urinary duct, urinary meatus
<i>massētēr, ēris m.</i>	one of muscles of mastication
<i>sphinctēr, ēris m.</i>	circular muscle maintaining constriction of body orifice
<i>cathētēr, ēris m.</i>	catheter
<i>trauma, atis n.</i>	wound, injury
<i>cōma, atis n.</i>	loss of consciousness
<i>glaucomā, atis n.</i>	a disease of the optic nerve associated with loss of retinal ganglion cells and raised intraocular pressure (glaukos = green)
<i>symptōma, atis n.</i>	symptom
<i>syndrōma, atis n.</i>	syndrome, set of symptoms
<i>systēma, atis n.</i>	set of interacting entities
<i>schēma, atis n.</i>	scheme
<i>aneurysma, atis n.</i>	localised dilation of a blood vessel caused by weakening of the vessel wall
<i>platysma, atis n.</i>	superficial muscle that overlaps sternocleidomastoid
<i>chīasma, atis n.</i>	crossing, X-ing
<i>prāgma, atis n.</i>	deed, act
<i>diaphrāgma, atis n.</i>	diaphragm
<i>īris, īridis f.</i>	iris
<i>carōtis, tidis f.</i>	carotid artery
<i>parōtis, tidis f.</i>	parotid gland, largest of salivary glands

3rd Declension Adjectives

Three termination	
<i>ācer, ācris, ācre</i>	sharp, acute
<i>celer, ris, re</i>	quick, fast
<i>saluber, bris, bre</i>	wholesome, healthy, salubrious
<i>puter, tris, tre</i>	rotten
<i>biventer, tris, tre</i>	having two bellies

Two termination	
<i>brevis, e</i>	short
<i>gravis, e</i>	heavy, severe
<i>levis, e</i>	light, mild
<i>mollis, e</i>	soft
<i>omnis, e</i>	all, every, the whole
<i>iuvenis, e</i> (also <i>juvenis</i>)	young
<i>fragilis, e</i>	fragile
<i>sterilis, e</i>	sterile
<i>dissimilis, e</i>	dissimilar
<i>similis, e</i>	similar
<i>facilis, e</i>	easy
<i>difficilis, e</i>	difficult, uneasy
<i>capitālis, e</i>	related to (oriented to) head
<i>caudālis, e</i>	related to (oriented to) end
<i>frontālis, e</i>	in front of (i.e. <i>musculus frontalis</i>)
<i>occipitālis, e</i>	in the back of (i.e. <i>musculus occipitalis</i>)
<i>pectorālis, e</i>	pectoral, related to breast
<i>abdōminālis, e</i>	related to abdomen
<i>ventrālis, e</i>	oriented toward abdomen or another such structure (i.e. ventral or frontal surface of scapula <i>superficies ventralis scapulae</i>)
<i>dorsālis, e</i>	related to back, backward oriented
<i>palmāris, e</i>	related to open hand (palm)
<i>oculāris, e</i>	ocular
<i>mandibulāris, e</i>	gnathic, maxillary, related to jaw
<i>molāris, e</i>	molar (<i>dens molāris</i>)
<i>iuvenīlis, e</i>	juvenile
<i>senīlis, e</i>	senile
<i>febrīlis, e</i>	feverish
<i>stabilis, e</i>	stable
<i>crēdibilis, e</i>	credible, trustworthy
<i>vulnerābilis, e</i>	vulnerable
<i>sānābilis, e</i>	curable, medicable
<i>solūbilis, e</i>	soluble

<i>operābilis, e</i>	operable
<i>inoperābilis, e</i>	inoperable
One termination	
<i>dēgener, is</i>	degenerate
<i>pār, paris</i>	equal
<i>impār, imparis</i>	unequal
<i>simplex, simplicis</i>	simple
<i>duplex, duplicis</i>	double
<i>triplex, triplicis</i>	triple
<i>multiplex, plicis</i>	multiple
<i>capāx, ācis</i>	capable, roomy
<i>senex, senis</i>	old
<i>praecox, cocis</i>	premature
<i>frequēns, ntis</i>	frequent
<i>recēns, ntis</i>	recent, fresh
<i>latēns, ntis</i>	latent
<i>ēvidēns, ntis</i>	visible, plain, evident
<i>permanēns, ntis</i>	permanent, lasting
<i>penetrāns, ntis</i>	penetrating
<i>perforāns, ntis</i>	perforating
<i>ascendēns, ntis</i>	rising, climbing
<i>descendēns, ntis</i>	descending, sinking
<i>commūnicāns, ntis</i>	communicating
<i>dēformāns, ntis</i>	causing deformity
<i>imminēns, ntis</i>	impending, threatening
<i>prōminēns, ntis</i>	rising, prominent, protuberant
<i>afferēns, ntis</i>	afferent
<i>dēferēns, ntis</i> or <i>effērēns, ntis</i>	deferent, efferent
<i>sufficiēns, ntis</i>	sufficient
<i>patiēns, ntis</i>	suffering, patient

