**COURSE SYLLABUS**

**Medical Terminology**

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| Title of subject holder Y***llka STRAMARKO Prof.Dr.***The teacher of the subject ***Glodiana SINANAJ Dr. In Nursing Sciences***  |
| Load: | ECTS | Lessons in the auditorium | Individual study | Total |
| Lecture | Seminar | Lab | Practice | Clinical project |
|  4 | 30 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 134 |
| **Subject typology** | Discipline of the characteristic formation of the program |
| **Academic year/Semester when the course takes place** | Year I, Semester I (Fall 2022) |
| **Subject type** | Obligatory |
| **Study program** | Bachelor in General Nursing |
| **Subject code** | INF 110 |
| **E-mail address of the subject holder / lecturer** | yllka.stramarko@univlora.edu.alglodiana.sinanaj@univlora.edu.al, glodisinanaj78@hotmail.com |

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| **SUMMARY AND LEARNING OUTCOMES** |
| **Summary** | Medical terminology is a subject in which students gain knowledge of the most commonly used Latin and Greek terms, word formation in these languages, morphology, prescription formation as well as their clinical use. To understand and use expressions of everyday life as well as to be able to translate medical science materials. This module also includes seminars which aim to discuss and check the knowledge that students receive during lectures. |
| **Course objectives** | At the end of this course, students will have knowledge in the direction of* Knowledge of medical terminology, Latin and Greek.
* Getting to know the parts of the lecture in Latin.
* Word recognition of anatomical and health vocabulary.
* Getting to know the medical prescription and its importance.
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| **Learning outcomes** | At the end of the course students will be able to:* To understand and use expressions of everyday life.
* Be able to translate medical science materials
* To understand and use the dictionary of medical terminology in Latin.
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| **BASIC CONCEPTS**1. Anatomical positions, planes and directions.2. Morphology. Name, Case. Conjugation of the name.3. Verb (choice, manner, form). Latin verb choice.4. Prefixes and suffixes in the Latin language.5. Medical terminology, compound words.6. Organs and Systems.7. Recipe content, model of a compound recipe. |

