

ORIGIN AND CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY. MULTI-WORD GREEK-LATIN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

Effective medical communication is based on clinical terminology, which has its origins in classical languages, namely Latin and Greek. This language has its roots in the ancient world, when Greek and Latin phrases were used by early doctors and academics to describe illnesses, anatomy, and therapies. By integrating descriptive aspects, multi-word clinical terms which are frequently made up of prefixes, roots, and suffixes convey precise medical meanings. These terms are categorized according to their structure (e.g., compound terms, eponyms) and function (e.g., anatomical, pathological, procedural). Clear, consistent, and accurate healthcare documentation and communication are improved by knowing the history and structure of Greek-Latin clinical terminology.

Keywords: Etymology, root, prefix, suffix, compound, Greek-Latin, nomenclature, classification.

Introduction

Modern medical terminology is one of the most intricate and quickly growing terminological systems. Experts estimate that there are more than 500,000 medical phrases in the terminological fund, however the exact quantity is unclear. It is nearly impossible to learn several hundred thousand medical terms today, in contrast to a century ago when an educated doctor was well-versed in the jargon of his time (historical reference: in the 10th century there were one thousand medical terms, in 1850 there were roughly six thousand, and in 1950 there were roughly forty-five thousand).

1. The majority of terms used in clinical terminology have Greek roots and were borrowed into English and other modern languages through Latin. For instance: trauma, pneumonia, and glaucoma.
2. The majority of clinical terminology with Latin roots are neo-Latinisms, which have emerged in the last few decades. For instance, bursitis, infantilismus, vasodilatation, insultus, and infarctus.
3. The diseases' original English names have a unique historical trajectory. several terms were replaced with Latin ones, such as angina pectoris (angina), bloody womb (dysentery), lice (pediculosis), and epilepsy (epilepsy). Others, such as lupus (lupus erythematosus), chickenpox



(varicella), urticaria (urticaria), fever (febris, albeit subfebrile), and rubella (rubella), have Latin equivalents that have not gained popularity.

4. Beginning in the 17th century, borrowings from contemporary foreign languages began to appear in Russian medicine at various points in time. These were first Greco-Latin German words, such as prescription, sciatica, etc., followed by Romance words, such as quarantine, influenza (Italian), midwife, bandage, and clinic (French). As medicine and other sciences advanced in the 20th century, Russian terminology continued to be augmented with French, German, and English words. For instance, the French words flu, dragee, and cachets, the German words syringe, bore, and pins, and the English phrases screening, targeted therapy, clipping, and addiction.

Non-derivative and derivative single words. These terms are translated into English through calque or transliteration (phonetically). Complete transliteration (stupor - stupor (numbness), tremor - trembling, caries - caries, coma - coma, diaeta - diet, dementia - dementia), partial transliteration (diagnosis - diagnosis, affectus - affect, diabetes - diabetes), or modified transliteration (contusio - contusion, debilitas - debility) all involve truncation of inflection. Benignus means benign, malignus means malignant, intramuscularis means intramuscular, oxygenium means oxygen, mandibularis means mandibular, sternalis means sternal, alaris means alar, jugularis means jugular, medialis means medial, and so on.

Clinical terms that are verbose. Similar to anatomical words, phrase terms are developed in clinical terminology. The defining terms describe the disease's character or location, while the primary word is a noun—the overall name of the illness. For instance: Myocardial infarction (heart muscle) is known as infarctus myocardi; verbal amnesia (word memory impairment); and total aphasia (total aphasia; entire loss of speech).

Polysyllabic words. The majority of clinical words have two or more bases, or roots. An idea that is expressed in English by multiple words can be indicated by a single word-term. For instance: Reduced sensation on one side of the body is known as hemihypaesthesia, and organic brain injury that is not inflammatory is known as encephalopathy. Glossoplegia, or paralysis of the tongue, pericarditis, or inflammation of the tissue around the heart, and pyonephritis, or purulent inflammation of the kidney. Greek term elements (TE) that are joined by the vowel -o- (psych o logia) produce polysyllabic terms; if the element starts with a vowel, the connecting -o- is omitted (gast rectomia), rhin(o)- (-scopia; -rrhagia; -rrhoea; -pathia; -itis; -algia).

A terminological element is a morpheme or group of morphemes that occurs frequently in a word, has a consistent meaning of its own, and is used to form new terms. Terminological components typically hold a consistent position within a term's structure. We can differentiate between prefixes, final formants (suffixes and suffixoids), and root (beginning) ones like bone and oste-. Megalo/spleen = spleno/megaly - an enlarged spleen is an example of a terminological element that can be both root and final. Like words in general, terminological constituents are typically clear, but they can also be polysemantic. The term "lysis," for instance, has two meanings: 1. destruction, dissolution, release of an organ from scars and adhesions: hydrolysis, which is the breakdown of a material in the presence of water, and neurolysis, which is the procedure to remove cicatricial adhesions from a nerve.



Terms that are eponymous. There are many names for symptoms, diseases, syndromes, and research techniques in clinical language that are derived from physicians or scientists who have documented a specific phenomenon.

For instance, the French scientist Mantoux's reaction, the 17th-century English anatomist and physician Highmore's sinusitis (inflammation of the maxillary sinus), Morbus Parkinson's (Parkinson, a 19th-century English physician who described shaking palsy, which was later named after him), Doppler ultrasound (ultrasound examination of blood vessels using the Doppler effect, i.e. using reflected sound waves) and Hodgkin's lymphoma (Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, 1914-1998, English neurophysiologist and biophysicist).

In clinical nomenclature, and specifically in psychiatry, many names for symptoms or syndromes are eponymous metaphors, meaning they are based on legendary figures. As an illustration, consider caput medusa, narcissism, Oedipus complex, Ahasverus syndrome, Medea complex, etc. General knowledge and familiarity with ancient mythology are required to comprehend such concepts. Although they are less common, eponymous words can also be found in anatomical terminology. Examples of terms derived from the English physician and anatomist Thomas Willis (Willis Thomas, 1621-1675) include tubae uterinae Fallopii (fallopian tubes) (Gabriele Falloppio, 1523-1562, Italian physician and anatomist of the Renaissance) and nervus Willisii (Willis nerve) and circulus Willisii (Arthur Circle of Willis).

Clinical terminology terms that consist of two or more words may contain terms that were previously covered in the anatomical section. They require an understanding of the declension system, the dictionary form of nouns and adjectives, and the ability to translate anatomical concepts. In English, certain nouns are translated (ruptura medullae spinalis, which means rupture of the spinal cord), while others are transliterated (psychosis senilis, which means senile (senile) psychosis) with their endings changed to the English language.

Conclusion

In the process of learning any language, its history of development and etymology are also studied. In the process of learning medical terms, the formation of words, their meanings, how they are used, and their origins are studied. This makes it easier and more convenient to understand the meaning.

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