Greek Stems

<i>cyt(o)-</i>	cell
<i>aden(o)-</i>	gland

<i>lip(o)-</i>	fat
<i>my(o)- or myos-</i>	muscle
<i>haem(o)- or haemat(o)-</i>	blood
<i>lact(o)- or galact(o)-</i>	milk
<i>aer(o)-</i>	air
<i>pneum(o)- or pneumat(o)-</i>	air, lung
<i>dermat(o)-</i>	skin
<i>stom- or stomat(o)-</i>	mouth
<i>phleb(o)-</i>	vein
<i>cheir(o)-</i>	hand
<i>gon- or gonat(o)-</i>	knee
<i>pod(o)-</i>	foot
<i>ot(o)-</i>	ear
<i>rhin(o)-</i>	nose
<i>cheil(o)-</i>	lip
<i>odont(o)-</i>	tooth
<i>onych(o)-</i>	nail
<i>gastr(o)-</i>	stomach
<i>splen(o)-</i>	spleen
<i>salping(o)-</i>	uterine tube
<i>andr(o)-</i>	male
<i>gynaec(o)-</i>	female
<i>paed(o)-</i>	child
<i>geront(o)-</i>	old person
<i>men(o)-</i>	month
<i>alg(o)- or -algia</i>	pain
<i>path(o)- or -pathia</i>	disease
<i>hist(o)-</i>	tissue
<i>chondr(o)-</i>	cartilage
<i>myel(o)-</i>	marrow
<i>encephal(o)-</i>	brain
<i>gnath(o)-</i>	jaw
<i>spondyl(o)-</i>	vertebra
<i>mast(o)-</i>	breast
<i>stomach(o)-</i>	stomach
<i>nephr(o)-</i>	kidney

<i>kolp(o)-</i>	vagina
<i>lith(o)-</i>	stone
<i>onk(o)-</i>	tumour
<i>log(o)-</i>	word, speech, science
<i>iatr(o)-</i>	physician
<i>por(o)-</i>	way, path
<i>hypn(o)-</i>	sleep
<i>thanat(o)-</i>	death
<i>oste(o)-</i>	bone
<i>arthr(o)-</i>	joint, articulation
<i>neur(o)-</i>	nerve
<i>ur(o)-</i>	urine
<i>angei(o)-</i>	blood vessel
<i>py(o)-</i>	pus
<i>toxic(o)-</i>	poison
<i>scelet(o)-</i>	skeleton
<i>enter(o)-</i>	intestines
<i>acromi(o)-</i>	part of shoulder blade
<i>col(o)-</i>	large intestine
<i>gloss(o)-</i>	tongue
<i>cardi(o)-</i>	heart
<i>lapar(o)-</i>	abdomen
<i>metr(o)- or hyster(o)-</i>	uterus
<i>lymph(o)-</i>	lymph
<i>psych(o)-</i>	soul, psychic-
<i>cefal(o)-</i>	head
<i>troph(o)-</i>	nutrition
<i>morph(o)-</i>	form

Greek Stems – Adjectives

<i>macro-</i>	big, large
<i>megalo-, mega-</i>	big, large
<i>-megalia, ae f.</i>	enlargement
<i>dolich(o)-</i>	long
<i>eury-</i>	broad, wide

<i>platy-</i>	flat
<i>scler(o)-</i>	hard
<i>tachy-</i>	fast
<i>hygr(o)-</i>	wet, moist
<i>leuc(o)-</i>	white
<i>micro-</i>	small
<i>brachy-</i>	short
<i>steno-</i>	narrow
<i>malac-</i>	soft
<i>-malacia, ae f.</i>	softening
<i>brady-</i>	slow
<i>xero-</i>	dry
<i>melano-</i>	black
<i>erythro-</i>	red
<i>cyano-</i>	blue
<i>glauco-</i>	green
<i>chloro-</i>	green
<i>polio-</i>	grey

Greek Prefixes³

This is a selection of Greek prefixes based on your textbook. You should be familiar with majority of them. The best way how to learn them is to find and remember a composed medical term that uses those prefixes. Examples of these can be found in the textbook.

<i>allo-</i>	different, alien, foreign
<i>an-</i>	in-, un-, non-, -less
<i>ana-</i>	apart
<i>aniso-</i>	unequal
<i>anti-, ant-</i>	against, opposite
<i>auto-, aut-</i>	self, one's own
<i>dia- (di-)</i>	apart, between, through
<i>dys-</i>	dys- (like <i>dysgraphia</i>), a missing ability and/or quality
<i>epi-</i>	upon, above
<i>hetero-</i>	different, dissimilar (often in contrast with homo-)
<i>homo-, homeo-</i>	similar
<i>hyper-</i>	above, over, too high, excessively
<i>hypo-</i>	below, too low
<i>ec-, ecto-</i>	out(side)
<i>en-</i>	in(side)
<i>endo-, ento-</i>	inside
<i>iso-</i>	same (same level of quality), equal
<i>meso-</i>	in the middle
<i>meta-</i>	beyond, after
<i>para-</i>	next to, beside sth.
<i>peri-</i>	around
<i>pro-</i>	in front of, forward
<i>syn-, sym-, sy-, syl-</i>	together
<i>xeno-</i>	foreign

³ For further information and examples see the textbook page 159 – 160.

