

# **LATIN FOR PHARMACY STUDENTS**

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Debrecen, 2012

# Latin for Pharmacy Students

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Front cover designed by: Szabó-Boros Mónika

## Preface

You are holding a special Latin book written for the Pharmacy students of the University of Debrecen. It is indispensable both for doctors and pharmacists to know the *lingua Latina medicinalis* in their jobs, but as there are quite a lot of differences between the two professions, different sections of this language must be highlighted when teaching it. It was this aspect that I tried to concentrate on while compiling the material, paying special attention to the terms and expressions that are dominant in pharmaceutical practice.

This book is based on communicative language teaching methods aiming at the presentation of basic Latin grammar and vocabulary as well as its practice and production. However, due to the characteristic features of this specialist language, I did not focus on oral communication but mainly on the practice and correct production of this special vocabulary and grammar. The presentation based on realia is followed by less and less controlled practice making students able to freely produce the language of Pharmacy as well as read prescriptions and formulate preparations as prescribed.

As I concentrated on practical aspects, the book is not aimed at presenting the whole Latin grammar. Therefore I chose to only use the term 'stem' when presenting the declensions and adjective formation and I did not present the exceptions that are not so important for future pharmacists either.

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Szabó Attila pharmacist, who helped my work with plenty of useful information and specialist knowledge, and my husband, Dr. Takács Levente, who provided me with advice in compiling the grammatical parts and made it possible for me to write this book. Special thanks to Dr. Lampéné Dr. Zsíros Judit for her encouragement and help.

I hope the book will prove to be useful and will also be considered helpful in the course of Pharmacy students' later studies.

*Dr. Takácsné Tóth Emőke*

Debrecen, 25 August 2012

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	
<i>The Latin alphabet</i> .....	5
<i>Introduction in Pharmaceutical Terminology</i> .....	6
1. <i>ANATOMICAL PLANES AND DIRECTIONS</i> .....	9
<i>Grammatical gender in Latin</i> .....	11
2. <i>THE HUMAN BODY</i> .....	17
<i>Forms and Functions of the Possesive/ Genitive Case</i> .....	21
<i>Names of Chemical Compounds</i> .....	24
<i>Types of Prescriptions</i> .....	25
<i>Parts of Prescriptions</i> .....	29
3. <i>THE HUMAN SKELETON</i> .....	33
<i>Greek Numbers in Chemistry</i> .....	36
<i>Latin Numerals</i> .....	37
<i>The First and Second Declension</i> .....	40
4. <i>BODY REGIONS</i> .....	48
<i>Adjective Formation</i> .....	50
<i>Declension of Adjectives with Three Endings</i> .....	53
5. <i>JOINTS</i> .....	55
<i>Joint movements</i> .....	57
<i>Declension of Numbers</i> .....	58
<i>The Third Declension</i> .....	59
<i>Declension of Adjectives with One or Two Endings</i> .....	60
<i>APPENDIX</i> .....	68

## ***THE LATIN ALPHABET***

The Latin language used the Latin alphabet we still use today and it originally comprised the following 21 letters: ABC DEF GHI KLM NOP QRS TVX. The letters Y and Z, which got into Latin through words borrowed from Greek, became part of the alphabet only later. The Latin alphabet, which only used capital letters, did not include the letter U or J either; they only appeared later to distinguish the sounds [j] and [i], and [v] and [u].

Originally there were no diacritical marks in Latin. However, the dictionaries, lexicons and coursebooks used today show the length of vowels by using certain marks (e.g. ā ē ī ō ū for long vowels and ă ě ĭ ǒ ŭ for short ones) to enhance the correct pronunciation and accentuation of words especially when length bears difference in meaning as well. (e.g. ōs = bone, ōs = mouth)

The pronunciation of Latin letters

Letter	Pronunciation	Example
a	like Hungarian [á]	arteria, ligamentum
ae	like Hungarian [é], but pronounced separately in some cases	aeteroleum, aerophagia
c	[ts] before the letters <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> , and [k] in the rest of the cases	cilium, capillus, cutis, facies
ch	[k]	choleductus
e	[e] or like Hungarian [é]	tendo, vena
i	[i] or [i:], but [j] between two vowels or at the beginning of a word if followed by a vowel	pilus, ieiunum, maior
o	[o] or [o:]	os, hora
oe	like Hungarian [ó], but pronounced separately in some cases	oedema, dsypnoe
ph	[f]	pharmacologia
s	[s], which later developed into [z] in some of the words	nervus, causa, transversalis
th	[t]	apotheca
ti	[ti] in most of the cases (and always after s-, t-, x-), but [tsi] before vowels	cartilago, articulatio
u	[u] or [u:]	musculus, supercilium, lumen
y	originally like Hungarian [ü], which later developed into [i]	hypertonia, hypotermia

