



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
“PROF. DR. PARASHKEV STOYANOV” VARNA
FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE

Approved Protokol FC



S. 2026r.

Approved by:
DEAN

/ Assoc. Prof. Dr. G. Papanchev, PhD/

SYLLABUS
“LATIN LANGUAGE”

Specialty: DENTAL MEDICINE
Compulsory Academic Discipline
Educational and qualification degree – MASTER
Professional qualification – D.M.D.

	<i>Semester</i>	<i>Workload – hours per week</i>	<i>Workload – hours in total</i>
<i>Lectures</i>	<i>I, II</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Seminars</i>	<i>I, II</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Total hours</i>			<i>45</i>
<i>Extracurricular employment</i>			<i>45</i>
<i>Forms of Evaluation</i>	<i>Midterm test</i>		<i>Final exam</i>
<i>Credits (ECTS) – 3</i>			

According to the unified state requirements: - compulsory
According to the educational plan of the mu: - compulsory

FORMS OF TRAINING:

- Lectures
- Seminars

METHODS OF EDUCATION:

- Lecture's presentation
- Exercises in groups
- Creative partnership on behalf of the trained in the educational process and independent search of answers and solutions
- Exercises for self preparatory studies

GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

- Attend all classes, be on time, and complete all assignments

FORMS OF CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT OF THE KNOWLEGE

- ♦ Oral examination
- ♦ Current control
- ♦ Written semester / final tests

Author of the educational program:

Assoc. Prof. Nadezhda Amudzhieva, PhD at the MU – Varna

ANNOTATION

The subject **Latin language** acquaints the students from the English language program of Dental medicine with the specific medical terms and gives them an entire picture of, and at the same time confirms the philosophy that the best way to study medical terms is to understand them in their proper context. In the course of study the students are proposed a stepwise approach to learning the language of medical terminology. The method describes how medical terms are built and how they are used. It also reveals the options of the contemporary medical terminology, orientates, trains and enhances effective and accurate communication for concrete professional activities in health services through practical application of Latin language.

Medical terminology is a special vocabulary used by health care professionals. Based mainly on Greek and Latin words, medical terminology is consistent and uniform throughout the world.

Studying the Language of Medicine in Latin supports the students not only in the training of the subject itself but in better giving a significance and logical acceptance of other subjects like anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the human body, as well. From the very beginning they acquire the knowledge as bases for their professional education, and the particular terms are perceived as products of a definite type of erudition for effective and accurate communication.

The contents of the educational program comprise basic topical subjects with the following accents:

- I. The Latin grammar is presented schematically as the necessary minimum has been selected from it. That serves as a base and allows the students to overmaster the multiple medical terminology.
- II. The different topics are not presented for themselves but as self-dependent relation between grammatical and lexical stuff based on examples of the creative application in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.
- III. The training material is structured in thematic units. Most of them consist of grammatical focus with emphasis on the Nominative and Genitive case. Because of their **predominant** participation in the structure of medical combination of words, these are the two cases which are considered in details in all topics. The application of the other cases (the Accusative and the Ablative) is presented with frequently used expressions.
- IV. The grammatical topics are illustrated with examples divided into anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminological groups. A list of key terms with definitions is presented to the students.
- V. In the different thematic units are included also in details ancient Greek doublet forms of Latin names. This allows the students to trace out the differences between the anatomical and clinical terminology.
- VI. The educational program includes a thematic unit PRESCRIPTIONS where the medical students will learn the basic concepts of prescription writing, including basic terms and abbreviations, etc.
- VII. Students also study the most frequently met Latin and ancient Greek prefixes, suffixes and roots and the basic names of the most important names of the contemporary anatomical nomenclature and diagnoses. This provides them with the knowledge and ability to understand the composed terms.

The lectures are illustrated to the highest degree with practical exercises.

During the practical studies appropriate technical equipment is used which guarantees the successful realization of the goals of the education.

Studying the included units, the following results are accomplished:

- a) The students improve their linguistic, professional and general knowledge.
- b) They acquire basic words of ancient Greek and Latin origin that are word building elements of many words used in English – the English language contains a large number of actual Latin words.
- c) They master permanently general medical terminology including:
 - anatomical/histological;
 - clinical;
 - pharmaceutical.
- d) The students can use professionally the most necessary terminology and the connected with it anatomic and histological structure of the human body.
- e) They master the names of the drug forms and preparations;
- f) They are instructed for prescription writing;
- g) The students learn Latin Quotes/Sayings and Phrases.

THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES AND SEMINARS

№	I. THEMATIC PLAN OF THE LECTURES	ACADEMIC HOURS
1.	A brief introduction to medical terminology. The Latin Alphabet; pronunciation. Syllables. Long and short vowels; Quantity of syllables: long and short syllables. Rules of accent.	1
2.	Parts of speech: nouns and adjectives; the three basic characteristics of every Latin noun: case, number and gender; stem and base of nouns; dictionary entry of nouns. The fundamental aspects of anatomical nomenclature and pharmacological terminology.	2
3.	Introduction to clinical terminology. Word-building System. Basic Elements of a Medical Compound Word.	2
4.	First and second declension – nouns and adjectives. Dictionary entries.	2
5.	Third Declension: Consonant Stems, masculine, feminine and neuter gender. Dictionary entries.	2
6.	Partes corporis Elementa structurae corporis Caput. Cavitas cranii	2
7.	Systema digestorium. Cavitas oris. Systema respiratorium.	2
8.	Systema nervosum Systema cardiovasculare Systema urogenitale	2
TOTAL ACADEMIC HOURS:		15