Greek Suffixes

Some of following endings could be used also as stems. For example *-pathia* can be find also in term *pathologia, ae f. (vena)* as a stem.

<i>-tomia, ae f. (vena)</i> ⁴	cut, section
<i>-ectomia, ae f. (vena)</i>	excision
<i>-scopia, ae f. (vena)</i>	-scopy, visual examination
<i>-graphia, ae f. (vena)</i>	graphical/visual examination
<i>-gramma, atis n. (caput)</i>	a result of a graphical/visual examination (e.g. sonographia leads to sonogramma)
<i>-plastica, ae f. (vena)</i>	plastic surgery
<i>-pnoe, es f. (special Greek declension)</i> ⁵ , <i>-pnea, ae f. (latinized form according vena)</i>	breathing
<i>-rrhoe, es f. (special Greek declension), -rrhea, ae f. (vena)</i>	flow
<i>-rhythmia, ae f.; -rhythm(o)-</i>	rhythm (can be used as stem too)
<i>-itis, -itidis</i> ⁶ <i>f. (dolor)</i>	inflammation
<i>-oma, omatis n. (caput)</i>	cancer, swelling
<i>-pathia, ae f. (vena)</i>	unspecified disease (the most general term)
<i>-osis, sis f. (basis)</i>	not specified but non-inflammatory disease
<i>-iasis, sis f. (basis)</i>	not specified but non-inflammatory disease
<i>-algia, ae f. (vena)</i>	pain ⁷
<i>-odynia, ae f. (vena), -odyn-</i>	pain (can be used as stem too)

Size, Measure, and Quantity

<i>magno-; magnus, a, um</i>	big
<i>permagno-; permagnus, a, um</i>	huge
<i>macro-; mega-; gigant(o)-</i>	big
<i>dīlātātīō, onis f.</i>	widening, enlargement

⁴ The word in parentheses is the corresponding Latin paradigm.

⁵ Paradigm of this Greek declension that was adopted to the medical terminology is as follows:

Nom.	-e	-ae
Gen.	-es	-arum
Acc.	-en	-as
Abl.	-e	-is

⁶ Here pay attention to number of syllables. Genitive has one more syllable in comparison with the nominative grammatical case. All the remaining cases are derivated from the Gen. Sg. Example: *nephritis* (Nom. Sg.), *nephritidis* (Gen. Sg.), *nephritidibus* (Abl. Pl.).

⁷ We have also two specific terms for pain: *migraena, ae f. (vena)* which means headache, and *angina, ae f. (vena)* with meaning „sharp pain“.

<i>aneurysma, atis n.</i>	aneurysm, bulge
<i>-ectasia, ae f.</i>	(unnatural) enlargement
<i>normo-; normalis, e</i>	normal
<i>medi(o)-</i>	average
<i>parvo-</i>	small
<i>micro-</i>	small
<i>hyper-; supra-</i>	something is above average value
<i>hypo-; sub-</i>	something is under average value
<i>multi-</i>	more than one (multigravida)
<i>poly-</i>	many, too much, too many
<i>insufficiencia, ae f</i>	deficiency, insufficiency
<i>dēficiencia, ae f.</i>	insufficiency, deficiency (immune def.)
<i>-penia, ae f.; olig(o)-</i>	deficiency

SUMMER TERM

1st Declension

<i>planta, ae, f.</i>	plant, sole of foot
<i>crista, ae, f.</i>	ledge
<i>costa, ae, f.</i>	rib
<i>porta, ae, f.</i>	gateway
<i>aorta, ae, f.</i>	the main artery of the body, supplying oxygenated blood to the circulatory system
<i>orbita, ae, f.</i>	orbit
<i>prostata, ae, f.</i>	prostate gland
<i>spīna, ae, f.</i>	spine, spinal chord
<i>ulna, ae, f.</i>	elbow bone
<i>vēna, ae, f.</i>	vein
<i>caverna, ae, f.</i>	cavern
<i>membrāna, ae, f.</i>	membrane
<i>corōna, ae, f.</i>	crown
<i>ūrīna, ae, f.</i>	urine
<i>vāgīna, ae, f.</i>	vagina, muscular tube leading from the external genitals to the cervix of the uterus, sheath like structure in biology
<i>vēsīca, ae, f.</i>	bladder
<i>tunica, ae, f.</i>	a membranous sheath, layer or coat enveloping or lining an organ
<i>salīva, ae, f.</i>	spittle
<i>coniūctīva, ae, f.</i>	the mucous membrane that covers the front of the eye
<i>pleura, ae, f.</i>	each of a pair of serous membranes lining the thorax and enveloping the lungs
<i>vertebra, ae, f.</i>	vertebra, spondyle
<i>palpebra, ae, f.</i>	eyelid
<i>apertūra, ae, f.</i>	opening
<i>iūctūra, ae, f.</i>	junction, joint, association
<i>sūtūra, ae, f.</i>	suture
<i>curvātūra, ae, f.</i>	curvature, bend or curved shape
<i>incīsūra, ae, f.</i>	indentation, notch

