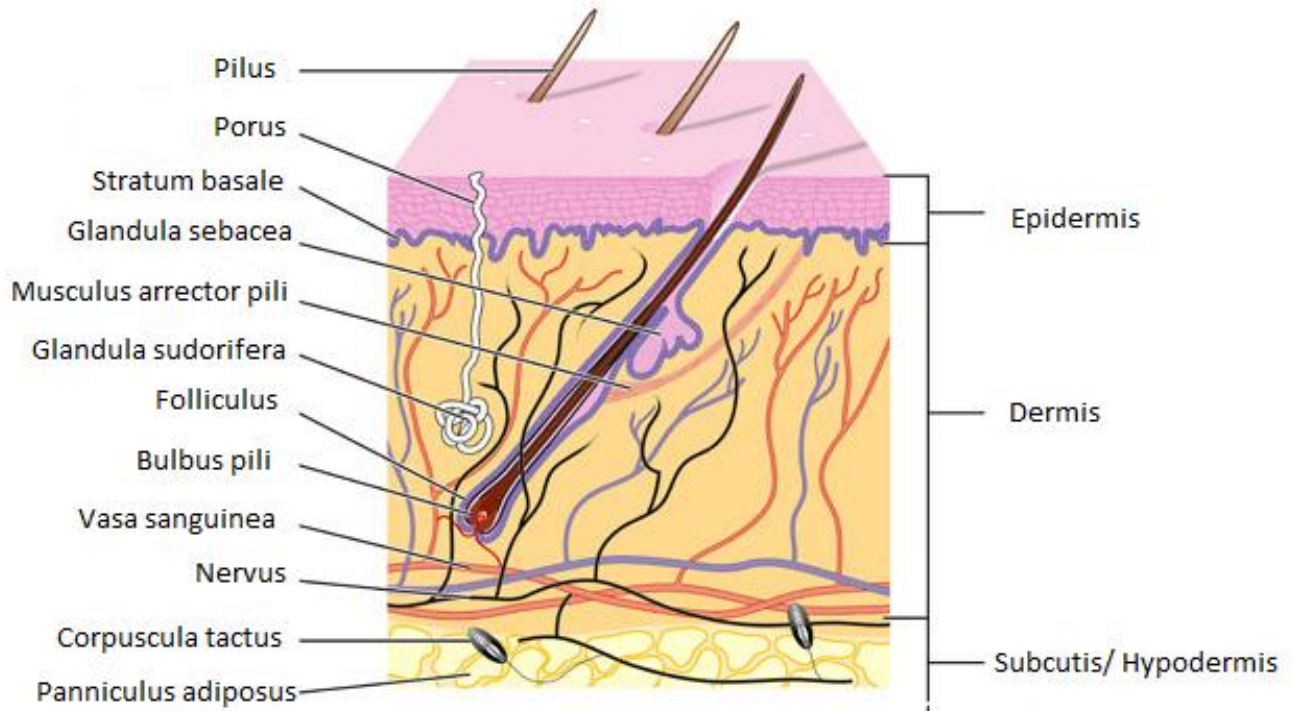


# SKIN AND DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Write the English name of the structures next to the Latin name in the figure.

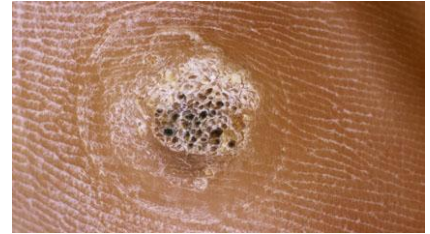


1. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the ones you consider to be wrong.

- The name of the hair bulb is *bulbus pili* in Latin. \_\_\_\_\_
- *Panniculus adiposus* can be found in the *hypodermis*. \_\_\_\_\_
- *Epidermis* is situated under *dermis*. \_\_\_\_\_
- The meaning of *glandula* is 'little gland'. \_\_\_\_\_
- The layer *subcutis* is above *hypodermis*. \_\_\_\_\_
- The expression *vasa sanguinea* is of female gender. \_\_\_\_\_
- The basal layer is located on the border of epidermis and dermis. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sudoriferous glands produce sweat. \_\_\_\_\_
- Seborrheic skin looks sweaty. \_\_\_\_\_
- The sebaceous glands secrete sebum through the pores. \_\_\_\_\_

# DERMATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND PREPARATIONS

2. Match the conditions in the pictures and their names.



eczema

verruca

psoriasis

3. Do you know which of the two words fits the sentence?

- **Pruritus senilis** means intense chronic itching in the anal region in *childhood/ old age*.
- **Dermatitis solaris** is caused by *sunburn/ extreme cold*.
- **Dermatitis** means '*inflammation of skin*'/ '*hardening of skin*'.
- The reason of **candidiasis** is a *fungal/ viral* infection.
- The condition 'pus in the skin' is termed as **pyoderma/psoriasis**.
- **Nodus haemorrhoidalis** or piles in common English are painful, swollen *veins/muscles* in the lower portion of the rectum or anus.
- **Salivatio** is an abnormally abundant flow of *saliva/sweat*.
- **Oxyuris vermicularis**, which causes heavy itching in the anal area, is a *worm/ bacterium*.
- **Fungal infections of the skin** can be treated by *antimycoticum/ antiphlogisticum* drugs.
- Raised, itchy areas of skin that are usually a sign of an allergic reaction are called hives or *scabies/ urticaria*.
- Wearing uncomfortable shoes may lead to the formation of corn or **verruca/ clavus**.
- **Hyperkeratosis** means the *thinning/thickening* of the outer layer of skin.
- For the treatment of **hyperhidrosis** one may use *antisudoricum/ anaestheticum*.
- **Seborrhoea** is caused by overactive sebaceous glands resulting in *oily/sweaty* skin.

**4. What are the following preparations used for? Match the pairs.**

1.	<i>Dermatologicum</i>		for expelling parasitic worms from the body
2.	<i>Antimycoticum</i>		for treating psoriasis
3.	<i>Antisepticum</i>		skin problems in general
4.	<i>Keratolyticum</i>		for disinfection
5.	<i>Keratoplasticum</i>		to treat scabies
6.	<i>Desinficiens</i>		for cooling sunburn
7.	<i>Desodorans</i>		against excessive production of sebum
8.	<i>Antiphlogisticum</i>		for disinfecting wounds
9.	<i>Adstringens</i>		for painkilling, to achieve anaesthesia
10.	<i>Anaestheticum</i>		for repairing the outer layer of the skin (stratum corneum)
11.	<i>Antiseborrhoicum</i>		for peeling off skin
12.	<i>Refrigerans</i>		for fungal infections
13.	<i>Antisudoricum</i>		helps wounds constrict
14.	<i>Scabacidum</i>		for decreasing inflammation (of skin)
15.	<i>Antihaemorrhoidalis adstringens</i>		for preventing smelling bad
16.	<i>Anthelminticum</i>		helps piles wounds constrict
17.	<i>Antipsoriaticum</i>		against sweating

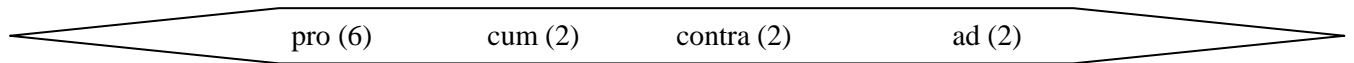
**5. What do the preparation names tell you about their action and use?**

Sparsorium antimycoticum	_____
Pasta contra solarem	_____
Unguentum dermatophylicum	_____
Unguentum contra oxyurim	_____
Unguentum infantum	_____
Unguentum nutritivum	_____
Cremor refrigerans	_____
Pasta antiphlogistica	_____
Sparsorium contra prurimum	_____
Linimentum scabacidum	_____

**6. Provide the correct ending of the following FoNo preparations:**

Solutio Castellani sine fuchsin....	Solutio Castellani sine resorcin...
Unguentum boraxatum cum aqu.... calcis	Collodium cum acid..... salicylic...
Pasta contra solar....	Suppositorium contra nod....
Unguentum cholesterinatum pro infan.....	Sparsorium contra prurit....
Spiritus salicylatus cum resorcin...	Unguentum ad vulne....
Suppositorium ad nod...	

