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THE USE OF LATIN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of studying clinical terminology is to prepare prospective physicians in terms of terminology (terminological). It is darcur who knows them not only by understanding the terms, but also by using them in practice with a thorough mastery of the course. Each student studying at a medical institution, that is, future doctors, during the course of study, face various terms related to the medical sciences-biological, anatomical, pharmaceutical and, of course, clinical. Therefore, when studying terms composed of several terms from elements, it is advisable to approach the term elements scientifically and practically.

KEYWORDS

Latin, Greek, medisina terms, terminology, globalization, language, education, science, linguistic structures.

INTRODUCTION

The word "Clini", from which the words "clinic", "clinic" are derived, is Greek, meaning "bed, patient's bed". Clinical terminology includes terminological names of diseases and pathological conditions, methods of treatment and examination of patients, names of medical devices.

If in anatomical terminology most of the terms come from Latin, in clinical terminology there is a large number of words and morphemes of Greek origin. It is historically related: firstly, that the literature related to diseases and their treatment was mainly translated from Greek by the Romans, and secondly, that most of



the doctors practicing in Rome were Greeks. The greater flexibility of the Greek language in relation to Latin in terms of the formation of new terms cannot be denied.

Clinical terminology began to take shape in the Hippocratic era. Many clinical terms are associated with the name of this famous doctor, such as *facies Hippocratica* "Hippocratic Mask" (Face of a dying person).

Some terms of clinical terminology have historically been formed as metaphors, viz. metaphorically used words. Thus, the term cancer (cancer) was associated with some external similarity of breast cancer tumor and river cancer contour. The terms *Pectus carinatum* are also based on external similarity. *pectus* "breast" and *carina* "keel-like protrusion of the breast in birds", *hordeum luum* "barley on the eyelid" (diminutive of the Latin *hordeum* "barley"), etc.

Some clinical terms do not derive from Greek or Latin, but instead return to other languages. For example, the term *pneumonia crouposa* (there is also a *cruposa* variant) is "crupose pneumonia". The term was introduced by the famous Russian doctor and researcher Sergei Petrovich Botkin to designate a severe course of *crouposis pneumonia*. The term comes from the English *croup* "wheezing", which means the characteristic "wheezing", coughing and wheezing voice in *crouposis pneumonia*. There are also

Terms-eponyms, viz. it is named after one or another scientist. For example, in clinical terminology, the term *Tourette syndrome* is used (an erect-shaped crease of the muscles of the face, neck and shoulder girdle, involuntary movements of the lips and tongue, frequent coughing, spitting, screaming).

The term comes from French neurologist Gilles de La Tourette. The terms eponym are abundant in clinical medicine: *Marfan syndrome* (a disease in the group of hereditary pathologies of connective tissue), *Gilbert's syndrome* (a frequent form of hereditary pigmented hepatosis), *Asperger's syndrome* (serious difficulties in social interaction, as well as limited, one of the developmental disorders characterized by a stereotypical, repetitive repertoire of interests and professions), *disease. Bekhtereva* (systemic chronic inflammatory disease of the joints and spine), *Parkinson's disease* (slow progressive chronic neurological disease typical of older people), etc.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Structurally, clinical terms can be divided into three large groups.

First, these are terms consisting of a single word, simple in the structure of Word formation, that is, consisting of the root and the end.

Secondly, these are Latin words formed by the prefix, suffix, prefix-suffix method or the method of adding



roots (bases). Such clinical terms have a structure that allows you to describe the phenomenon in detail. For example, diseases with inflammatory properties are determined by the anatomical name of the affected organ and the term itis, which indicates the inflammatory process, for example, osteomyelitis "bone marrow inflammation", lymphadenitis "lymph node inflammation". If the inflammatory process affects the outer shell of the organ, then the term receives the prefix peri- "around" – perinephritis "inflammation of the kidney fiber capsule". If the process affects the internal lining of the organ, this term takes the prefix endo- "inside" – endocarditis "inflammation of the internal lining of the heart". If the inflammatory process covered the tissues around the organ, the term received the prefix para- "close, close" – paraproctitis "inflammation of the fiber surrounding the rectum".

The third group of clinical terms is phraseology (e.g. pneumonia crouposa – croupose pneumonia, pneumonia apicalis – apical pneumonia). Each phrase has an identifiable word-name. In plural determiners are, as a rule, adjectives. Their role is to clarify a certain relationship of the general concept. The most common meaning of determinants is the localization of the lesion: abscessus appendicis, abscessus femoris, abscessus parietis arteriae, etc.

The number of terms belonging to the field of clinical terminology is very large, and it is almost not easy to

master them by simple memorization. But since most clinical terms are made up of complex and simple elements, it is much easier to master the necessary amount of terminology with the meaning of these elements (roots, bases, prefixes, suffixes).

The basic version is one of the effective ways to form terms. In Latin, reasoning was not very common, while in Greek it is a very common model of word formation. In modern medical terminology, there are terms formed by the addition of Latin and Greek bases, as well as mixed Latin-Greek forms.

Word bases can be connected through – o- and – i- connecting vowels, as well as without the use of connecting vowels. When combining two or more Greek bases, the – i- vowel is usually used to combine the – o- conjugating vowel and the – i- vowel to combine the Latin bases. It should be remembered that the same Greek basis can be transmitted through Latin in different ways. (E.g.: cheir - and chir - "hand", kephal - and sephal - "head".)