<i>fissūra, ae, f.</i>	fissure
<i>commissūra, ae, f.</i>	commissure, joint, intersection (see Commissura anterior)
<i>medicīna, ae, f.</i>	medicine
<i>nausea, ae, f.</i>	sickness
<i>angīna, ae, f.</i>	an intense localised pain (in chest, throat)
<i>scarlatīna, ae, f.</i>	scarlet fever
<i>variola, ae, f.</i>	smallpox
<i>varicella, ae, f.</i>	chicken-pox
<i>rubeola, ae, f.</i>	rubella, German measles
<i>frāctūra, ae, f.</i>	fracture
<i>ruptūra, ae, f.</i>	burst, split, rupture
<i>diphtheria, ae, f.</i>	upper respiratory tract illness (highly contagious, caused by <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>)
<i>hernia, ae, f.</i>	a condition in which part of an organ is displaced and protrudes through the wall of the cavity containing it (often involving the intestine at a weak point in the abdominal wall)
<i>ectopia, ae, f.</i>	displacement
<i>pneumonia, ae, f.</i>	inflammatory illness of lung
<i>pyaemia, ae, f.</i>	presence of pyogenic organisms in blood
<i>anaemia, ae, f.</i>	a condition marked by a deficiency of red blood vessels
<i>arrhythmia, ae, f.</i>	irregular rhythm
<i>myopathia, ae, f.</i>	any disease of muscle
<i>phōtophobia, ae, f.</i>	abnormal intolerance of light
<i>insufficiētia, ae, f.</i>	the inability of an organ to perform its normal function (e.g. renal insufficiency)
<i>resistentia, ae, f.</i>	resistance
<i>abstinentia, ae, f.</i>	abstinence
<i>praeventia, ae, f. (ante + Acc.)</i>	prevention (of)
Following words are missing in the textbook	
<i>epidemia, ae, f.</i>	epidemic
<i>influenza, ae, f.</i>	flu

Prepositions

Prepositions with accusative	
<i>ad</i>	toward
<i>adversus</i>	against, opposite
<i>ante</i>	in front of, before, previously
<i>apud</i>	next to
<i>around</i>	against, opposed
<i>extra</i>	outside of
<i>infra</i>	below, under
<i>inter</i>	between, among
<i>intra</i>	inside, within
<i>per</i>	through, during, by means of
<i>post</i>	behind, after
<i>praeter</i>	except, besides
<i>prope</i>	near by, close to
<i>propter</i>	on account of
<i>secundum</i>	along, according to
<i>super</i>	over, on (the top)
<i>supra</i>	over, above
<i>trans</i>	across, over, beyond
<i>versus</i>	towards
<i>extra</i>	outside
<i>intra</i>	inside
<i>super</i>	over, on
<i>inter</i>	between
<i>contra,</i> <i>adversus</i>	opposite against
<i>infra</i>	below, under
<i>circum</i>	around
<i>supra</i>	above
Prepositions with ablative	
<i>a, ab</i>	(away) from
<i>cum</i>	with
<i>de</i>	(down) from, about, according to
<i>e, ex</i>	(out) of, from

<i>pro</i>	for, on behalf of
<i>sine</i>	without
Prepositions with either Acc. or Abl.	
<i>sub</i> + <i>Acc.</i>	downwards
<i>sub</i> + <i>Abl.</i>	below
<i>in</i>	in, to, ...
<i>super</i>	above

2nd Declension

(see page 68 – 69)

<i>icterus, i m.</i>	jaundice, inflammation of liver
<i>ileus, i m.</i>	intestinal obstruction
<i>tetanus, i m.</i>	a bacterial disease marked by rigidity and spasms of the voluntary muscles, caused by <i>Clostridium tetani</i>
<i>spasmus, i m.</i>	spasmus, cramp
<i>cancer, cri m.</i>	disease caused by uncontrolled division of abnormal cells
<i>magister, tri m.</i>	pharmacist, teacher
<i>medicus, i m.</i>	physician, doctor of medicine
<i>cibus, i m.</i>	meal, food
<i>sirupus, i m.</i>	treacle, molasses
<i>perīculum, i n.</i>	danger
<i>signum, i n.</i>	a symptom
<i>vitium, i n.</i>	defect
<i>sputum, i n.</i>	phlegm, expectoration
<i>dēlīrium, i n.</i>	hallucination, extasy
<i>medicāmentum, i n.</i> or <i>remedium, i n.</i>	remedy
<i>extractum, i n.</i>	extract
<i>oleum, i n.</i>	oil
<i>vīnum, i n.</i>	wine
<i>unguentum, i n.</i>	ointment
<i>emplastrum, i n.</i>	plaster
<i>suppositōrium, i n.</i>	a solid medical preparation designed to be inserted into the rectum or vagina to dissolve