Read out the following words according to the Latin pronunciation used in Hungary:

*tabletta, comprimata, oleum, cortex, viginti, flos, formula, lac, stomachus, rhinitis, suppositorium, liquor, solutio, adiuvars, gramma, rhizoma, leukaemia, otitis, cysta, aqua, scatula, antacidum, melissa, chamomilla, caput, sulphur, Pharmacopoea Hungarica editio octava, Pharmacopoea Europeana editio septima, Formulae Normales (FoNo), medicamentum, invocatio, recipe, praescriptio seu ordinatio, subscriptio, signatura, adscriptio, receptum*

## INTRODUCTION INTO PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Extract from the classic translation of the Hippocratic oath:

*„I swear by Apollo the Physician and Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods, and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will fulfill according to my ability and judgment this oath and this covenant:...*



**Asclepius** (Latin *Aesculapius*) is the god of medicine and healing in ancient Greek religion. He was the son of Apollo and Coronis. His mother was killed for being unfaithful to Apollo, but the unborn child was rescued from her womb. Apollo took the infant to be raised by the wise old centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of healing. Asclepius became a great physician and surgeon. The goddess Athena gave Asclepius the gift of Medusa's blood. The blood from the veins on the left side of Medusa's head was for the bane of mankind, but Asclepius used the blood from the veins on the right side for saving mankind and for raising the dead. Asclepius' raising of the dead aroused the anger of Zeus. He struck Asclepius dead with one of his thunderbolts, fearing the spread of his miraculous art of healing. Asclepius represents the healing aspect of the medical arts; similar to his well-known daughters Hygieia (the personification of health and sanitation), and Panacea (the goddess of universal remedy).

The rod of Asclepius, a snake-entwined staff, remains a symbol of medicine today. The serpent and the staff appear to have been separate symbols that were combined. The significance of the serpent has been interpreted in many ways; sometimes the shedding of skin and renewal is emphasized as symbolizing rejuvenation, while other assessments center on the serpent as a symbol that unites and expresses the dual nature of the work of the physician, who deals with life and death, sickness and health. The ambiguity of the serpent as a symbol, and the contradictions it is thought to represent, reflect the ambiguity of the use of drugs, which can help or harm, as reflected in the meaning of the term *pharmakon*, which meant "drug", "medicine" and "poison" in ancient Greek. Products deriving from the bodies of snakes were known to have medicinal properties in ancient times, and in ancient Greece, snake venom appears to have been 'prescribed' in some cases as a form of therapy. The staff has also been variously interpreted. One view is that it, like the serpent, "conveyed notions of resurrection and healing", while another (not necessarily incompatible) is that the staff was a walking stick associated with itinerant physicians.

**Hermes** (identified with the Roman god Mercury), was a god of transitions and boundaries. He was quick and cunning, and moved freely between the worlds of the mortal and divine, as messenger of the gods, and conductor of souls into the afterlife. He was protector and patron of travelers, herdsmen, thieves, orators and wit, literature and poets, athletics and sports, invention and trade. One of his attributes and symbols is the herald's staff, the Latin *caduceus* in his left hand. It represents trades, occupations or undertakings associated with the god. In later antiquity the caduceus provided the basis for the astrological symbol representing the planet Mercury. Thus it has come to denote the elemental metal of the same name. It is relatively common, especially in the US, to find the caduceus, with its two snakes and wings, used as a symbol of medicine instead of the correct rod of Asclepius, with only a single snake. This usage is erroneous, popularised largely as a result of the adoption of the caduceus as its insignia by the US Army medical corps in 1902. The rod of Asclepius is the dominant symbol for professional healthcare associations in the United States. One survey found that 62% of professional healthcare associations used the rod of Asclepius as their symbol; while 76% of commercial healthcare organizations used the Caduceus symbol. The author of the study suggests the difference exists because professional associations are more likely to have a real understanding of the two symbols, whereas commercial organizations are more likely to be concerned with the visual impact a symbol will have in selling their products.



What do the following pharmaceutical symbols refer to?



**Pharmacology** (from Greek *pharmakon*, "poison" in classic Greek, "drug" in modern Greek, and *-logia* "study of", "knowledge of") is the branch of medicine and biology concerned with the study of drug action, where a drug can be broadly defined as any man-made, natural, or endogenous (within the cell) molecule which exerts a biochemical and/or physiological effect on the cell, tissue, organ or organism. More specifically, it is the study of the interactions that occur between a living organism and chemicals that affect normal or abnormal biochemical function. If substances have medicinal properties, they are considered pharmaceuticals. The two main areas of pharmacology are pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics.