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| **WEEK** | **Theoretical topics: lectures** | **Form of teaching** |
| **1** | **Topic I** - Latin and Medicine. Phonetics (Latin Alphabet).Classification of sounds.*Scientific medical terminology in its formation is always synchronized with the development of medicine itself*. *Pg. 19- 24***Topic II** - Pronunciation of vowels, diphthongs, consonants.*The sounds of the Latin language, as in any language, are divided into two large groups: vowels and consonants. When two vowels come together and are pronounced as one sound, then we have a diphthong. The word is divided into as many parts as there are vowels or diphthongs. They are found in words of Greek and non-Greek origin.Pg. 24 - 30**Sem 1: Latin alphabet. Pronunciation of letters. Classification of sounds.**Correct spelling and pronunciation of words with vowels and consonants.**Correct reading and pronunciation of words with diphthongs.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **2** | **Topic III –** Sound combinations with the consonant H. Double consonants.*Most of the consonants are written and pronounced as in the Albanian language regardless of the place they occupy in the word. Pg. 30 – 34***Topic IV -** Anatomical positions, plans and directions. Medical terminology.*Acquiring anatomical positions, plans and directions. Pg.35- 44**Sem 2:* *Correct pronunciation and writing of double consonants.**Acquisition of medical terminology.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **3** | **Topic V -** Dividing words into syllables. Emphasis rules.*The word is divided into as many parts as there are vowels or diphthongs. These parts are called syllables. Pg. 44-49***Topic VI -** Morphology. Name, Rasat. Conjugation of the noun.*In the Latin language, nouns are an invariable part of the discourse.**Nouns of the first declension are mostly feminine, with the exception of those that, according to their natural gender, are masculine.Pg. 50 -60**Sem 3: Dividing words into syllables. The rules of stressing Latin words.**Exercises for dividing words into syllables and stress placement.**Conjugation of nouns according to the first declension.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **4** | **Topic VII –** The verb, Latin verb choices. Defining the subject of the present tense.*The choice of the verb (Conjugatio) is the change that the verb undergoes in subject, number, tense, mood and form. The choices are distinguished between them by the ending of the present tense. Pg. 61 – 65***Theme VIII -** The second inflection. Medical terminology (compound words).*Nouns and adjectives of the second declension in the singular gender case appear with the ending -i. Pg. 66 – 78**Sem 4: Verb choice. Defining the subject of the present tense. Declension of nouns according to the second declension.* | Lecture Lecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **5** | **Topic IX –** Adjective (nomen adiectivum). Adjectives of the first and second declension. Conjugation of adjectives from the first category.*Adjectives of the first and second declension form the first category of adjectives of the Latin language.Pg. 79- 85***Topic X -** Recipe and its construction, content of the recipe. *The prescription is the formulation that the doctor made in writing, addressed to the pharmacist for the preparation and giving of the drug that the patient needs. Pg.86-94**Sem 5:* Exercises for first and second declension adjectives.*Exercises with recipes. Simple and compound recipes.* | LectureLectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **6** | **Topic XI -** The personal endings of the verb in the past tense. The present tense of the indicative form of the past tense. Greco-Latin Medical Terms. Latin-Greek synonyms. Terminal elements for compound terms.*To choose a verb in the present tense of the deft tense, in the past tense we add the personal endings of the past tense to its subject.Pg. 95 – 101***Theme XII** – The third inflection. Determining the subjects of nouns of the third declension. The first type of the third declension (consonant character).*The third declension includes nouns of the three genders that in the singular case appear with the ending -is. This type includes imparisyllabic nouns of all three genders, which, in the singular nominative case, appear with a consonant before the ending -s.Pg. 102 - 106**Sem 6:* *The present tense of the indicative form of the past tense. Latin-Greek synonyms. Determining the subjects of nouns of the third declension.* | LectureLecture *Seminar 1 hour* |
| **7** | **Topic XIII -** Second type of third inflection (mixed type). Case endings of the second type of the third conjugation. Third type of third conjugation (type with vowels).*Nouns of this type (inflection) in the gender plural take the ending - ium (instead of - um), while in all other cases it is inflected like nouns of the first type of the third declension. According to the vowel type of the third declension, a group of nouns of the neuter gender are inflected, which in the nominative case of the singular number end with - e, - al, - ar.Pg. 107 – 114***Topic XIV** - Masculine nouns of the third declension. Feminine nouns of the third declension.*Masculine nouns of the third declension have the following endings in the nominative case of the singular number: - o, - or, - os, - er, - es, - ex, (imparisyllabic); while in the singular gender case, they appear with the ending -is, their subject in most cases changes. Feminine nouns in the nominative case, singular appear with the following endings: - as, - aus, - us, - do, - go, - io, - es, - is s -, - x. Pg. 115 – 128**Sem 7:* *Examples of case endings of the second type of the third conjugation. Third type of third conjugation (type with vowels).**Examples of masculine nouns of the third declension. Feminine nouns of the third declension.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **8** | **Topic XV** - Nouns of the neuter gender of the third declension. Prefixes. Latin-Greek synonyms.*Nouns of the neuter gender of the third declension, in the singular nominative case appear with the following endings: -en, - us, - ur, - r, - al, - ar, - l, -c, - ut, - ir. To form words, prefixes are most often used, which can contain one or more syllables (usually prepositions or adverbs). Pg.129 - 145***Topic XVI** - Prepositions and basic prefixes of the Latin language.*Prepositions are an invariable part; in different languages prepositions with the same meaning often require different cases. Pg. 146-150**Sem 8: Shembuj për* *emrat e gjinisë asnjëanëse të lakimit të tretë. Cilat janë parafjalët dhe parashtesat themelore të gjulës latine.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour*  |
| **9** | **Topic XVII** - Adjectives of the third declension. Synonymous adjectives used in anatomical terminology.*Adjectives of the third declension, on the basis of the endings of the nominative case of the singular number, are divided into three groups.Pg.151 – 159***Topic XVIII** - Adapting the adjective to the name.*Pg.160 – 162**The adjective in the Latin language, as well as in the Albanian language, adapts to the noun with which it is related in case, number and gender.**Sem 9: Examples of adjectives of the third conjugation. How does the adjective fit with the name?* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **10** | **Topic XIX** – Participle of the present active time (Participium praesentis activi).Present participles used in medical terminology. Latin-Greek synonyms. The participle of the present tense (verb adjective of the present tense) is formed by adding the suffix:ns and ens to the subject of the present tense of the verb.*Pg.163 – 169***Topic XX** – Modus conjunctivus. *The Latin language also has the conjunctive mode (modus coniunctivus) with which a wish, prayer, opportunity, command is expressed (instead of the imperative).Pg.170 - 176**Sem 10:* *Define the present participles. Choose the verbs in the present indicative and subjunctive in both forms.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **11** | **Topic XXI** – The fourth declension (Declinatio quarta). *The fourth conjugation includes masculine, feminine and neuter nouns that in the singular gender appear with the ending - us.* *Pg. 177 – 185***Topic XXII** - The fifth declination (Declinatio quinta).*The fifth conjugation includes nouns of the feminine gender, which, in the gender case of the singular number, appear with the final ending - ei.Pg.* *186 – 191* *Sem 11: Fourth and fifth declension - declension of nouns.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **12** | **Topic XXIII** - Degrees of comparison of adjectives. (Gradus comparisonis).*In the Latin language, as well as in the Albanian language, adjectives can be used in three degrees of comparison.Pg. 192 – 195***Topic XXIV** - Formation of the upper degree (Gradus Superlativus). Some peculiarities in the formation of degrees of adjectives.*The upper degree (Gradus Superlativus) is formed from the singular gender case of the adjective (affirmative degree), adding to the remaining part the suffixesatissimus, issima, issimum.Pg*.*195 – 203**Sem 12: How the degrees of comparison of adjectives are determined.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **13** | **Topic XXV** -Numerals (Numeralia).*Pg.204 - 209***Topic XXVI** – Adverbs. Adverb degrees. Medical terminology. Personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, indefinite, correlative pronouns.*The adverb is an invariable part of the discourse, which determines, mainly, the meaning of the verb from the point of view of place, time, manner, quantity and less often, the meaning of the adjective and the adverb itself. Pg.210-227**Sem 13: Express and write the numerators of the 4 groups.**Exercises for adverbs and their degrees.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **14** | **Topic XXVII** – Pronouns.*Pg.227-238***Topic XXVIII** - Organs and systems. Respiratory system. Cardiovascular system. Nervous system.*All organs and systems are interconnected and their functions can be fully performed only depending on the work of other organs and systems, all of them are necessary for the creation and existence of any organism.Pg.239-246**Sem 14:* *Systems functions and related terminology.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |
| **15** | **Topic XXIX** - Urinary system. Female reproductive system. Male reproductive system. Endocrine system. *Pg. 247-254***Topic XXX** - Musculoskeletal system. Digestive system. The lymphatic system. Medical terminology. The most common recipe abbreviations.The main forms of drugs. Pg*. 255-262**Sem 15: Systems functions and related terminology.* | LectureLecture*Seminar 1 hour* |