<i>guttātōrium, i n.</i>	dropper
<i>scalpellum, i n.</i>	scalpel
<i>īnstrūmentum, i n.</i>	instrument
<i>acidum, i n. (boricum, sulphuricum)</i>	(Boric, Sulphuric) acid
<i>venēnum, i n.</i>	venom, poison
<i>virus, i n. (only in sg., according „musculus“ paradigm but neutrum (!); not to be confused with vir, i m.)</i>	virus

Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declension

(p. 57 – 58, 75, 92, 112)

<i>varius, a, um</i>	various
<i>vagus, a, um</i>	erratic, wandering (wandering kidney)
<i>medius, a, um</i>	middle
<i>mediānus, a, um</i>	placed at the central plane
<i>trānsversus, a, um</i>	transverse, crossverse, x-section
<i>oblīquus, a, um</i>	oblique
<i>oblongātus, a, um</i>	oblong
<i>perforātus, a, um</i>	pierced, perforated
<i>compositus, a, um</i>	composed
<i>artēriōsus, a, um</i>	related to artery
<i>vēnōsus, a, um</i>	related to vein
<i>glūtaeus, a, um</i>	pertaining to buttocks
<i>stomachicus, a, um</i>	pertaining to stomach
<i>īnfectiōsus, a, um</i>	infectious, contagious
<i>contagiosus, a, um</i>	infectious, contagious
<i>alcoholicus, a, um</i>	alcoholic
<i>perīculōsus, a, um</i>	dangerous
<i>chīrūrgicus, a, um</i>	surgical
<i>adultus, a, um</i>	adult, grown-up, of age
<i>caecus, a, um</i>	blind
<i>crassus, a, um</i>	fat
<i>optimus, a, um</i>	the best
<i>pessimus, a, um</i>	the worst
<i>certus, a, um</i>	certain, sure, definite
<i>incertus, a, um</i>	uncertain, dubious

<i>suspectus, a, um</i>	suspicious, suspect
<i>periculōsus, a, um</i>	dangerous
<i>subitus, a, um</i>	sudden
<i>tardus, a, um</i>	slow, slowgoing
<i>praemātūrus, a, um</i>	premature, early
<i>retardātus, a, um</i>	retarded
<i>praeoperātīvus, a, um</i>	preoperative
<i>postoperātīvus, a, um</i>	postoperative
<i>dīrēctus, a, um</i>	direct
<i>trānsversus, a, um</i>	transverse
<i>oblīquus, a, um</i>	oblique
<i>opticus, a, um</i>	visual
<i>ūrologicus, a, um</i>	urological
<i>arōmaticus, a, um</i>	aromatic
<i>coracoīdeus, a, um</i>	“in form of raven's beak” (since <i>corax</i> is raven)
<i>lactifer, a, um (ductus lactifer)</i>	carrying milk
<i>bilifer, a, um (ductus bilifer)</i>	carrying bile
<i>circulātōrius, a, um</i>	circulatory
<i>oculomōtōrius, a, um</i>	oculomotor
<i>respīrātōrius, a, um (apparātus respīrātōrius)</i>	resporatory (respiratory apparatus)
<i>audītīvus, a, um</i>	auditive
<i>dīgestōrius, a, um; dīgestīvus, a, um (apparātus dīgestīvus)</i>	digestive (digestive apparatus)

Adjectives Used as Nouns

(p. 100)

<i>aegrōtus, i, m.</i>	ill (person), sick (person)
<i>adultus, i, m.; adulta, ae, f.</i>	adult (male), adult (female)
<i>gravida, ae, f.</i>	pregnant woman
<i>mūcōsa, ae, f.</i>	layer producing mucous substance
<i>coniūctīva, ae, f.</i>	coniunctiva (protective layer lining eyelids)
<i>caecum, i, n.</i>	blind gut
<i>iēiūnum, i, n.</i>	jejunum (part of intestines)
<i>rēctum, i, n.</i>	rectum
<i>sēdātīvum, i, n.</i>	sedative

4th Declension Nouns
(p. 90 – 91)

<i>apparātus, ūs, m.</i>	apparatus, equipment
<i>intellēctus, ūs, m.</i>	intellect
<i>sēnsus, ūs, m.</i>	sense, sensory
<i>vīsus, ūs, m.</i>	eyesight
<i>audītus, ūs, m.</i>	sense of hearing
<i>olfactus, ūs, m.</i>	sense of smell, olfactory sense
<i>tāctus, ūs, m.</i>	touch
<i>gustus, ūs, m.</i>	sense of taste, gustation
<i>appetītus, ūs, m.</i>	appetite
<i>spīritus, ūs, m. (spīritus vīnī)</i>	spirit (alcohol)
<i>arcus, ūs, m.</i>	arch
<i>sinus, ūs, m.</i>	sinus, cavity, hollow
<i>ūsus, ūs, m.</i>	usage, practice
<i>abūsus, ūs, m.</i>	addiction, abuse
<i>manus, ūs, f. (!)</i>	hand
<i>cornū, ūs, n.</i>	horn, corner
<i>genū, ūs, n.</i>	knee, knee-like structure
<i>genū vārum x genū valgum</i>	calfknee, knock-knee