In clinical terminology, the following Greek terms are used for teaching, science, method of diagnostic examination, treatment, suffering, disease: - logia (logos) - science, sectional Sciences; – logo - - refers to speech disorders; - scopia (scopeo) - examination, observation, study using tools; – metria, - meter - (metreo) - measurement, size, size determination; - graphia (grapho) – image recording



process, graphic signal recording; - gramm (gram) - signal recording, registration result; – therapia (therapeia) - non – surgical treatment; noso - (nosos) - disease; patho-, - pathia (pathos) - 1) suffering, illness; 2) mood; alg -, – algia, - algesia (algos) – pain sensitivity, pain; - odynea (odyne) - pain.

The basis of a word that comes from different languages, but has the same meaning, is called Doublet. There are many Greco-Latin doublets in medical terminology (e.g. vertebra-spine (lat.) and spondylo (Greek). Latin doublets are mainly used in anatomy, while Greek doublets are used in clinical medicine.

When forming complex clinical terms from the bases of declension III words, the basis of indirect cases is usually used, but sometimes I. P. the basis of is also obtained. for example, terms such as somatometry (a set of methods for determining body size and weight), somatotype (body structure type, body structure) are formed from osno. (growth hormone) - I. from the base p. Terminoelements denoting pathological changes in organs and tissues, therapeutic and surgical methods.

Clasia-surgery to destroy the organ, part of the body; - ectomia-surgery to remove, remove the organ, tissues; - ectasia-stretching, expansion of a tubular or hollow organ; - eurysis-expansion of the organ; - iatria-treatment, treatment; - lysis-dissolution, destruction,

resorption, dissolution; adhesion, adhesion, separation of scars; - malacia-softness, abnormal softness; - pexia - surgery to attach, fasten any internal organ;-plastica - surgery to restore the organ;-ptosis - prolapse of the organ;-rhapsia - suture operation;-schisis - division of the organ;-sclerosis - seal, hardening;-stenosis - narrowing;-stomia - surgery to apply artificial hole, leak, drainage (organs, between vessels);-tomia-dissection, autopsy operation.

The suffix method of forming terms is common in medicine. Formants-osis and-iasis (OS, ios suffix, and-is ending) are often used to form an affix term. These formants are used in names with a common meaning" process or result, called base " (stenosis – narrowing, helminthiasis – helminthic lesion). Formant-ismus (noun suffix and – us ending) is used in nouns with the meanings of "phenomenon marked by a sign called the productive basis" (alcoholismus-alcoholism). Formant – itis (it suffix and ending-is) is used in the names of inflammatory processes and diseases (rhinitis – inflammatory syndrome of the nasal mucosa) and formant-oma is used in the names of tumors (good tumor of fibroma-fibrous connective tissue).

The method of forming prefix or prefix terms is often used in a medical dictionary. Latin and Greek prefixes of origin are used to form prefix terms. As a rule, Latin prefixes are added to Latin roots, Greek – Greek roots, but there are exceptions.



There is a word in Latin: Ab ovo ad mala ("from egg to Apple", which literally means "from the first meal of dinner to the end", figuratively meaning "from beginning to end"). Using the example of this proverb, it can be observed that in prefixes derived from prepositions, the basic values correspond to the values of prepositions. Some prefixes are derived in addition to the primary and secondary, figurative meaning (e.g., a para-prefix with a singular value of "approximately", and the secondary "has similar external features with some phenomena, but essentially something different": paravesicalis is "close bubble", paranoia is "mind deviation").

CONCLUSION

Based on the analyzes, the clinical term is made up of elements with stem, base, prefixes and suffixes, connecting vowel letters. Clinical terms are often used in Greek. Prefixes to clinical terms are used a lot, they are as follows:

When interacting with the first vowel of a word stem, the final vowel of the prefix may undergo an assimilation event. (Assimilation is a process that consists of comparing sounds together within a word or phrase).

Consider this phenomenon using the example of the ad-prefix.

- Ad - + c-ac (accumulatio-stacking);
- Ad - + f-af (affectatio - abnormal excitation, stressed

- expression of emotions);
- Ad - + g-ag (agglutinatio – stacking);
- Ad - + n-an (annihilatio – deletion;
- Ad- + p-ap (app - app);
- Ad- + t – at (attract - pull);
- Ad – + s-as (association-connect).

The most common prefixes in Latin are:

- ad-dan;
- AB-k;
- infra-inside;
- sub-under, below;
- ante-before, before;
- prae-before, before;
- post-then;
- inter-between;
- retro - the place behind something, direction backwards;
- reset, repeat; Resistance; together;
- in - in (in anything), no, without (absence of a sign);
- des, de-delete, destroy.

The most common Greek prefixes by origin are:

- from apo;
- endo-inside;
- ecto-outside, outside;
- hypo-below, below;
- hyper-above, above;
- meta-after, behind;
- meso-in the middle;
- pro-before;
- dia-in the middle, through, through, divide;
- dys-break, break;
- peri-round;
- para-close, close, deviation from the norm;
- syn-together;
- anti-counter;
- ana-up;
- kata-down;
- a, an - refuse;
- eu-well, right.

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