

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund
in the discipline "Latin"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. Interim certification form: test (I semester), test (II semester)

2. Type of intermediate certification: In the first semester, the “credit” is given in the last lesson based on the amount of points (from 60 to 100) received by the student in the semester in accordance with the checklist. Points are awarded for work in practical classes, completion of tests, test tasks and knowledge of Latin aphorisms.

In the second semester, the “credit” is awarded at the last lesson based on the total points (from 60 to 100) received by the student in the semester in accordance with the checklist. Points are awarded for work in practical classes, completion of tests, test assignments and knowledge of the student anthem “Gaudeamus” in Latin.

3. List of competencies formed by the discipline or in the formation of which the discipline participates:

Code competencies	Content of competencies (results of mastering OOP)	Contents of the elements of competencies in the implementation of which the discipline participates
OK - 5	Readiness To self-development, self-realization, self-education, use creative potential	Readiness To self-development, self-realization, self-education, use creative potential
OPK - 2	Willingness to communicate orally and in writing in Russian and foreign languages to solve professional problems	Readiness To communications V oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve problems of professional activity

4. Stages of formation of competencies in the process of development educational program

Competence	Disciplines	Semester
OK-5	Sociology, political science	1
	The history of homeland	12
	Latin language	12
	Culture of Russian speech	2
	History of medicine	2
	Philosophy	2, 3
	Bioethics	3
	Psychology and pedagogy	3
	Economy	9
OPK-2	Foreign language	12
	Culture of Russian speech	2

5. Stages of developing competencies in the process of mastering the discipline

Sections of the discipline	Codes formed competencies	
	OK - 5	OPK-2
Semester 1, 2		
Section 1 (Semester 1) Introduction	+	+
Section 2 (Semester 1) Phonetics. Orthoepy		+
Unit 3 (Semester 2) Grammar	+	+
Section 4 (Semester 1, 2) Word formation	+	+

Unit 5 (Semester 2) Verb. General recipe.	+	+
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6. Forms of assessment tools in accordance with the competencies being developed

Code competencies	Forms of assessment tools	
	Current certification	Interim certification
OK 5	Testing Interview	Interview
OPK 2	Testing Interview	Interview

7. Current control (TC - 1st semester, TC - 2nd semester)

Forms of control from discipline RPD	Approximate quantity (typical) tasks,
Tests (TC)	30 questions
Practical skills (TK) (worked on in oral and written surveys and tests)	5 skills
Oral interview (TC)	20 questions

1 semester

Test control

Examples of test tasks for current control with standard answers

1. The letter "c" is read as [ts] in terms

- : decoctum
- + : acidum
- : Cuprum
- + : acetum

2. The combination "ti" is read as [qi] in terms

- : mixtio
- : tinctura
- + : curatio
- + : auscultatio

3. The sound [f] is conveyed by the letter f or the letter combination ##f

- + : ph

4. The placement of stress depends on length or brevity

- + : penultimate syllable
- : last syllable
- : third syllable from the end of the word
- : fourth syllable from the end of the word

5. The gender of Latin nouns is determined by their ending

- + : in Nom.sing.
- : in Nom.pl.
- : according to the dictionary
- : in Gen. sing.
- : in Gen.pl.

6. Correspondence of terms to meanings L1

- : cavum
- L2: muscle
- L3: oculus
- L4: ligamentum

R1: cavity
R2: muscle
R3: eye
R4: copula
R5: sinus

7. In the term “hyoid bone” - os ... the adjective is used

- : hypoglossum
- : sublingual
+ : hyoideum

8. Correspondence of Russian names to Latin

ones L1: pterygoid L2: deep

L3: ileal L4:
cerebral

R1: pterygoideus R
2: profundus
R3: iliacus
R4: cerebialis R5:
superficialis

9. Sequence of words in the anatomical term “horizontal plate of the palatine bone”

1: lamina
2: horizontalis
3: ossis
4: palatini

10. Correspondence of Latin terms to Russian L

1: musculus adductor L2: musculus buccinator L3:
musculus abductor L4:musculus rotator L5: muscle
dilatator R1: adductor R2: muscle buccal R3:
abductor R muscle4: rotator muscle

Practical skills (written survey)

Typical test tasks for assessing practical skills in the 1st semester:

1. Translate the nouns in dictionary form:

Column, shoulder, lower jaw, limb, radius, shell, sternum, leg (tibia), nose, valve.

Sample answer:columna,ae f; mandibula,ae f; membrum,in; radius,im; concha,ae f; sternum,in;
crus,cruris n; nasus,im; valvula,ae f.