Match the names of study fields and their meaning.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1.) pharmacodynamics | a) treatment of disease with medicines  |
| 2.) pharmacognosy    | b) the interactions of chemicals with biological receptors  |
| 3.) pharmacokinetics | c) discusses the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of chemicals from the biological systems |
| 4.) pharmacotherapy  | d) branch of pharmacology dealing with deriving medicines from plants   |

Medicines were stored in the *apotheka*, whose name is preserved in the German word for pharmacy (*Apotheke*), or in the Hungarian word *patika*. The English *pharmacy* derives from the Greek word *farmakon*. In Latin there were several words used to denote medicine, such as *remedium*, *medicina*, *medicamen*, *medicamentum*, which all come from the verb *medicor*, *-ari*, *-atus sum* (meaning 'to heal'). The word *medicamen* appeared mainly in poetry, while the word *medicina* was used both for drugs and the study of healing.

What is the subject of the following studies?

cardiology		orthopedics	
urology		ophthalmology	
nephrology		otology	
oncology		epidemiology	
pulmonology		histology	
dermatology		andrology	

Some quotes by Hippocrates:



- Primum nil nocere
- Salus aegroti suprema lex esto
- Ars longa, vita brevis

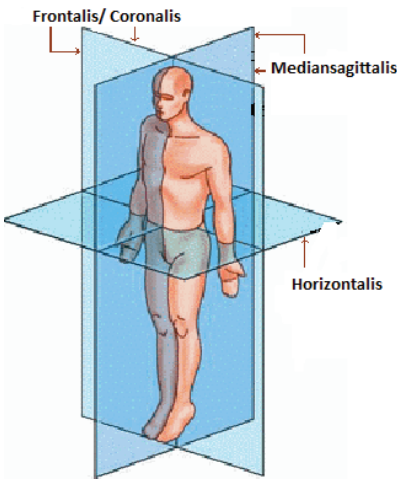
## VOCABULARY

<i>masculinum</i>		<i>femininum</i>		<i>neutrum</i>	
<i>capillus, -i m</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>aqua, -ae f</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>aetheroleum, -i n</i>	<i>volatile oil</i>
<i>choleductus, -us m</i>	<i>bile duct</i>	<i>arteria, -ae f</i>	<i>artery</i>	<i>cilium, -ii n</i>	<i>eyelashes</i>
<i>cortex, -icis m</i>	<i>bark</i>	<i>articulatio, -is f</i>	<i>joint</i>	<i>gramma, -matis n</i>	<i>gram</i>
<i>flos, -oris m</i>	<i>flower</i>	<i>cartilago, -is f</i>	<i>cartilage</i>	<i>ieiunum, -i n</i>	<i>jejunum</i>
<i>liquor, -oris m</i>	<i>liquid</i>	<i>causa, -ae f</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>ligamentum, -i n</i>	<i>ligament</i>
<i>musculus, -i m</i>	<i>muscle</i>	<i>cutis, -is f</i>	<i>skin</i>	<i>lumen, -inis n</i>	<i>cavity of a tubular structure</i>
<i>nervus, -i m</i>	<i>nerve</i>	<i>dyspnoe</i>	<i>difficulty breathing</i>	<i>medicamentum, -u n</i>	<i>medicine</i>
<i>pilus, -i m</i>	<i>body hair</i>	<i>facies, -ei f</i>	<i>face, surface</i>	<i>oleum, -i n</i>	<i>oil</i>
<i>stomachus, -i m</i>	<i>stomach</i>	<i>hora, -ae f</i>	<i>hour</i>	<i>os, oris n</i>	<i>mouth</i>
		<i>hypertonia</i>	<i>hypertension</i>	<i>os, ossis n</i>	<i>bone</i>
		<i>tendo, -inis m</i>	<i>tendon</i>	<i>supercilium, -ii n</i>	<i>eyebrows</i>
		<i>vena, -ae f</i>	<i>vein</i>	<i>suppositorium, -ii n</i>	<i>suppository</i>



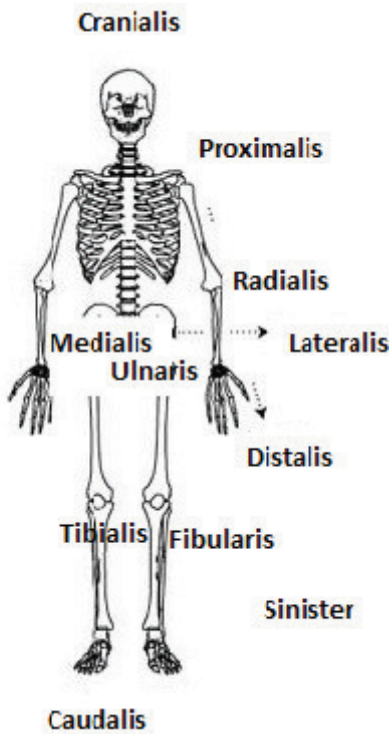
**ANATOMICAL PLANES AND DIRECTIONS**

Provide the Latin names of the defined planes and directions with the help of the pictures:



- the midsagittal plane, which divides the body into equal right and left halves = .....
- right = .....
- left = .....
- structures closer to the midline = .....
- structures farther from the midline = .....
- the frontal plane, which divides the body into front and back halves = .....
- front = ..... / .....
- back = ..... / .....
- the horizontal/ transversal plane, which divides the body into upper and lower halves = .....
- lower, closer to the tailbone = ..... / .....
- upper, closer to the head = ..... / .....