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| **FORM OF KNOWLEDGE CONTROL** |
| **ATTENDANCE:** | Active participation in class is required. Lecture hours are compulsory at the rate of 75%. Seminar hours are 100% mandatory, in case of excused absences, the hour will be replaced in agreement with the lecturer. All students must appear in the seminar hours at the designated time. Absences up to 25% of the hours are allowed to be made up, if they are justified. Otherwise, the student loses the right to enter the exam. Absences are the student's personal responsibility, as are missed assignments or tests. |
| **Method of assessment** | *Assessment form* | *Evaluation time* | *Learning topics to be evaluated* | *Maximum points* | *Knowledge test form* | *Test content* |
| First Exam | Week 7/8 | 1-10 lectures | 30 points | Written exam | elaborative questions and quiz questions |
| Final exam | End of semester | 11 – 30 lectures | 60 points | Written exam | elaborative questions and quiz questions |
| Continuous evaluation\* | Week 14/15 | Seminar topics | 10 points | Oral assessment | Assessment of knowledge in the workshop |
| *\*Continuous evaluation* - It will be carried out during the seminar and will be continuous throughout the semester with individual evaluations, being asked orally about the acquisition of the knowledge acquired in the lesson. |
| The conversion of points to the final grade will be as follows: |
| 40-49 points | 50-59 points | 60-69 points | 70-79 points | 80-89 points | 90-100 points |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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| **LITERATURE** |
| 1. **Compulsory basic literature**
 | “Medical terminology and application of nursing documentation”, Yllka Stramarko, Glodiana Sinanaj, Rozeta Luci. 2022 (Faculty of Health -UV) ISBN: 978-9928-379-14-6 |
| 1. **Recommended reading**
 | * “Latin language", for the Faculty of Medicine, Nermin Basha (Faculty of Medicine - UT)
* Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin: For Students of Medicine and Pharmacy; A Guide to the Grammatical Construction and Translation of Physicians' Prescriptions, Including Extensive Vocabularies and an Appendix Upon Foreign Prescriptions (Classic Reprint) Paperback, 460 pages