№	II. THEMATIC PLAN OF THE SEMINARS	ACADEMIC HOURS
1.	The Latin Alphabet: Pronunciation Letters, Diphthongs and Combination of Letters. Long and Short Syllables; Rules of Accent – Exercises.	2
2.	1-st Declension. Exercise First Nouns Declension. Phrases. 2-nd Declension – Masculine Nouns. Exercise Second Declension. Phrases.	2
3.	2-nd Declension – Neuter Nouns. Exercise Second Declension. Phrases. Exercise, 1-st and 2-nd Declension Adjectives. Dictionary Entries. Past Perfect Participle. Adjective/Noun Agreement. Phrases.	2
4.	Exercise 3-rd Declension Consonant Stems Masculine, Feminine and Neuter Gender. Dictionary Entries. Phrases.	2
5.	3-rd Declension Vocal (i-Stems). Exercise.	2
6.	3-rd Declension Mixed-Stems. Dictionary entries. Phrases. Exercise.	2
7.	3-rd Declension Adjectives. Present active participle. Adjective/noun agreement. Dictionary entries. Phrases. Exercise 3-rd Declension Adjectives.	2
8.	Semester test	1
9.	4-th Declension. Exercise 4-th Declension. Dictionary entries. Phrases. 5-th Declension. Exercise 5-th Dictionary Entries. Phrases.	2

10.	Partes corporis. Elementa structurae corporis.	2
11.	Caput. Cavitas cranii Systema respiratorium.	2
12.	Systema digestorium. Cavitas oris.	2
13.	Systema nervosum Systema cardiovasculare	2
14.	Systema urogenitale Drug groups	2
15.	Final test	1
TOTAL ACADEMIC HOURS:		30

QUESTIONNAIRE

OF

LATIN LANGUAGE

For Educational Qualification degree: master of Dental Medicine

Specialty: DENTAL MEDICINE, English language education

First year

1. Alphabet. Pronunciation.
 - a) Peculiarities of Latin pronunciation.
2. Quantity of Vowels. Syllables. Quantity of Syllables. Accent.
3. Elements of the contemporary medical terminology.
 - a) Nouns
 - b) Adjectives
4. Inflection. Cases used in the medical terminology.
5. Dictionary entry of nouns. Stem and base.
6. Composed words.
7. Basic characteristics of anatomical and pharmaceutical terminology.
8. First declension. Suffixes.
 - a) Nouns and adjectives.
 - b) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
9. Clinical terminology.
 - a) Basic Greek roots, suffixes and prefixes used in clinical terminology.
10. Second declension.
 - a) Nouns of masculine gender.
 - b) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
 - c) Adjectives of masculine gender.
11. Nouns of neuter gender of the second declension.
 - a) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
 - b) Adjectives of neuter gender of the second declension.
12. First and second declension adjectives.
13. Diagnoses of the First and Second Declension.
14. Third declension: general characteristic.
15. Third declension consonant stems.
 - a) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
16. Third declension pure i-stems.
 - a) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
17. Mixed i-stems.
 - a) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
18. Use of suffixes and prepositions with nouns of the third declension.

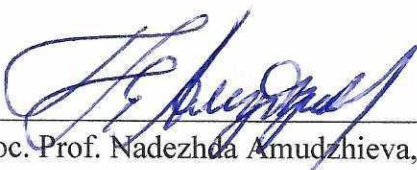
19. Third declension adjectives.
 - a) Present active participle.
 - b) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
20. Diagnoses of the Third Declension.
21. Comparison of adjectives.
 - a) Regular comparison of adjectives.
 - b) Irregular comparison of adjectives.
22. Fourth declension.
 - a) nouns of masculine gender.
 - b) nouns of neuter gender.
 - c) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
23. Numerals and their use in medical terminology.
24. Fifth declension.
 - a) Greek word parts and their Latin equivalents.
25. Diagnoses of the Fourth and Fifth Declensions.
26. Latin prepositions and their use as prefixes.
27. Greek and Latin equivalents of colors.
28. Some adverbs and verbs used in medical terminology.
29. Medical prescriptions.
 - a) Prescription writing – principal parts of a written prescription
 - b) Prescription abbreviations.
30. Drug forms.
31. Key terms of:
 - a) Cavitas cranii. Cavitas oris.
 - b) Systema digestorium.
32. Some abbreviations used in medical terminology.
 - a) Some Latin abbreviations used in English.
33. Prepositional phrases used in medical terminology.
34. Latin sayings and phrases.

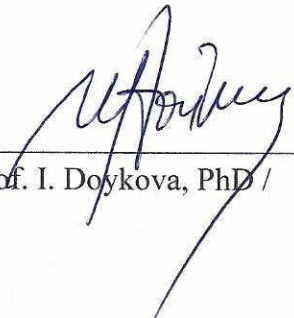
The acknowledgement and assessment of the accomplished results is done by a **final written test**; in specific cases in parallel **oral exam** is submitted.

SOURCES

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Approved with a Protocol of DC № 5 from 15.04.2026

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