ADJECTIVES OF THE III. DECLENSION

1. Derive adjectives from nouns using endings -alis, e or -aris, e; follow the example:

EX: sanguis + arteria =   **sanguis arterialis**

pars + clavicula =   _____

cartilago (pl.) + articulus =   _____

tela + musculus =   _____

status + febris =   _____

nucleus (pl.) + vestibulum =   _____

nervus + ulna =   _____

tonsilla + lingua =   _____

2. Agree the noun with the adjective of the 3rd declension:

canalis + (centralis, e)   *tuber + (frontalis, e)*

capsula + (articularis, e)   *columna + (vertebralis, e)*

intestinum + (tenuis, e)   *appendix + (vermiformis, e)*

arteria + (recurrens, entis)   *liquor + (cerebrospinalis, e)*

ramus + (communicans, antis)   *organum + (vestibulocochlearis, e)*

os + (temporalis, e)   *ulcus + (mollis, e)*

3. Join noun first with adjective of the Ist and IInd declension and then with the adjective of the IIIrd declension, observe the differences:

ischiadicus, a, um	**tuber**	parietalis,e
longus, a, um	**caput**	brevis, e
lentus, a, um	**sepsis**	puerperalis, e
induratus, a, um	**hepar**	mobilis, e
crassus, a, um	**intestinum**	tenuis, e
cysticus, a, um	**ren**	migrans, tis
complicatus, a, um	**fractura**	simplex, cis
acutus, a, um	**urocystitis**	catarrhalis, e
longus, a, um	**musculus**	biceps, bicipitis
travsversus, a, um	**colon**	ascendens, tis
medius, a, um	**pars**	cranialis, e

4. Derive adjectives from nouns and transform phrases using given nouns, is it always possible to use the same suffix? Follow the example:

EX: os (pl.) + nasus =   **ossa nasalia**   **+ fractura > fractura ossium nasalium**