2. Translate adjectives in dictionary form:

Oblique, straight, alar, transverse, maxillary, wedge-shaped, rough, laryngeal, anterior,
long.

Sample answer:obliquus,a,um; rectus,a,um; alaris,e; transversus,a,um; maxillaris,e; sphenoidalis,e;
asper,a,um; laryngeus,a,um; anterior,ius; longus,a,um.

3. Agree in **Nom.sing.** and **Gen.sing.**(in nominative and genitive cases singular):

Inferior (notch, sinus, ligament)

Sample answer:

Nom.sing.incisura inferior – lower tenderloin

Gen.sing.incisurae inferioris - lower tenderloin

Nom.sing.sinus inferior - lower sinus **Gen.sing.**

sinus inferioris - lower sinus **Nom.sing.**

ligamentum inferius – inferior ligament

Gen.sing.ligamenti inferioris - lower ligament

4.Translate anatomical terms from Russian into Latin:Anterior fossa of the skull, superior vertebral notch, zygomatic process of the frontal bone, latissimus dorsi, ligament of the spinal column, articular surface of the head of the rib, groove of the petrous sinus, lower arch of the tooth, greater occipital nerve, lesser palatine foramen.

Sample answer:fossa crania anterior, incisura vertebralis superior, processus zygomaticus ossis frontalis, musculus latissimus dorsi, ligamentum columnae vertebralis, facies articularis capitis costae, sulcus sinus petrosi, arcus dentis inferior, nervus occipitalis maior, foramen palatinum minus.

5. Translate terms from Latin into Russian:

- tuberculum minus
- hernia lineae albae
- morbus infectiosus
- ulcus gastric
- musculus – flexor digitorum

Sample answer:

- lesser tubercle
- hernia of the white line
- infectious disease
- stomach ulcer
- muscle – flexor of the fingers

The tests of the 1st semester test the knowledge of elements of Latin grammar necessary for understanding and formation of anatomical terms, skills and abilities of translation without a dictionary from Latin into Russian and from Russian into Latin anatomical terms of various word-formation structures.

Test questions for the topics of the 1st semester (oral survey):

1. How many declensions are there in Latin? How is the declension of Latin nouns determined?
2. What are the features of the I, II, III, IV and V declensions of nouns?
3. How to determine the gender of a noun in Latin?
4. What is a dictionary form? How is the dictionary form of Latin nouns written?

5. How many groups are Latin adjectives divided into?
6. What dictionary form do the adjectives of the first group have, how do they decline?
7. What dictionary form do the adjectives of the second group have, how do they decline?
8. How are adjectives formed and declined in the comparative degree?
9. How are superlative adjectives formed and declined?
10. What are the features of the declension of neuter words?

Sample answers:

1. Latin has five declensions. The declension of Latin nouns is determined by the ending in Gen.sing. (in the genitive case singular).

2. - a sign of the 1st declension is the ending -ae in Gen.sing.

- a sign of the 2nd declension is the ending -i in Gen.sing.

- a sign of the 3rd declension is the ending -is in Gen.sing.

- a sign of the 4th declension is the ending -us in Gen.sing.

- a sign of the 5th declension is the ending -ei in Gen.sing.

3. The gender of Latin nouns is determined by the ending in Nom.sing. (in the nominative singular case).

4. Dictionary form is the form of writing a word in a dictionary.

Dictionary form of the Latin noun, those. the form of its entry in the dictionary, includes three components:

1. Form of the nominative singular (Nom.sing.)

2. Ending genitive singular (Gen.sing.)

3. Letter designation of gender (m, f, n)

For example: costa,ae f - edge

5. Latin adjectives are divided into two groups.

6. The dictionary form of adjectives of the 1st group consists of 3 parts:

1. m - completely

2. ending f

3. ending n

For example: transversus,a,um

liber,era,erum

dexter,tra,trum

Declined: m, n - 2 declens each. (in Gen.sing.-i)

f - 1 fold. (in Gen.sing.-ae)

7. The dictionary form of adjectives of the 2nd group consists of 2 parts:

1. m,f - completely

2. ending n

For example: frontalis,e

vertebralis,e

Declined: m, f, n - 3 syllables each. vowel type (in Gen.sing.-is)

8. Adjectives in the comparative degree are formed by adding suffixes -ior - for masculine and feminine to the base of the positive degree,

-ius - for the neuter gender.

Adjectives are declined in the comparative degree according to the 3rd declension consonantal type and end in Gen.sing. to -ioris.

9. Superlative adjectives are formed by adding a positive suffix to the stem -issim and endings -us, -a, -um. Declined: m,n - 2 syllables each. (in Gen.sing.-i)

f - 1 fold. (in Gen.sing.-ae)

10. Neuter words in Latin in the form Nom.pl. (nominative plural) end in -a.

For example: foramina-openings, ligamenta-ligaments, cornua-horns.