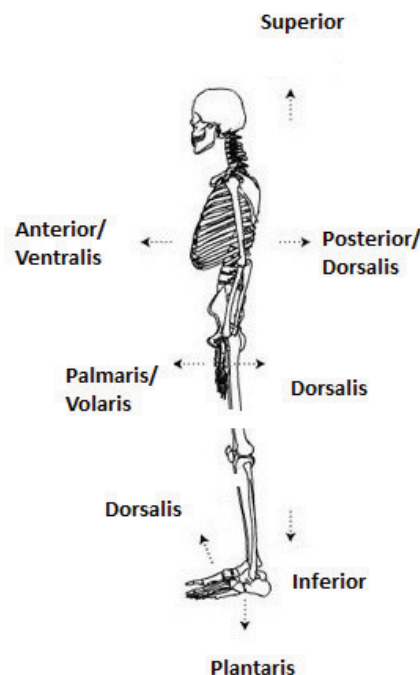
**Directions only referring to limbs:**



- towards or pertaining to the palm = .....
- towards or pertaining to the back of the hand = .....
- towards or pertaining to the sole = .....
- towards or pertaining to the top of the foot = .....
- in the limbs closer to the trunk = .....
- in the limbs farther from the trunk = .....
- attached to the radius = .....
- attached to the ulna = .....
- attached to the tibia (shinbone) = .....
- attached to the fibula = .....

**Further directions:**

- closer to the surface/ skin = superficialis
- deep(er) = profundus
- external = externus
- internal = internus
- central, closer to an organ = centralis
- closer to the limbs, farther from an organ = periferalis



1.1. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Find the odd one out and explain your choice.

- a. medialis, superficialis, lateralis, transversalis
- b. plantaris, palmaris, dorsalis, caudalis
- c. ventralis, palmaris, anterior, posterior
- d. volaris, transversalis, mediansagittalis, coronalis

1.3. What are the opposite of the following terms?

volaris	↔	_____	lateralis	↔	_____
anterior	↔	_____	ventralis	↔	_____
inferior	↔	_____	profundus	↔	_____
cranialis	↔	_____	internus	↔	_____
dexter	↔	_____	plantaris	↔	_____
tibialis	↔	_____	ulnaris	↔	_____

1.4. Provide the synonym of the following terms:

volaris	=	_____	posterior	=	_____
anterior	=	_____	frontalis	=	_____
inferior	=	_____	cranialis	=	_____

1.5. Fill in the blanks with directional terms:

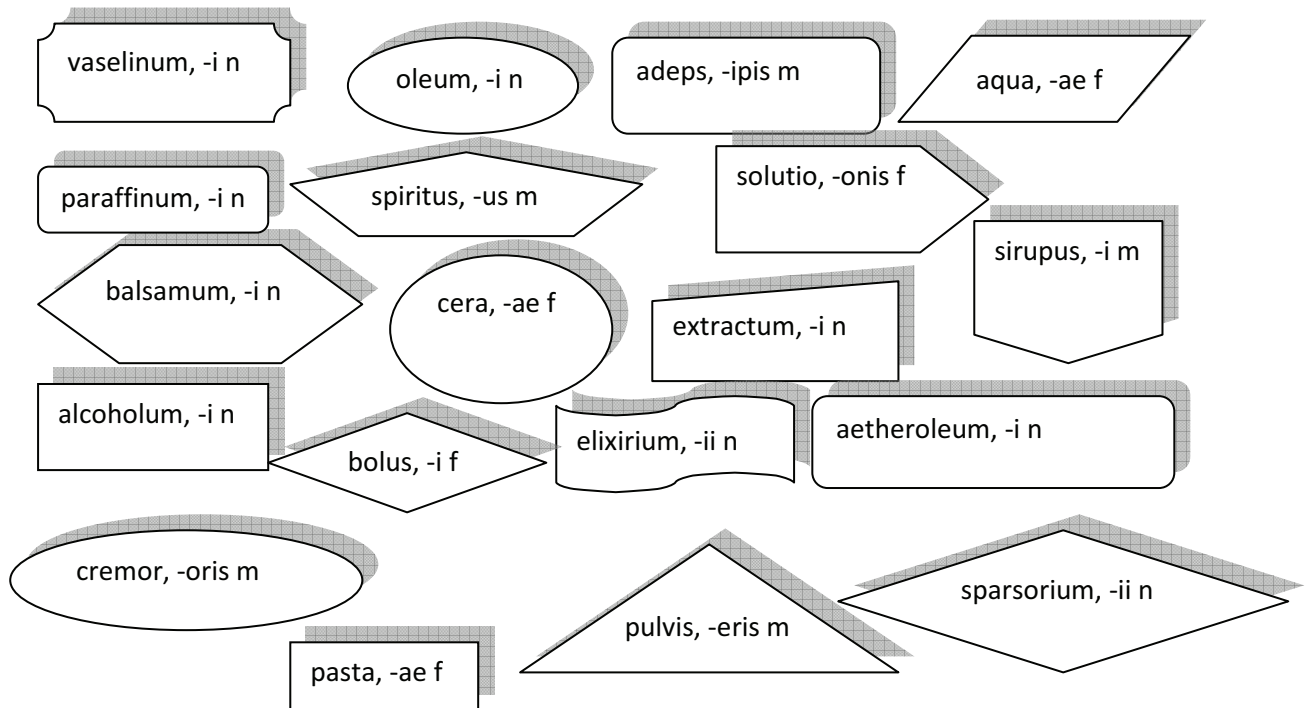
- The spinal column is ..... to the heart.
- The sternum is.....to the heart.
- The heart is ..... to the diaphragm.
- The liver is ..... to the diaphragm.
- The nails are situated at the ..... ends of the fingers.
- The bones are ..... to the muscles.
- The thumb is .....to the little finger.
- The lungs are ..... to the heart.
- The brain and spinal cord make up the ..... nervous system.

