



**Odesa national medical university**  
**Faculty – international (“Pharmacy”)**  
**Department of the foreign languages**

**SILLABUS ON SUBJECT «LATIN»**

<b>The number of hours</b>	90 hours / 3 credits ECTS
<b>Year of studying, semester</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> course / 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> semesters
<b>Days, time, place</b>	According to the schedule
<b>Teachers</b>	1. associated professor Kopitsa Yevheniia Petrivna 2. associated professor Nagachevska Svitlana Anatoliivna 3. senior teacher Netrebchuk Lubov Mykolaivna 4. senior teacher Pyslar Tetiana Petrivna 5. senior teacher Skuratova Tamara Fedorivna 6. senior teacher Samoilenko Tetiana Oleksandrivna 7. senior teacher Tolkachova Nataliia Dmytrivna 8. senior teacher Bermas Liubov Ivanivna
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Work place	Department of the foreign languages Odessa, Pastera str., 2
Consultations	Consultations are held on Saturdays from 9:00 to 14:00 according to schedule

### COMMUNICATION

tel: (048) 753-07-17; e-mail: [odmedinyaz@onmedu.edu.ua](mailto:odmedinyaz@onmedu.edu.ua); Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram.

### COURSE ANNOTATION

*Subject of discipline* is Latin and basis of pharmaceutical terminology.

*Course re-requisites:* English, biology, chemistry.

*Post-requisites of course:* pharmacology, English pharmaceutical terminology.

### Purpose of the course

The studying-program "Latin language" forms professional communicative competencies and provides the basis of knowledge in pharmaceutical terminology for use in professional activities.

*Discipline goals:*

- developing the ability to understand pharmaceutical terms;
- building skills to use scientific: anatomy, histology, pharmacology, clinical terminology.

## **Expected results:**

*As a result of studying the discipline students should to know:*

- grammatical material;
- about 1000 lexical units and word-building elements that are used in pharmaceutical terms;
- morphological ways of forming of terms;
- pharmaceutical and clinical idioms;
- basic rules of the Latin part of prescription;
- etymological characteristics of frequency segments that are used in the names of drugs;

*Students should be able:*

- to translate pharmaceutical terms from Latin into English and from English into Latin;
- to form the pharmaceutical terms;
- to translate the prescriptions from Latin into English;
- to keep business documents in Latin;
- make up the Latin part of prescription correctly;
- to use the Latin pharmaceutical terminology in professional communication.

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

### *Forms and methods of teaching*

The training course consists of practical lessons and individual work of students. Verbal teaching methods: oral work; speaking, independent work with the textbook.

Practical methods: students master knowledge and skills by performing practical tasks (training exercises, writing prescriptions, test tasks).

Visual materials: training is conducted using textbooks, tables, diagrams, presentations.

### *The content of the discipline*

- Theme 1. Phonetics. Pronunciation of vowels, consonants, letter-combinations. The stress. Duration and brevity of vowels. Peculiarities of stress in words of Greek origin.
- Theme 2. Verb. Four Participle forms. The base of present tense. Main forms. Imperative form. Plural and singular forms of the second person. Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases.
- Theme 3. Noun. First declension of nouns. Greek nouns of the first declension. Uncoordinated attribute. The model of names of tinctures. Prepositions and conjunctions that are used in pharmaceutical terminology.
- Theme 4. Verb. Praesens indicativi activi et passivi of verbs. The verb «esse». Word order in the Latin sentence. Conjunctivus. Peculiarities of using verb forms Conjunctivus in prescriptions. Verbs «fio, fieri».
- Theme 5. Prescription. Parts of prescription. Grammatical structure of formation of prescription line. Simple and complex prescription.
- Theme 6. Nouns of the second declension. Peculiarities of declension of nouns of neuter gender. Exceptions to gender of nouns of the second declension.