2nd semester

Test control

Examples of test tasks for current control with standard answers

1. The meaning of the term element splen-

- : liver

- : kidney

+ : spleen

- : entrails

2. Term meaning "spinal cell"

+ : myelocytus

- : chondrocytus

- : hepatocytus

- : osteomyelocytus

3. A joint in clinical terminology is designated by the term element ###

+ : arthr-

4. Correspondence between the Greek term element and its meaning L1:

stomat-

L2:odont-

L3: gloss-

L4: somat-

R1: oral cavity R2:

tooth

R3: language

R4: body

R5: gums

5. Sequence of term elements in the term "science of diseases of the ear, nose, throat" 1: oto-

2: rhino-

3: laryngo-

4: -logia

6. Correspondence between a term and its meaning L1:

myocarditis

L2: endocarditis

L3: pericarditis L4

: pancarditis

R1: inflammation of the heart muscle R2:

inflammation of the inner layer of the heart R3:

inflammation of the pericardial sac R4:

inflammation of all layers of the heart R5:

inflammation of the outer wall of the heart

7. Antimicrobial sulfonamides include a drug

+ : Urosulfanum

- : Ditrazinum

- : Benzonalum

- : Thiaminum

8. Female sex hormone preparations include the drug

+ : Synoestrolum

- : Thyreoidinum

- : Testosteronum

- : Hydrocortisonum

9. Sequence of words in the prescription line

Take: Alcohol solution of iodine

1: Recipe:

2: Solutionis

3: Iodi

4: spirituosae

10. Antipyretics are drugs

+ : antipyretic

- : blood pressure lowering

- : anti-putrefactive, disinfecting

- : calming

Practical skills (written survey)

Typical test tasks for assessing practical skills in the 2nd semester:

1. Translate clinical terms into Russian: arthritis

myoma

laparotomy

anemia

lipolysis

diplegia

xerophthalmia

Sample answer:

arthritis - inflammation of the joints myoma -
tumor of muscle tissue laparotomia -
dissection of the abdominal cavity anemia -
anemia
lipolysis - fat breakdown diplegia -
paralysis of two limbs
xerophthalmia - dry eye

2. Translate clinical terms into Latin in dictionary form: Inflammation of
the meninges
plastic surgery of the larynx
developmental disorder
kidney stones enlarged
spleen
fever (overheating) pneumonia

glandular epithelial tumor

Sample answer:

Inflammation of the meninges - meningitis plastic
surgery on the larynx - laryngoplastica
developmental disorder - dysplasia
kidney stone disease - nephrolithiasis,
enlarged spleen - splenomegalia
elevated temperature (overheating) - hyperthermia -
pneumonia
tumor of the glandular epithelium - adenoma

**3. Translate the names of medicines into Latin; select frequency
segments; explain the meaning:**

diazepam
ethylmorphine
gentamicin
phenobarbital
theophylline

Sample answer:

Diazepam – Diazepamum, di -2, zep – nitrogen gr.
Ethylmorphine - Aethylmorphinum, aeth - gr. ethyl, yl-hydrocarbon radical,
morph-hypnotics with narcotic effect
Gentamycin- Gentamycinum, mycin – antibiotics of radiant fungi
Phenobarbital- Phenobarbitalum, phen- gr. phenyl, barb-barbituric acid
derivatives, hypnotics
Theophylline- Theophyllum, the-tea, plyll-leaf

4. Translate prescription terms into Latin: Sinestrol oil
solution

Valerian dry extract film-coated tablets Ophthalmic
suspension
Infusion of sage leaves

Ichthyol ointment
Castor oil emulsion Rectal
suppositories
Liquid aloe extract
Anti-asthmatic collection
Complex liniment of chloroform

Sample answer:

Sinestrol oil solution – solutio Synoestrolis oleosa
Valerian extract tablets, film-coated – tabulettae extracti Valerianae
obductae
Eye suspension – suspensio ophthalmica
Infusion of
sage leaves – infusum foliorum Salviae
Ichthyol
ointment – unguentum Ichthyoli
Castor oil emulsion – emulsum olei Ricini
Rectal
suppositories – suppositoria rectalia
Liquid aloe extract - Extractum Aloes fluidum
Antiasthmatic collection - species antiasthmaticae
Complex liniment of chloroform - linimentum Chloroformii compositum

5. Translate recipes into Latin in full and abbreviated form:

1. Take: Lily of the valley tincture
Valerian tinctures 10 ml
Liquid
hawthorn extract 5 ml
Menthol 0.05

Mix. Issue. Designate: **Sample
answer:**

Recipe: Tincturae Convallariae
Tincturae Valerianae ana 10 ml
Extracti Crataegi fluidi 5 ml
Mentholi 0.05
Misceatur. Detur. Signetur.