1.6. Translate the names of the following anatomical terms:

musculus internus		facies plantaris	
facies anterior		ligamentum posterius	
vena inferior		arteria dextra	
vena superior		musculus superficialis	
musculus profundus		malleolus medialis	

**GRAMMATICAL GENDER IN LATIN**

1.7. Group the following names of materials on the basis of their consistency:



Solid	Semi solid	Liquid

The three grammatical features of all Latin nouns and adjectives are:

- **gender** (male /**masculinum**, abbrev. **m**; female /**femininum**, abbr. **f**; or neuter (=neither) /**neutrum**, abbr. **n**)
- **number** (singular/ **singularis** or plural/ **pluralis**)
- **case**

The dictionary form of Latin nouns consists of three elements. E. g the dictionary form of the word *SOLUTIO, -ONIS F* shows us the following information:

1. *solutio* – singular nominative case of the noun and it means: *solution*
2. *solutionis* – singular genitive/ possessive case (it means *of the solution*), and shows the base of the noun at the same time. (solution-)
3. *f* – refers to the gender of the noun. This particular noun is *female*.

**1.8. Group the above nouns on the basis of their grammatical gender:**

<i>masculinum</i>	<i>femininum</i>	<i>neutrum</i>

Most of the medical and pharmaceutical terminology consists of adjectival phrases (*os longum, aqua destillata*). As adjectives and numerals do not have a gender of their own and they take up the gender of the noun they refer to, it is important to know the rules that have to be applied when we use nouns and adjectives together in the same phrase, i. e. the rules of gender concord. It means that Latin adjectives must agree in gender, number and case with the noun they refer to. E.g. if an adjective expresses the characteristics of a male noun, it will get a male gender ending, and has to be put in the same case as the noun it refers to.

Adjectives can be grouped into three categories according to the number of the endings they have for the different genders in their basic form. **The adjectives with three endings** have separate ending for the three genders, the first one being the male, the second one being the female, while the third being the neutral ending. **The adjectives with two endings** have the same ending for male and female, and a different one for neutral. **The adjectives with one ending** use the same ending for all the three genders.

Examples:

	<i>masculinum</i>	<i>femininum</i>	<i>neutrum</i>	Dictionary form
with 3 endings:	<b>albus</b>	<b>alba</b>	<b>album</b>	albus 3
	<b>compositus</b>	<b>composita</b>	<b>compositum</b>	compositus 3
	<b>dexter</b>	<b>dextra</b>	<b>dextrum</b>	dexter 3

with 2 endings:	<b>distalis</b>	<b>distalis</b>	<b>distale</b>	distalis 2
	<b>superior</b>	<b>superior</b>	<b>superius</b>	superior, superius

with 1 ending:	<b>simplex</b>	<b>simplex</b>	<b>simplex</b>	simplex
	<b>conservans</b>	<b>conservans</b>	<b>conservans</b>	conservans

**1.9. What are the different gender forms of the following adjectives?**

<i>dictionary form</i>	<i>masculinum</i>	<i>femininum</i>	<i>neutrum</i>	<i>meaning</i>
antirheumaticus 3	antirheumatic...	antirheumatic...	antirheumatic...	