3rd Declension Nouns, Group 2 (parisyllabic)
(p. 128 – 129)

<i>mōns, montis m.</i>	mountain, mound
<i>mōns pūbis or mōns Veneris</i>	literally “pubic mound”, fatty tissue above pubic bone in women
<i>fōns, fontis m.</i>	fountain, source, spring
<i>pōns, pontis m.</i>	bridge
<i>canalis, is m.</i>	canal
<i>semicanalis, is m.</i>	channel open at one side or a deep groove on the edge of a bone that accommodates part of an adjoining bone
<i>fīnis, is m.</i>	end
<i>pars, partis f.</i>	part, portion

<i>ars, artis f.</i>	art
<i>avis, is</i>	bird
<i>mare, maris n.</i>	sea
<i>rēte, rētis n</i>	net
<i>calcar, āris n.</i>	spur
<i>cochlear, āris n.</i>	spoon
<i>sāl, salis n.</i> ⁸	salt
<i>animal, ālis n.</i>	animal
<i>dēns, dentis m.</i>	tooth
<i>dēns bicuspidātus</i>	tooth having two cusps or points, also premolar tooth
<i>dēns canīnus</i>	canine tooth, dog-tooth
<i>dēns incisivus</i>	incisor tooth
<i>dēns lacteus</i>	milk tooth
<i>unguis, is m.</i>	nail
<i>axis, is m.</i>	a line through the center of a structure; a line around which body parts are arranged; the second cervical vertebra; epistropheus
<i>testis, is m.</i>	testicle
<i>mēns, mentis f.</i>	mind
<i>frōns, frontis f.</i>	forehead
<i>auris, is f.</i>	ear
<i>cutis, is f.</i>	skin
<i>cutis ānserīna</i>	goose bumps, goose pimples
<i>pelvis, is f.</i>	basin, pelvis
<i>pūbēs, is f.</i>	pubic region
<i>faucēs, ium f.</i> (this word has only plural form, there is no singular)	pharynx, throat
<i>tussis, is f.</i>	cough
<i>pertussis, is f.</i>	whooping cough
<i>febris, is f.</i>	fever
<i>febris flāva</i>	yellow fever
<i>febris dromedaria</i> (this expression is used very rarely)	intermittent fever
<i>sitis, is f.</i>	thirst
<i>luēs, is f.</i>	syphilis

⁸ The word „sal“ can be also inflexed as masculinum, for details see the textbook p. 128, footnote 14.

<i>tābēs, bis f.</i>	result of untreated syphilis in some cases; a symptom of tertiary form of syphilis
<i>mors, mortis f.</i>	death

3rd Declension Nouns of Greek Origin (paradigm *basis*)

<i>basis, is f.</i>	base
<i>crisis, is f.</i>	crisis
<i>dosis, is f.</i>	dose
<i>emesis, is f.</i>	to be sick
<i>anamnēsis, is f.</i>	patient's medical history
<i>diagnōsis, is f.</i>	identification of a medical condition or a disease of a patient
<i>prognōsis, is f.</i>	prognosis
<i>dialysis, is f.</i>	dialysis
<i>analysis, is f.</i>	analysis
<i>synthesis, is f.</i>	integration, merging, synthesis
<i>diaphysis, is f.</i>	shaft of a long bone
<i>epiphysis, is f.</i>	end of a long bone
<i>symphysis, is f.</i>	fusion between two bones, type of cartilaginous joint
<i>tuberculōsis, is f.</i>	TBC
<i>spondylōsis, is f.</i>	a pathological condition of vertebrae
<i>osteoporōsis, is f.</i>	rarefaction of bones
<i>cirrhōsis, is f.</i>	result of a degenerative process in the tissue of liver (<i>cirrho-</i> means yellow)
<i>stenōsis, is f.</i>	pathological narrowing of a tubular structure
<i>necrōsis, is f.</i>	non-natural death of cells or tissue (a natural death is called <i>apoptosis</i>)
<i>urolithiāsis, is f.</i>	stones in urinary tract
<i>cholelithiāsis, is f.</i>	gallstone
<i>prophylaxis, is f.</i>	prevention