- Theme 7. Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.
- Theme 8. Trivial names of medical substances. Main stems in names of medicines of Greek-Latin origin. Nomenclature of vitamins and preparations of combined multivitamins, hormone and enzyme preparations.
- Theme 9. Adjective. Grammatical categories of the adjective. Two groups of adjectives. Adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> group. Algorithm of coordination of adjectives with nouns.
- Theme 10. Creation of names of medical preparations according to their pharmacological influence. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions.
- Theme 11. Past participle passive. Names of serum, vaccine and antitoxins.
- Theme 12. The 3<sup>rd</sup> declension of nouns. Determination of gender, base and type of declension The nouns of masculine gender 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. Exceptions to rules of genders.
- Theme 13. The nouns of feminine gender 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. Exceptions to rules of genders
- Theme 14. The nouns of neuter gender 3<sup>rd</sup> declension.
- Theme 15. Peculiarities of declension of Greek nouns with the same amount of syllables of feminine gender ending with -is.
- Theme 16. Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.
- Theme 17. Adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. Declension and coordination with nouns. Main suffixes of adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension.
- Theme 18. Adjectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension in botanic names and names of medical substances. Phraseological phrases.
- Theme 19. Present participle active. Declension. Names of ingredients in complex prescription. Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases
- Theme 20. Chemical nomenclature. Names of chemical elements, acids, oxides and bases. Greek numerals prefixes in chemical nomenclature.
- Theme 21. Names of salts. Names of acid and hydrocarbon radicals. Names of complex ethers.
- Theme 22. Word-building. IV- V declension of nouns. Declension. Pharmaceutical phraseological phrases. Peculiarities of using noun «species».
- Theme 23. Systematization and consolidation of grammatical models of terms.
- Theme 24. Binominal botanical nomenclature. Grammatical models of botanical names. Names of alkaloids and glycosides.
- Theme 25. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. Irregular degrees of comparison.
- Theme 26. Word-building. Adverb. Degrees of comparison of adverbs. Names of powders according to the crushing. Numerals. Pronouns. Special phrases with pronouns in pharmaceutical terminology.
- Theme 27. Abbreviation in prescriptions. The most important prescription abbreviations.
- Theme 28. Latin nomenclature of native medical forms. Firm, soft and liquid forms of medicines. Lay out of prescriptions for firm medical remedies.

Theme 29. Systematization of information about prepositions.

Theme 30. Differentiated test.

### List of recommended literature:

*Main:*

1. Pyslar T.P., Netrebchuk L.M., Morar L.A. Professional Latin for pharmacists: Textbook. – Odesa, ONMedU, 2019. – 216 p.

*Additional:*

1. The Latin Language and Medical Terminology Basics / L. Yu. Smolska, O. G. Kiselyova. – K.: AUS Medicine Publishers, 2010. – 400 p.

2. Netrebchuk L.M., Morar L.A., Tsiba A.A. Latin and medical terminology: Textbook. – Odesa : Publishing house “VMV”, 2019. – 192 p.

3. Pharmacology / H. P. Rang, M. M. Dale, J. M. Ritter, R. J. Flower. – USA, 2007. – 829 p.

## GRADING

### Criteria for assessing the student's current learning activity

The current control provides 100 % questioning of students with mandatory assessment of all constituent elements of the lesson – oral answers to teachers questions, test control, individual written control.

The students' progress in the discipline is assessed according to the 4-point scale.

- **grade "excellent" ("5")** - The student systematically worked throughout the semester, showed deep knowledge of the program material, successfully completed the tasks provided for in the curriculum. The student reads fluently, writes in Latin, makes morphological analysis of Latin vocabulary within the grammar of the discipline; answered correctly on 90-100% tests. Consciously use pharmaceutical terminology. Showed creativity in understanding and using scientific and program material in the Latin language, showed the ability to independently improve knowledge.

- **grade "good" ("4")** - The student showed good knowledge of the educational program material, successfully completed the learning skills. The student understands grammar material and knows the lexical material of relevant topic; he gives the correct answer on 80%-89% of tests. The student translates from English into Latin and from Latin into English pharmaceutical terms correctly. The student has mastered sufficient level of knowledge of the Latin language and is able to increase independently the level of knowledge and use in professional activities

- **grade "average" ("3")** - The student gives the correct answer on 70%-79% of tests, translates elementary professional terms with dictionary. He understands grammar structure of terms. The student translates pharmaceutical terms into Latin with mistakes or knows lexical minimum uncertainly. He fulfils practical tasks incompletely. The student has mastered knowledge of the basic educational and program material in the required volume for further education and professional activity, makes mistakes, but has the necessary knowledge to correct it under the guidance of a teacher.

- **failing grade ("2")** - student gives the correct answer nearly on 70% of tests. He can understand and read merely some words, write down learned words and word combinations. Student does not understand the training material of previous topics and can't answer the questions. The student performs exercises with gross errors, does not possess the necessary volume of lexical minimum, does not complete tasks. The student has not sufficient knowledge of educational program material in the required volume for further education and also did not master the skills of individual work.