vertebra (pl.) + cervix =   _____+ fractura >_____

substantia + cortex =   _____+ contusio > _____

encephalitis + epidemia =   _____ + therapia > _____

mamma (pl.) + femina =   _____ + amputatio > _____

ligamentum (pl.) + metacarpus_____+ ruptura >_____

tunica + mucus =   _____+ insufficientia _____

5. Change the number:

Vasa afferentia -   _____   _____

Fractura costae simplex –   _____   _____

Perforatio coli descendentis - _____   _____

Sine renibus migrantibus –   _____   _____

Propter ulcera perforantia -   _____   _____

Extractio dentis molaris –   _____   _____

Cum dolore acri –   _____   _____

Stomatitis ulcerosa –   _____   _____

6. Add correct adjective and find the opposite:

Arteria **(dorsalis)**   Pars **(cranialis)**

Extremitates **(proximalis)**   Fractura **(complicatus)**

Trauma **(gravis)**   Operatio **(facilis)**

Combustio **(superficialis)**   Os **(longum)**

Intestinum **(tenuis)**   Ulcus **(durus)**

nasus **(externus)**   Partes **(afferens)**

aorta **(ascendens)**   Angulus **(medialis)** oculi

7. Connect different nouns with the same adjective:

pars, ostium, regiones, ramus, aorta   **+ abdominalis, e**

caput, rete, cavitas, capsula, systema, facies, musculus   **+ articularis, e**

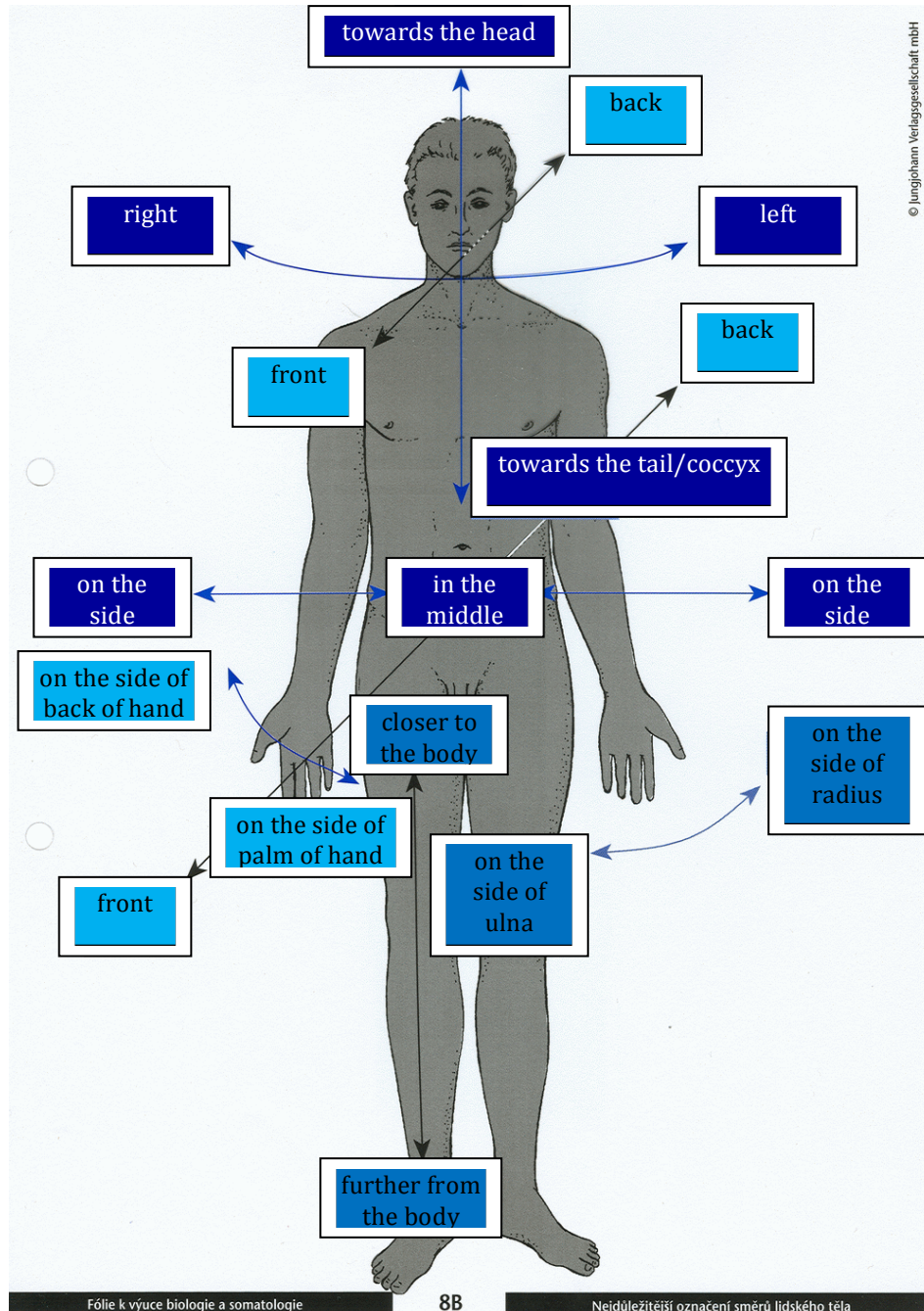segmentum, nucleus, pars, substantia, bronchus   **+ basalis, e**

segmenta, canalis, venae, foramina, nuclei   **+ sacralis, e**

ganglia, septum, vertebrae, regio, plexus   **+ cervicalis, e**

8. Use adjectives of the IIIrd declension to give proper names to the directions in the human body:

towards the head

back

right

left

back

front

towards the tail/coccyx

on the side

in the middle

on the side

on the side of back of hand

closer to the body

on the side of radius

on the side of palm of hand

on the side of ulna

front

further from the body

Fólie k výuce biologie a somatologie   8B   Nejdůležitější označení směrů lidského těla

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9. Are the following statements false or true?[1]

	YES +	NO -
In anatomical position the palmar surface is in *posterior* position.		
The sternum is *anterior* to the heart.		
The clavicles are *medialis* to the sternum.		
The elbow is *proximalis* to the wrist.		
The aorta is *ventralis* to the spinal column.		
The skin is *profundus* to the muscles.		
Blood drawn from a fingerstick is *peripheralis* blood.		

10. What would be the opposites of the following directional terms?

cranialis   dexter

tibialis   lateralis
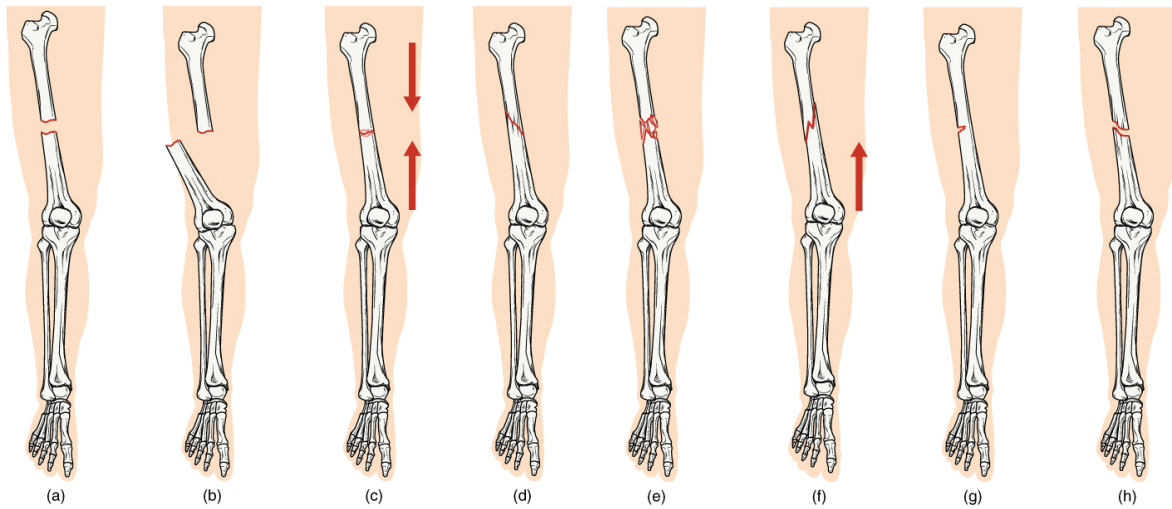
ventralis   profundus