Greek Stems

<i>cyt(o)-</i>	cell
<i>aden(o)-</i>	gland
<i>lip(o)-</i>	fat
<i>my(o)- or myos-</i>	muscle
<i>haem(o)- or haemat(o)-</i>	blood
<i>lact(o)- or galact(o)-</i>	milk
<i>aer(o)-</i>	air
<i>pneum(o)- or pneumat(o)-</i>	air, lung
<i>dermat(o)-</i>	skin
<i>stom- or stomat(o)-</i>	mouth
<i>phleb(o)-</i>	vein
<i>cheir(o)-</i>	hand
<i>gon- or gonat(o)-</i>	knee
<i>pod(o)-</i>	foot
<i>ot(o)-</i>	ear
<i>rhin(o)-</i>	nose
<i>cheil(o)-</i>	lip
<i>odont(o)-</i>	tooth
<i>onych(o)-</i>	nail
<i>gastr(o)-</i>	stomach
<i>splen(o)-</i>	spleen
<i>salping(o)-</i>	uterine tube
<i>andr(o)-</i>	male
<i>gynaec(o)-</i>	female
<i>paed(o)-</i>	child
<i>geront(o)-</i>	old person
<i>men(o)-</i>	month
<i>alg(o)- or -algia</i>	pain
<i>path(o)- or -pathia</i>	disease
<i>hist(o)-</i>	tissue
<i>chondr(o)-</i>	cartilage
<i>myel(o)-</i>	marrow
<i>encephal(o)-</i>	brain
<i>gnath(o)-</i>	jaw

<i>spondyl(o)-</i>	vertebra
<i>mast(o)-</i>	breast
<i>stomach(o)-</i>	stomach
<i>nephr(o)-</i>	kidney
<i>kolp(o)-</i>	vagina
<i>lith(o)-</i>	stone
<i>onk(o)-</i>	tumour
<i>log(o)-</i>	word, speech, science
<i>iatr(o)-</i>	physician
<i>por(o)-</i>	way, path
<i>hypn(o)-</i>	sleep
<i>thanat(o)-</i>	death
<i>oste(o)-</i>	bone
<i>arthr(o)-</i>	joint, articulation
<i>neur(o)-</i>	nerve
<i>ur(o)-</i>	urine
<i>angei(o)-</i>	blood vessel
<i>py(o)-</i>	pus
<i>toxic(o)-</i>	poison
<i>scelet(o)-</i>	skeleton
<i>enter(o)-</i>	intestines
<i>acromi(o)-</i>	part of shoulder blade
<i>col(o)-</i>	large intestine
<i>gloss(o)-</i>	tongue
<i>cardi(o)-</i>	heart
<i>lapar(o)-</i>	abdomen
<i>metr(o)- or hyster(o)-</i>	uterus
<i>lymph(o)-</i>	lymph
<i>psych(o)-</i>	soul, psychic-
<i>cefal(o)-</i>	head
<i>troph(o)-</i>	nutrition
<i>morph(o)-</i>	form

Greek Stems – Adjectives

<i>macro-</i>	big, large
---------------	------------

<i>megalo-</i> , <i>mega-</i>	big, large
<i>-megalia</i> , <i>ae f.</i>	enlargement
<i>dolich(o)-</i>	long
<i>eury-</i>	broad, wide
<i>platy-</i>	flat
<i>scler(o)-</i>	hard
<i>tachy-</i>	fast
<i>hygr(o)-</i>	wet, moist
<i>leuc(o)-</i>	white
<i>micro-</i>	small
<i>brachy-</i>	short
<i>steno-</i>	narrow
<i>malac-</i>	soft
<i>-malacia</i> , <i>ae f.</i>	softening
<i>brady-</i>	slow
<i>xero-</i>	dry
<i>melano-</i>	black
<i>erythro-</i>	red
<i>cyano-</i>	blue
<i>glauco-</i>	green
<i>chloro-</i>	green
<i>polio-</i>	grey

Greek Prefixes⁹

This is a selection of Greek prefixes based on your textbook. You should be familiar with majority of them. The best way how to learn them is to find and remember a composed medical term that uses those prefixes. Examples of these can be found in the textbook.

<i>allo-</i>	different, alien, foreign
<i>an-</i>	in-, un-, non-, -less
<i>ana-</i>	apart
<i>aniso-</i>	unequal
<i>anti-, ant-</i>	against, opposite
<i>auto-, aut-</i>	self, one's own
<i>dia- (di-)</i>	apart, between, through
<i>dys-</i>	dys- (like <i>dysgraphia</i>), a missing ability and/or quality
<i>epi-</i>	upon, above
<i>hetero-</i>	different, dissimilar (often in contrast with homo-)
<i>homo-, homeo-</i>	similar
<i>hyper-</i>	above, over, too high, excessively
<i>hypo-</i>	below, too low
<i>ec-, ecto-</i>	out(side)
<i>en-</i>	in(side)
<i>endo-, ento-</i>	inside
<i>iso-</i>	same (same level of quality), equal
<i>meso-</i>	in the middle
<i>meta-</i>	beyond, after
<i>para-</i>	next to, beside sth.
<i>peri-</i>	around
<i>pro-</i>	in front of, forward
<i>syn-, sym-, sy-, syl-</i>	together
<i>xeno-</i>	foreign

⁹ For further information and examples see the textbook page 159 – 160.

Greek Suffixes

Some of following endings could be used also as stems. For example *-pathia* can be find also in term *pathologia, ae f. (vena)* as a stem.