At the end of the study of the discipline, current academic performance is calculated as the average current score and considered as the ratio of the arithmetic average of all current grades on the traditional scale and is shortened to two points after coma.

**Final attestation (differentiated test)** The differentiated test is carried at the end of the study of the discipline. Students who did all forms of work according to educational program, do not have academic debt and their average mark for the subject is at least 3.00 can pass the differentiated test.

The mark for the discipline is calculated as the sum of points for the current and final control by many- point system the ECTS marks scale, acceptable in Ukraine.

Conversion of the traditional grade from the discipline to 200-point is performed by the information and computer center of the university program "Contingent" according to the formula :

**average grade point (current / discipline) x 40**

National scale grade	the sum of points
«5»	185-200
«4»	151-184
«3»	120-150

The ECTS rating scale evaluates the achievements of students in the discipline who study in one course of one specialty, in accordance with the scores obtained by them, by ranking, namely:

ECTS scale grade	Statistical indicator
"A"	the best 10% of students
"B"	the next 25% of students
"C"	the next 30% of students
«D»	the next 25% of students
"E"	the last 10% of students

The ECTS scale establishes the student's belonging to the group of the best or worst among the reference group of classmates (faculty, specialty), i.e. his rating. When converting from a multi-point scale, as a rule, the limits of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" on the traditional scale. Grade "A" on the ECTS scale cannot be equal to grade "excellent", and grade "B" - to grade "good" and so on.

Students who have received grades "Fx" and "F" ("2") are not included in the list of ranked students. Such students automatically receive a score of "F" after retake.

The grade "Fx" is given to students who have scored the minimal sum of points for the current educational activity, but the final control is not credited them.

Grade "F" is given to students who have attended all classes in the discipline, but did not score an average score (3.00) for current academic activities and are not admitted to the final control.

#### *Individual students work*

Individual students work is carried out with separate topics, with which students work. All methodical materials, themes for ISW and tasks are posted on the university website. If students have questions, they can get advice from the teacher. Checking the quality of the knowledge of ISW based on the results of testing work. Testing tasks are posted on the university website.

#### **COURSE POLICY:**

The discipline Latin provides for practical classes, so on each lesson students when studying Latin pharmaceutical terminology must master the skills of solving educational and professional tasks using Latin pharmaceutical terminology.

In each practical lesson in discipline "Latin" student must work with textbook, complete written tasks and homework. Attendance is mandatory. Relations between students should be friendly.

#### ***Deadline and retake policy.***

According to the Regulations of the organization of educational process by higher education at the Odesa National Medical University (2019) , the student who missed classes has the right to rework his absence for two weeks from the date of absence without the permission of the Dean Office. The student who has not reworked missed classes for two weeks is not allowed to study without the permission of the dean of the faculty. The student who missed classes for valid reasons, receives a permission for reworking missed classes on an individual schedule only one absence a day.

The absence is considered fulfilled if the student has received a positive mark. Missed practical classes are reworked in accordance with the schedule of reworking of the department during the semester twice a week (on a working day from 14.30 to 16.00 and Saturday - day of reworking and consultations from 9.00 to 13.00). During the semester, on a working day can be reworked only one absence, and it can be

reworked just three absence on Saturday. A student who did not fulfill the curriculum without a valid reason has the right to liquidate debts only with the permission of the dean of the Faculty to eliminate the current academic debt after its completion within the examination session at the end of the semester.

The absence can be reworked daily at the department after the end of the semester. The student has the right to rework only three absence a day. The term for the elimination of current academic debt can be re-taken in two days in accordance with the exam re-take shedule. The student is obliged to re-take the failing mark from the discipline, if the average mark of the subject is at least 3.00 but before the day of final test. The final test of the discipline can be retaken only three times.

**Academic Integrity Policy:**

- compliance with the law
- independent completion of study assignments
- links to sources of information as a result of developing, ideas
- providing reliable information on the results of scientific activities

***Mobile devices.***

During educational activities when performing tests is forbidden to use summary, phones, smartphones, notepad, headphones; passing control of studying outcomes results by other persons. Training is conducted in a classroom-distance form, and involves the use of the following distance technologies: Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Skype.

***Behavior in the classroom***

Students' behavior must comply with the rules of the Medical University. Students must be dressed in medical gowns and caps in the classrooms.

During the epidemic students have to wear medical masks or respirators.