**7. Fill in the preparation names with prepositions. Choose from the following list.**



Species carminativa ..... infante  
 Unguentum ..... rheumam  
 Solutio sulfurata ..... balneo  
 Spiritus menthae ..... sale  
 Solutio ..... salivam  
 Suppositorium papaverini ..... parvulo

Aetheroleum ..... inhalatione  
 Species ..... tussim  
 Sal ..... rehydrationem  
 Gutta valerianae ..... mentholo  
 Hydrogelum carbomerae ..... oculoguttis  
 Tinctura aurantii ..... sirupo

**8. Write the grams in letters:**

<p><b>Unguentum boraxatum cum aqua calcis</b>                  (Ung. boraxat. c. aqua calc.)                  Dermatologicum. Antimycoticum.  <b>Rp.</b>  <b>Boracis</b>                  ..... (g)  <u>4,00</u>  <b>Aquae calcis FoNo VII</b>                  ..... (g)  <u>33,0</u>  <b>Alcoholum adipis lanae</b>                  ..... (g)  <u>3,00</u>  <b>Unguenti simplicis</b>                  ..... ( ad g)  <u>100,0</u>  <b>M. f. unguentum.</b>  <b>Detur ad fictile vel tubum.</b>  <b>Signetur: For external use only. Ointment.</b></p>	<p><b>Unguentum ad pernionem</b>                  (Ung. ad pernion.)                  Dermatologicum. Antiphlogisticum.  <b>Rp.</b>  <b>Ichthammoli</b>                  ..... (g)  <u>3,00</u>  <b>Unguenti aluminium acetici tartarici</b>                  ..... ( ad g)  <u>30,0</u>  <b>M. f. unguentum.</b>  <b>D.S. : .....</b></p>
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**9. Transform the pharmaceutical prescription into medical:**

	<p><b>Solutio Castellani sine fuchsino</b>                  (Sol. Castellani sine fuchsin.)</p> <p><b>Acidum boricum..... 0.50 g</b>  <b>Phenolum liquefactum .....1.0 g</b>  <b>Resorcinolum .....2.0 g</b>  <b>Acetonum .....2.5 g</b>  <b>Ethanolum 96%.....5.0 g</b>  <b>Aqua purificata .....ad g 50.0 (14.0 g)</b></p> <p><b>Preparation: Dissolve....</b>  <b>Packaging: dark bottle.</b>  <b>Label: For painting the skin. For external use only.</b></p>
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10. Finish the words with their appropriate ending:

<p><b>Collodium cum acido salicylico</b> (Collod. c. acid. salicyl.) Dermatolog..... Keratoly..... <b>Rp.....</b> <b>Acid... salicyl....</b> <b>Acid..... lactic.....</b> <u>... grammata ..... (aa g 2.00)</u> <b>Aetheris</b> <u>gramma unum (g ....0)</u> <b>Collod.....</b> <u>..... quattuor et</u> <u>centigrammata octoginta quinque ( g</u> <u>4.....)</u> <b>Ricin..... ole.... virginal.....</b> <u>centigrammata ..... (g</u> <u>0,15)</u> <b>M. f. solutio.</b> <b>D.S. : For painting the skin. For external use</b> <b>only.</b></p>	<p><b>Unguentum cholesterinatum pro infante</b> (Ung. cholesterin. pro infant.) Dermatologicum <b>Rp.</b> <b>Cholesterol...</b> <u>grammata ..... (g 4.00)</u> <b>Alcohol..... cetylic.....et</b> <b>stearyllic.....</b> <u>..... duo (g 2.00)</u> <b>Vaselin..... alb.....</b> <u>grammata ..... (g</u> <u>44,0)</u> <b>Aqu..... purificat.....</b> <u>grammata quinquaginta (g</u> <u>.....0)</u> <b>M.f. ....</b> <b>D.S. For external use only.</b></p>
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VOCABULARY

masculinum	femininum	neutrum
<b>bulbus, -i m</b> bulb	<b>dermis, -idis f</b> middle skin layer	<b>stratum, -i n</b> layer
<b>clavus, -i m</b> corn, a hard thickening of the skin	<b>epidermis, -idis f</b> upper skin layer	<b>stratum basale</b> basal layer
<b>folliculus, -i m</b> follicle	<b>glandula sebacea</b> sebaceous gland	
<b>musculus arrector pili</b> hair erector muscle	<b>glandula sudorifera</b> sweat gland	
<b>panniculus adiposus</b> fat layer	<b>hypodermis</b> lower skin layer	
<b>porus, -i m</b> pore	<b>subcutis, -is f</b> lower skin layer	
<b>sudor, -oris m</b> sweat		