carminativus 3	carminativ...	carminativ...	carminativ...	
amarus 3	amar...	amar...	amar...	
sinister 3	sinist...	sinist...	sinist...	
pectoralis 2	pectoral...	pectoral...	pectoral...	
originalis 2	original...	original...	original...	
inferior 2	inferi...	inferi...	inferi...	
emolliens 1	emollie...	emollie...	emollie...	
laxans 1	laxa...	laxa...	laxa...	
tricoloratus 3	tricolorat...	tricolorat...	tricolorat...	
superficialis 2	superficial...	superficial...	superficial...	
triplex 1	tripl...	tripl...	tripl...	
talis	tal...	tal...	tal...	
solidus	solid...	solid...	solid...	
ceratus	cerat...	cerat...	cerat...	
destillatus	destillat...	destillat...	destillat...	
nasalis	nasal...	nasal...	nasal...	
liquidus	liquid...	liquid...	liquid...	
papyraceus	papyrace...	papyrace...	papyrace...	
fuscus	fusc...	fusc...	fusc...	
aequalis	aequal...	aequal...	aequal...	
hydrophilicus	hydrophilic...	hydrophilic...	hydrophilic...	
lipophilicus	lipophilic...	lipophilic...	lipophilic...	

1.10. Provide the correct ending and the meaning of these adjectives:

flavus	<i>f</i>	flav...		destillatus	<i>f</i>	destillat...	
liquidus	<i>m</i>	liquid...		solidus	<i>m</i>	solid...	
peruvianus	<i>n</i>	peruvian...		sterilis	<i>m</i>	steril...	
dilutus	<i>f</i>	dilut...		acidus	<i>n</i>	acid...	
aequalis	<i>n</i>	aequal...		originalis	<i>f</i>	original...	
conservans	<i>m</i>	conserva...		anisatus	<i>m</i>	anisat...	
nasalis	<i>n</i>	nasal...		siccus	<i>n</i>	sicc...	
coeruleus	<i>m</i>	coerule...		ceratus	<i>f</i>	cerat...	
amarus	<i>m</i>	amar...		fuscus	<i>n</i>	fusc...	

1.11. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the following phrases:

aqua destillat...	vaselinum flav...	alcoholum dilut...	extractum sicc...
adeps solid...	cera flav...	paraffinum solid...	sirupus simpl...
cera alb...	balsamum peruvian...	vaselinum alb...	paraffinum liquid...
solutio conserva...	extractum fluid...	acidum ascorbic...	spiritus anisat...
elixirium composit...	solutio steril...	solutio acid...	solutio amar....

1.12. Provide the correct ending of the adjectives in the phrases of the second column:

cremor, -oris m		aquosus		cremor aquos...
cremor, -oris m		refrigerans		cremor refrigera...
hydrogelum, i n		antisudoricus		hydrogelum antisudoric...
gutta, -a f		stomachicus		gutta stomachic...
formula, -ae f		magistralis		formula magistral...

pasta, -ae f	hydrophilicus	pasta hydrophilic...
paraffinum, -i n	aromaticus	paraffinum aromatic...
pulvis, -eris m	antidoloricus	pulvis antidoloric...
sirupus, -i m	laxans	sirupus laxa...
remedium, -ii n	adjuvans	remedium adjuva...
remedium, -ii n	cardinalis	remedium cardinal...
unguentum, -i n	nasalis	unguentum nasal...
sparsorium, -ii n	antimycoticus	sparsorium antimycotic...
digitus, -i m	anularis	digitus anular...
digitus, -i m	medius	digitus medi...
digitus, -i m	minimus	digitus minim...
extremitas, -atis f	inferior	extremitas inferi...
pars, -tis f	aequalis	pars aequal...

### 1.13. Translate into Latin:

yellow wax	original tube
solid fat	equal part
yellow vaseline	white wax
diluted spirit	anise spirit
liquid paraffin	compound elixir
white wax	distilled water
preservative solution	compound syrup
nose ointment	simple syrup
cooling cream	original box
dry extract	bitter tincture