Published February 13th 2019ISBN1333910312 (ISBN13: 9781333910310)* Pocket Medical Terminology, 2nd Edition

Author : Andrew Hutton. Date of Publication: 10/2020* Teaching Latin: Contexts, Theories, Practices. Published 07 Apr 2022

Edition 1st. ISBN 9781350161375. Publisher Bloomsbury Publishing |

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| **FINAL REMARKS FROM THE SUBJECT TEACHER** |
| **Provisions:** | Students are expected to develop values and an ethic that reflects their professional interests and behavior. These expectations are related to the appearance in the University premises, the responsibility during the teaching process, but not only, in their honesty and in matters of social justice. Students must respect individual differences, be cooperative, evaluate the abilities and qualities of themselves and others, evaluate the different forms of expression of thought and the choices of each one. In accordance with ethical rules, students must respect ethnic differences and help people with disabilities with integrative and supportive attitudes. |
| **Delays** | Tardies to lectures and seminars will not be tolerated. After the lecturer enters the auditorium, no student is allowed to enter. |
| **Professional behavior of the student** | Students are now considered adults and this requires from them a responsibility and self-awareness at a higher level regarding their behavior, the goals and interests for which they have chosen to attend the university. Bearing in mind that everywhere the university infrastructure and the ecology of the environment where knowledge is imparted is not perfect, we must establish some mandatory rules for everyone. This means, attention during the learning process, mobile phones switched off, no SMS, no use of other digital means for entertainment (MP3, etc.), no games, no toilet boxes on the teaching desks, appropriate clothing to respect lesson time, vocabulary (profanity is strictly prohibited) and acceptable communication inside and outside the classroom. For any deviation from these rules, there will be penalties, which are defined in the Regulations of the University and the Faculty of Public Health. |
| **Academic integrity and copyright** | Any test or written work must be completely individual and original.This means that students create original abstractions or analyzes on the basis of the concepts argued in the lecture and, if possible, always the source of the information received. Plagiarism (mixing), or theft of information in different ways will not be allowed. |

 **APPROVED**

 **Head of the Department**

 **Dr. Majlinda Zahaj**