<i>-tomia, ae f. (vena)</i> ¹⁰	cut, section
<i>-ectomia, ae f. (vena)</i>	excision
<i>-scopia, ae f. (vena)</i>	-scopy, visual examination
<i>-graphia, ae f. (vena)</i>	graphical/visual examination
<i>-gramma, atis n. (caput)</i>	a result of a graphical/visual examination (e.g. sonographia leads to sonogramma)
<i>-plastica, ae f. (vena)</i>	plastic surgery
<i>-pnoe, es f. (special Greek declension)</i> ¹¹ , <i>-pnea, ae f. (latinized form according vena)</i>	breathing
<i>-rrhoe, es f. (special Greek declension), -rrhea, ae f. (vena)</i>	flow
<i>-rhythmia, ae f.; -rhythm(o)-</i>	rhythm (can be used as stem too)
<i>-itis, -itidis</i> ¹² <i>f. (dolor)</i>	inflammation
<i>-oma, omatis n. (caput)</i>	cancer, swelling
<i>-pathia, ae f. (vena)</i>	unspecified disease (the most general term)
<i>-osis, sis f. (basis)</i>	not specified but non-inflammatory disease
<i>-iasis, sis f. (basis)</i>	not specified but non-inflammatory disease
<i>-algia, ae f. (vena)</i>	pain ¹³
<i>-odynia, ae f. (vena), -odyn-</i>	pain (can be used as stem too)

Size, Measure, and Quantity

<i>magno-; magnus, a, um</i>	big
<i>permagno-; permagnus, a, um</i>	huge
<i>macro-; mega-; gigant(o)-</i>	big
<i>dīlātātiō, onis f.</i>	widening, enlargement

¹⁰ The word in parentheses is the corresponding Latin paradigm.

¹¹ Paradigm of this Greek declension that was adopted to the medical terminology is as follows:

Nom.	-e	-ae
Gen.	-es	-arum
Acc.	-en	-as
Abl.	-e	-is

¹² Here pay attention to number of syllables. Genitive has one more syllable in comparison with the nominative grammatical case. All the remaining cases are derivated from the Gen. Sg. Example: *nephritis* (Nom. Sg.), *nephritidis* (Gen. Sg.), *nephritidibus* (Abl. Pl.).

¹³ We have also two specific terms for pain: *migraena, ae f. (vena)* which means headache, and *angina, ae f. (vena)* with meaning „sharp pain“.

<i>aneurysma, atis n.</i>	aneurysm, bulge
<i>-ectasia, ae f.</i>	(unnatural) enlargement
<i>normo-; normalis, e</i>	normal
<i>medi(o)-</i>	average
<i>parvo-</i>	small
<i>micro-</i>	small
<i>hyper-; supra-</i>	something is above average value
<i>hypo-; sub-</i>	something is under average value
<i>multi-</i>	more than one (multigravida)
<i>poly-</i>	many, too much, too many
<i>insufficientia, ae f</i>	deficiency, insufficiency
<i>dēficiencia, ae f.</i>	insufficiency, deficiency (immune def.)
<i>-penia, ae f.; olig(o)-</i>	deficiency

Verbs

<i>adiuvāre</i>	to help
<i>amāre</i>	to love
<i>amputāre</i>	to amputate
<i>auscultāre</i>	to examine by means of listening
<i>circulāre</i>	to circulate
<i>cōservāre</i>	to preserve
<i>cūrāre</i>	to cure
<i>dēstillāre</i>	to distill
<i>dāre</i>	to give
<i>formāre</i>	to form
<i>iterāre</i>	to repeat
<i>palpāre</i>	to examine by touch
<i>parāre</i>	to prepare
<i>perforāre</i>	to pierce
<i>sanāre</i>	to heal
<i>servāre</i>	to serve, to preserve
<i>signāre</i>	to sign, to label
<i>sterilisāre</i>	to sterilise
<i>adhibēre</i>	to use

<i>cavēre</i>	beware (of)
<i>dēlēre</i>	to destroy
<i>miscēre</i>	to mix, to blend
<i>movēre</i>	to move
<i>vidēre</i>	to see
<i>addere</i>	to add
<i>compōnere</i>	to compose
<i>cōnsūmere</i>	to consume
<i>dēscendere</i>	to descend
<i>dīcere</i>	to say
<i>dūcere</i>	to lead, to guide
<i>ēligere</i>	to elect, to choose, to select
<i>extendere</i>	to extend
<i>extrahere</i>	to pull out, to extract
<i>mittere</i>	to admit, to send
<i>praescribere</i>	to prescript, to command
<i>repetere</i>	to repeat
<i>scribere</i>	to write
<i>solvere</i>	to solve
<i>capere</i>	to take, to catch
<i>facere</i>	to make, to do
<i>liquefacere</i>	to melt, to dissolve
<i>parere</i>	to give birth
<i>recipere</i>	to take (in prescriptions Rp.)
<i>aperire</i>	to open
<i>audire</i>	to hear
<i>expedire</i>	to dispatch
<i>nūtrire</i>	to nourish
<i>sevire</i>	to serve