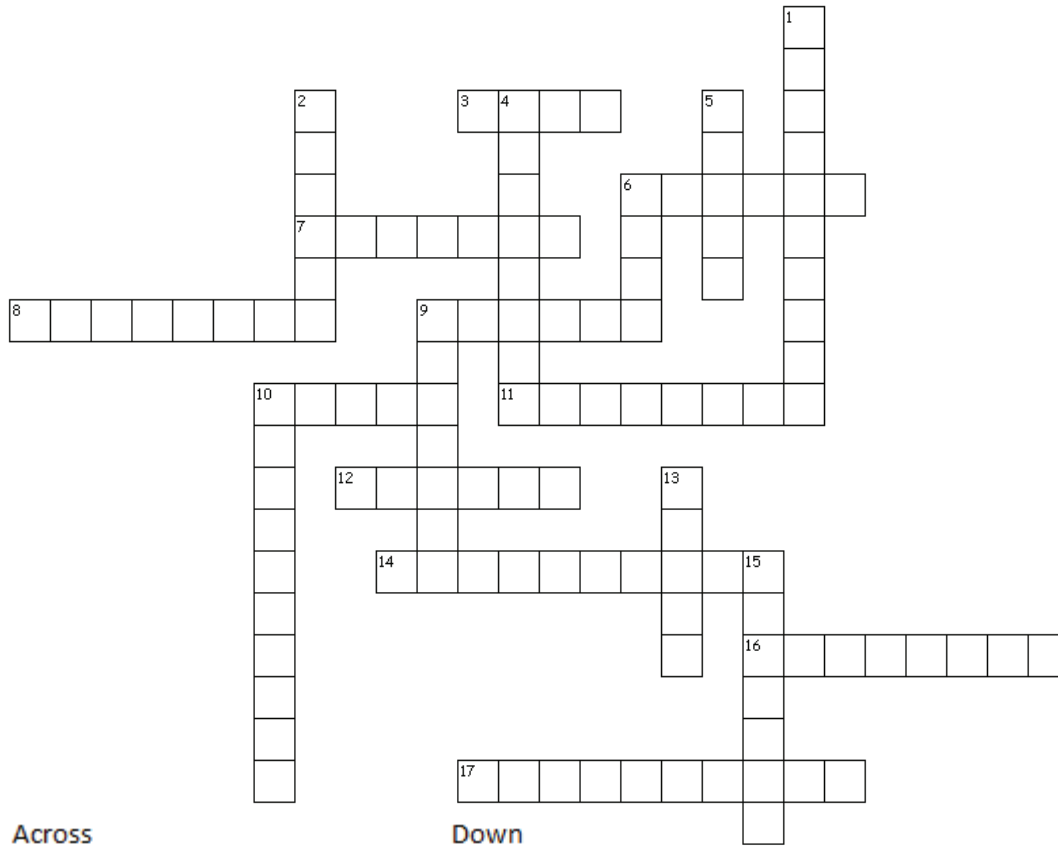
Chemistry terms, like the names of elements, are nearly all neutral. E.g: **Natrium**, **Kalium**, **Calcium**, **Sorbitum**, **Mentholum**, **Glycerinum**, **Natrium hydrogencarbonicum**, **Acidum salicylicum**, etc. Similarly, as the expressions denoting the action of medicines were originally adjectives referring to the noun *medicamentum* (which is neutral), became later neutral nouns: **Analgeticum**, **Antipyreticum**, **Antisepticum** or **Antisudoricum**.

### 1.14. Provide the correct Latin name:

lactose	pepsin	lidocaine	nystatin	macrogol	paracetamol

### 1.15. Provide the English equivalent.

Acidum ascorbicum	
Acidum chloratum dilutum	
Acidum salicylicum	
Acidum oleicum	
Acidum citricum	
Acidum lacticum	
Hydrogenium peroxydatum dilutum 3%	
Alcoholum dilutum 70%	
Fuchsinum	
Acidum boricum	
Vanillinum	



Across

- 3. part
- 6. cream
- 7. diluted (n)
- 8. balm
- 9. solid (f)
- 10. oil
- 11. spirit
- 12. powder
- 14. limb
- 16. liquid (m)
- 17. talc-powder

Down

- 1. compound (m)
- 2. acid
- 4. equal (f)
- 5. fat
- 6. wax
- 9. simple
- 10. original (m)
- 13. drop
- 15. solution

VOCABULARY

Nomina					
masculinum		femininum		neutrum	
<i>adeps, -ipis m</i>	<i>fat</i>	<i>aqua, -ae f</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>alcoholum, -i n</i>	<i>alcohol</i>
<i>cremor, -oris m</i>	<i>cream</i>	<i>bolus, -i f</i>	<i>clay</i>	<i>balsamum, -i n</i>	<i>balsam</i>
<i>digitus, -i m</i>	<i>finger</i>	<i>cera, -ae f</i>	<i>wax</i>	<i>elixirium, -ii n</i>	<i>elixir</i>
<i>pulvis, -eris m</i>	<i>powder</i>	<i>extremitas, -atis f</i>	<i>limb</i>	<i>extractum, -i n</i>	<i>extract</i>
<i>sirupus, -i m</i>	<i>syrup</i>	<i>formula, -ae f</i>	<i>formula, rule</i>	<i>hydrogelum, i n</i>	<i>hydrogel</i>
<i>spiritus, -us m</i>	<i>spirit</i>	<i>gutta, -a f</i>	<i>drop</i>	<i>paraffinum, -i n</i>	<i>paraffin</i>
		<i>pars, -tis f</i>	<i>part</i>	<i>remedium, -ii n</i>	<i>remedy</i>
		<i>pasta, -ae f</i>	<i>paste</i>	<i>sparsorium, -ii n</i>	<i>talc-powder</i>
		<i>solutio, -onis f</i>	<i>solution</i>	<i>unguentum, -i n</i>	<i>ointment</i>
				<i>vaselinum, -i n</i>	<i>vaseline</i>