Rp.: Tinct. Convallariae
Tinct. Valerianae aa 10 ml
Extr. Crataegi fluid. 5 ml
Mentholi 0.05
M.D.S.

2. Take: Folic acid 0.0008
Ascorbic acid 0.1
Give these doses in the amount of 30 tablets.
Designate:

Sample answer:

Recipe: Acidi folici 0.0008
Acidi ascorbinici 0.1
Da tales doses numero 30 in tabuletti
Signa:

Rp.: Ac. fol. 0.0008
Ac. ascorb. 0.1
D. td N 30 in tab.
S.:

During the 2nd test the following are checked:

- knowledge of the elements of Latin grammar necessary for understanding and education clinical and pharmaceutical terms;

- skills and abilities of translation without a dictionary from Latin into Russian and from language Russian into Latin clinical and pharmaceutical terms of different word-formation structures; proficiency in writing clinical and pharmaceutical terms and recipes;

- skills: determine the general meaning of clinical terms in accordance with productive models; correctly format the Latin part of the recipe; form names in Latin for chemical compounds (acids, oxides, salts) and translate them from Latin into Russian and from Russian into Latin; identify frequency segments within the names of medicines that carry certain information about the medicine.

Test questions for the oral survey on topics of the 2nd semester:

1. Content of the concept "clinical terminology".

Sample answer:

Clinical terminology- an extensive complex of terminology systems for a number of medical biological disciplines, combining terms that are used:

- 1) in the names of various pathological conditions;
- 2) in naming the symptoms of diseases and their manifestations;
- 3) in the treatment, diagnosis and prevention of various diseases.

2. Content of the concept "term element"

Sample answer:

Term element any word-forming element is called (prefix, root, suffix), which has a constant meaning and forms terms of the same semantic series.

3. Starting and ending term elements

Sample answer:

There are initial and final term elements. Initial TEs are components of the term, final TEs are term elements that are placed at the end of the term. Initial term elements are designated: **dys-** The final term elements are designated: **-itis**

When forming a one-word clinical term, suffixes and prefixes are attached to the root without a connecting vowel:

For example: dystrophia - tissue nutritional disorder;

gastritis - inflammation (of the mucous membrane) of the stomach

Root term elements are connected to each other using a connecting vowel- **O-**:

For example: erythrocytus (red blood cell)

gastrotomia (stomach dissection)

However, if the final TE begins with a vowel - connecting-**O**-not written: For example: gastrectomia (complete removal of the stomach).

4. The meaning of derived words with the suffix -ōsis.

Sample answer:

The suffix -osis, is f - in clinical terminology denotes a pathological process, a painful condition accompanied by qualitative or quantitative changes. For example: 1) arthrosis – a pathological process in the joint, accompanied by qualitative changes; 2) leucocytosis – increased content of leukocytes in the blood.

5. Formation of names of inflammations.

Sample answer:

In clinical terminology, the names of inflammatory diseases are formed using the suffix -itis. For example: gastritis - inflammation of the gastric mucosa, arthritis - inflammation of the joint. However, there are inflammatory diseases whose names are formed without the suffix -itis. For example: pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs, paronychia - purulent inflammation of the periungual tissues. The names of such diseases must be remembered.

6. Formation of names of tumors.

Sample answer:

The names of tumors are formed using the suffix -oma. Basically a suffix -oma is characteristic of benign tumors – myoma – a tumor of muscle tissue, lipoma – a tumor of adipose tissue, adenoma – a tumor of the glandular epithelium. The suffix -oma is also found in the names of malignant tumors – melanoma, sarcoma. To designate a cancerous tumor, the term element is used - carcinoma, adenocarcinoma. For example: adenocarcinoma is a malignant tumor of the glandular epithelium.

7. Content of the concept “pharmaceutical terminology”.

Sample answer:

Pharmaceutical terminology is a complex consisting of aggregates terms of a number of special disciplines, united under the general name “pharmacy” (Greek - pharmakeia - creation and use of medicines), which study the research, production and use of medicines of plant, animal, mineral and synthetic origin.

8. Frequency segments in the names of medicines.

Sample answer:

Frequency segments – these are parts of words (pharmaceutical term elements) repeated in trivial names of medicines and reflecting a wide variety of information: the origin of the substance, its isolation from natural products, the route of synthesis, partially the chemical composition, therapeutic (medicinal) effect, belonging to a particular pharmacological or chemical group, indications of an anatomical or physiological nature, etc. d.