internus   palmaris

ulnaris   medialis

11. Drill to form correct forms of adjectives:

musculus	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(biceps)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
musculus (teres)	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
arteria	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(communicans)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
foramen	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(occipitalis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
febris	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(intermittens)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
vena	nom. sg.	nom. pl.

[1] Exercises 12 and 13 are taken from: Takacsne-Toth, E.: Latin for pharmacy students, Deberecen 2012, p.10

(radialis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
pars	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(mollis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
ulcus	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(mollis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
trauma	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(recens)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
os	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(brevis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
fractura	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(simplex)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
vertebra	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(prominens)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
pars	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(aequalis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
dens	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(permanens)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
symptoma	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(similis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
ren	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(migrans)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
operatio	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(difficilis)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.
colon	nom. sg.	nom. pl.
(descendens)	gen. sg.	gen. pl.

12. Name the type of fracture on the image:

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)   (e)   (f)   (g)   (h)

a) _____   b) _____

c) _____   d) _____

e) _____   f) _____

g) _____   h) _____

2. Read authentic medical records, write the abbreviations they contain in full words:

a) Fr. costarum VI.-XII. l. sin. _____

b) Fr. malleoli lateralis l. dx. _____

c) Suspicio fracturae ossis scaphoidei l. dx._____

d) Fr. compressiva Th 12 _____

e) Fr. diaphyseos femoris l. sin pathologica_____

f) Fractura partis distalis radii l. dx. intraarticularis comminutiva _____

_____

g)Fractura digiti minimi manus l. sin cum dislocatione _____

_____

h)Status post fracturam costae II l. sin. in anamnesi_____

_____

i) Fr. capitis et colli radii. l. dx. _____

h)Fr. radii distalis l. utriusque_____

j) Susp. infractionis rami superioris[2] ossis pubis l. sin. s. d.[3]_____

_____

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[2] comparative = upper

[3] = sine dislocatione

k) Fractura processus transversi l. dx. vertebrae L2-L4_____

_____

l) Fr. spiralis diaphyseos tibiae l. sin. et diaphyseos fibulae l. sine dislocatione _____

_____

m) Fr. spiral. diaphyseos tibiae distalis, marginis posterioris[4] tibiae, diaphyseos fibulae

proximalis l. dx. inveterata[5]_____

_____

n) Fractura colli femoris l. sin. obliqua non[6] dislocata _____

_____

o) Fr. radii dist. l. dx. cum disloc. ad axim _____

_____

p) Fr. fibulae lat. dx. cum disloc. ad longitudinem_____

_____

q) Fractura ossis navicularis pedis l. sin. comminutiva dislocata luxans, fractura ossis

cuboidei l. sin. _____

r) St. p. OS[7] humeri l. sin. propter fracturam supracondylicam_____

_____

s) Fractura calcanei l. sin. comminutiva aperta cum defectu magno _____

_____

t) St. p. fixationem externam tibiae l.dx. propter fracturam apertam _____

_____

u) Fractura diaphyseos radii et ulnae l. dx. dislocata aperta, st. p. osteosynthesim

secundum ESIN[8] typicam _____

_____

z) Fractura articulationis talocruralis l. sin. cum dislocatione, comminutiva cum fractura

malleoli medii AO 44-C3.3[9] _____

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[4] comparative = back, posterior

[5] inveteratus, a, um = happened in the significantly earlier period, than presented to the physician

[6] *Grammatically not correct, but frequent non dislocatus, a, um = sine dislocatione

[7] OS abbreviation for osteosynthesis (the surgical fixation of a bone by any internal mechanical means)

[8] secundum (=preposition with acc. following *what*) ESIN = elastic stable intramedullary nailing, http://www.synthes.com/MediaBin/International%20DATA/036.000.207.pdf

[9] AO and numbers following refers to the classification that is spreading the most currently, check:
https://www2.aofoundation.org/wps/portal/!ut/p/c0/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3hng7BARydDRwN39yBTAyMvLwOLUA93I4MQE_2CbEdFAF3RnT4!/?contentUrl=%2Fsrg%2Fpopup%2Ffurther_reading%2FPFxM2%2F15_Fx_Class.jsp&popupStyle=diagnosis&soloState=true&bone=Tibia&segment=Malleoli&BackMode=true