<i>Adiectiva</i>			
<i>acidus</i> 3	<i>acidic</i>	<i>internus</i> 3	<i>internal</i>
<i>adiuvans</i>	<i>adjuvant, furnishing added support</i>	<i>lateralis</i> 2	<i>farther from the midline</i>
<i>aequalis</i> 2	<i>equal</i>	<i>laxans</i>	<i>laxative</i>
<i>albus</i> 3	<i>white</i>	<i>liquidus</i> 3	<i>liquid</i>
<i>amarus</i> 3	<i>bitter</i>	<i>magistralis</i> 2	<i>here: made in pharmacy</i>
<i>anisatus</i> 3	<i>with anise</i>	<i>medialis</i> 2	<i>closer to the midline</i>
<i>anterior, -ius</i>	<i>front</i>	<i>mediansagittalis</i> 2	<i>midsagittal plane</i>
<i>antidoloricus</i> 3	<i>painkiller</i>	<i>medius</i> 3	<i>middle</i>
<i>antimycoticus</i> 3	<i>destroying fungi</i>	<i>minimus</i> 3	<i>smallest</i>
<i>antirheumaticus</i> 3	<i>antirheumatic</i>	<i>nasalis</i> 2	<i>related to the nose</i>
<i>antisudoricus</i> 3	<i>against sweating</i>	<i>originalis</i> 2	<i>original (here: factory made)</i>
<i>anularis</i> 2	<i>ring-like</i>	<i>palmaris</i> 2	<i>on the side of the palm</i>
<i>aqueus</i> 3	<i>watery</i>	<i>papyraceus</i> 3	<i>made from paper</i>
<i>aromaticus</i> 3	<i>aromatic</i>	<i>pectoralis</i> 2	<i>related to the chest</i>
<i>cardinalis</i> 2	<i>most important (here: active agent)</i>	<i>periferalis</i> 2	<i>closer to the limbs</i>
<i>carminativus</i> 3	<i>carminative (helps remove gas)</i>	<i>peruvianus</i> 3	<i>related to Peru</i>
<i>caudalis</i> 2	<i>closer to the tailbone</i>	<i>plantaris</i> 2	<i>related to the sole</i>
<i>centralis</i> 2	<i>closer to the centre</i>	<i>posterior, -ius</i>	<i>back</i>
<i>ceratus</i> 3	<i>waxy</i>	<i>profundus</i> 3	<i>deep</i>
<i>coeruleus</i> 3	<i>blue</i>	<i>proximalis</i> 2	<i>in the limbs, closer to the trunk</i>
<i>compositus</i> 3	<i>compound</i>	<i>refrigerans</i>	<i>making cool</i>
<i>conservans</i>	<i>preservative</i>	<i>sagittalis</i> 2	<i>sagittal plane</i>
<i>coronalis</i> 2	<i>coronal</i>	<i>siccus</i> 3	<i>dry</i>
<i>cranialis</i> 2	<i>closer to the skull</i>	<i>simplex</i>	<i>simple</i>
<i>destillatus</i> 3	<i>distilled</i>	<i>sinister</i> 3	<i>left</i>
<i>dexter</i> 3	<i>right</i>	<i>solidus</i> 3	<i>solid</i>
<i>dilutus</i> 3	<i>diluted</i>	<i>sterilis</i> 2	<i>sterile</i>
<i>distalis</i> 2	<i>in the limbs, farther from the trunk</i>	<i>stomachicus</i> 3	<i>related to the stomach</i>
<i>dorsalis</i> 2	<i>related to the back</i>	<i>superficialis</i> 2	<i>close to the surface</i>
<i>emolliens</i>	<i>emollient, making soft</i>	<i>superior, -ius</i>	<i>upper</i>
<i>externus</i> 3	<i>external</i>	<i>talis</i> 2	<i>such</i>
<i>flavus</i> 3	<i>yellow</i>	<i>transversalis</i> 2	<i>transverse, horizontal</i>
<i>frontalis</i> 2	<i>frontal (plane)</i>	<i>tricoloratus</i> 3	<i>with 3 colours</i>
<i>fuscus</i> 3	<i>dark</i>	<i>triplex</i> 1	<i>triple</i>
<i>hydrophilicus</i> 3	<i>likes water, dissolves in water</i>	<i>ventralis</i> 2	<i>related to the belly</i>
<i>inferior, -ius</i>	<i>lower</i>		