9. International nonproprietary name – INN.

Sample answer:

INN (*INN*) is a single and generally accepted name of the active substance (active substance) in the composition of the drug.

10. Recipe structure.

Sample answer:

The recipe consists of 9 parts:

1. **Inscriptio**-inscription. (Stamp of the medical institution and code.)
2. **Datum**- date of prescription.
3. **Nomen aegroti**- last name and initials of the patient.
4. **Aetas aegroti**- age of the patient (total number of years).
5. **Nomen medici**- surname and initials of the doctor.
6. **Designatio materialiarum**- real designation. This part of the recipe is always starts with a verb **Recipe**: (Take:). And after the verb in Latin they write the names of medicines and their quantities.

For example:

Recipe: Tincturae Valerianae 50 ml.

7. **Subscriptio**- signature (under what is written). This part of the recipe is in Latin the language may indicate: 1) what actions need to be performed with the medicines; 2) in what doses to give; 3) in what packaging.
8. **Signatura**- designation. This part of the recipe always begins with a verb **Signa**: (Denote:) or **Signature**: (Designate or let it be designated). And after the verb in Russian, only with generally accepted abbreviations, the patient is given instructions on the method of using the medicine.
9. **Nomen et sigillum personale medici**- signature and personal seal of the doctor.

2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at the stages of their formation, description of assessment scales

Criteria	Levels of competency development		
	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>High</i>
	Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill	Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill

3. Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies	Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies	Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies	Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies
failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence confirmation availability formation competencies testifies about negative development results academic discipline	student demonstrates independence V application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks V complete compliance With example, data By teacher, solution was shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level.	student demonstrates independent application knowledge, skills And skills at decision tasks, tasks similar samples, What confirms Availability formed competencies on more high level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill	student demonstrates ability To full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard tasks in within disciplines With using knowledge, skills And skills, received as V development progress given disciplines and adjacent disciplines should count competence formed at a high level.

4. Criteria for evaluating forms of control: Interview, oral topics:

Mark	Description
Great	The mark "EXCELLENT" is given to an answer that shows a solid knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied and is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; mastery of terminology; the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; fluency in monologue speech, logic and consistency of response.
Fine	The mark "GOOD" evaluates an answer that reveals a solid knowledge of the basic processes of the subject area being studied, and is distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; mastery of terminology; the ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; fluency in monologue speech, logic and consistency of response. However

	One or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed.
satisfactorily	The mark "SATISFACTORY" evaluates an answer that mainly indicates knowledge of the processes of the subject area being studied, characterized by insufficient depth and completeness of the topic; knowledge of the basic issues of theory; poorly developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes, insufficient ability to give reasoned answers and give examples; insufficient fluency in monologue speech, logic and consistency of response. There may be several errors in the content of the answer.
unsatisfactory	The mark "UNSATISFACTORY" evaluates an answer that reveals ignorance of the processes of the subject area being studied, characterized by a shallow disclosure of the topic; ignorance of the basic issues of theory, unformed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes; inability to give reasoned answers, poor command of monologue speech, lack of logic and consistency. Serious errors in the content of the answer are allowed.

5. Test control grading scale:

percentage of correct answers	Marks
91-100	Great
81-90	Fine
71-80	satisfactorily
Less than 71	unsatisfactory

6. Skills:

Mark	Description
Great	student has systemic theoretical knowledge, independently demonstrates the implementation of practical skills without errors
Fine	student has theoretical knowledge, independently demonstrates the performance of practical skills, allowing for some inaccuracies (minor errors), which he independently detects and quickly corrects
satisfactorily	student has satisfactory theoretical knowledge, demonstrates the implementation of practical skills, making some mistakes that can be corrected when corrected by the teacher
unsatisfactory	student Not has sufficient level theoretical knowledge and/or cannot independently demonstrate practical skills or performs them making gross mistakes

7. Assessment criteria for testing

Mark in the record book	Description
passed	Mark "PASSED" is assessed answer,

	<p>revealing a solid knowledge of the fundamentals of the subject area being studied, distinguished by the depth and completeness of the topic; mastery of terminology; draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; fluency in monologue speech, logic and consistency of response. However, one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed.</p>
not accepted	<p>Mark "NOT PASSED" is assessed answer, revealing ignorance of the basics of the subject area being studied, characterized by a shallow presentation of the topic; ignorance of the basic questions of theory, inability to give reasoned answers, poor command of monologue speech, lack of logic and consistency. Serious errors in the content of the answer are allowed.</p>