



# MEDICAL TERMS GLOSSARY

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## Вступ

Медична термінологія є невід’ємною складовою професійного мовлення майбутнього лікаря, медсестри, реабілітолога чи фахівця будь-якої іншої галузі охорони здоров’я. Володіння спеціалізованою лексикою англійською мовою відкриває перед студентами можливості для ефективного спілкування в міжнародному професійному середовищі, участі у наукових дослідженнях, обміну досвідом та продовження навчання за кордоном.

Цей глосарій медичної термінології створено для студентів медичних спеціальностей з метою формування іншомовної професійної компетентності. Він містить ключові терміни, які охоплюють основні галузі медицини — анатомію, фізіологію, патологію, фармакологію, клінічну практику тощо.

Посібник допоможе студентам:

- розширити словниковий запас професійної англійської мови;
- розуміти та використовувати терміни у контексті клінічних ситуацій;
- удосконалити навички читання, перекладу та усного мовлення у медичній сфері;
- підготуватися до спілкування з колегами й пацієнтами англійською мовою.

Глосарій може використовуватися як допоміжний матеріал під час вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)», а також для самостійної роботи студентів, що прагнуть підвищити рівень володіння медичною англійською мовою.

## Introduction

Medical terminology is an essential component of the professional language of future doctors, nurses, rehabilitation specialists, and all healthcare professionals. Mastering specialized medical vocabulary in English opens opportunities for effective communication in international professional settings, participation in research, knowledge exchange, and continuing education abroad.

This Medical Terminology Glossary is designed for students of medical specialties **to** develop their foreign language competence in the field of medicine. It includes key terms covering the main branches of medical science—*anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and clinical practice*.

The glossary aims to help students:

- expand their professional English vocabulary;
- understand and correctly use terms in clinical contexts;
- improve reading, translation, and speaking skills in medical English;
- prepare for communication with colleagues and patients in English.

The glossary can be used as a supplementary resource in the course “Foreign Language for Professional Purposes (Medicine)”, as well as for self-study by students who wish to enhance their command of medical English.

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## Part I. Clinical Terms

### Topic 1: Symptoms

Term [Transcription]	Meaning	Translation (UA)	Example	Notes
Abdominal cramps [ˈæbdəmənəl kræmps]	Sudden painful tightening of abdominal muscles	абдомінальні спазми	Common in gastroenteritis.	Often linked to food poisoning or infection.
Bleeding [ˈbliːdɪŋ]	Loss of blood from vessels	кровотеча	Nose bleeding is called epistaxis.	Can be internal or external.
Blurred vision [blɜːd ˈvɪʒən]	Inability to see clearly	затуманений зір	May indicate neurological or eye disease.	Can occur in diabetes or hypertension.
Burning sensation [ˈbɜːnɪŋ sənˈseɪʃn]	Painful heat-like feeling	печіння	Typical in urinary tract infections.	Also seen in GERD, neuropathy.
Chest pain [tʃest peɪn]	Discomfort in the chest area	біль у грудях	Chest pain may indicate heart problems.	Requires urgent evaluation.
Chills [tʃɪlz]	Feeling cold with shivering	озноб	He experienced chills before the fever.	Typical in bacterial or viral infections.
Confusion [kənˈfjuːʒn]	Disorientation, inability to think clearly	сплутаність свідомості	Confusion requires urgent evaluation.	May indicate stroke, infection, hypoglycemia.
Cough [kɒf]	A sudden expulsion of air from the lungs	кашель	She has a dry cough that keeps her awake.	Types: dry (сухий), productive (з мокротинням).
Cramping [ˈkræmpɪŋ]	Sudden involuntary muscle contraction	судоми	Leg cramping woke the patient at night.	Often from dehydration or electrolyte imbalance.
Dizziness [ˈdɪzɪnəs]	Feeling unsteady or lightheaded	запаморочення	Dizziness occurred when she stood up.	May indicate low blood pressure.
Fainting [ˈfeɪntɪŋ]	Temporary loss of consciousness	непритомність	He had fainting spells during exercise.	Also called syncope.
Fatigue [fəˈtiːɡ]	Extreme tiredness	втома	Chronic fatigue is common in anemia.	Different from normal tiredness.
Fever [ˈfiːvər]	Abnormally high body temperature	гарячка, підвищена температура	The child has a fever of 39°C.	Often indicates infection.
Headache [ˈhedeɪk]	Pain in the head	головний біль	Stress often causes headaches.	Migraine is a severe type.
Heaviness [ˈhevɪnəs]	Unusual weighty feeling in body	відчуття тяжкості	Heaviness in the chest was reported.	May indicate cardiac issues.

Insomnia [ɪn'sɒmniə]	Difficulty sleeping	Безсоння	The patient suffered from insomnia.	Linked to stress or depression.
Itching ['ɪtʃɪŋ]	Unpleasant skin sensation causing scratching	Свербіж	Itching is a common symptom of eczema.	Medical term: pruritus.
Loss of appetite [lɒs əv 'æpɪtaɪt]	Reduced desire to eat	втрата апетиту	Loss of appetite is common in depression.	Medical term: anorexia.
Nausea ['nɔ:ziə]	The urge to vomit	Нудота	Chemotherapy often causes nausea.	Treated with antiemetics.
Numbness ['nʌmnəs]	Loss of sensation	Онiмiння	Numbness was present in her fingers.	May indicate stroke or nerve compression.
Palpitations [ˌpælpɪ'teɪʃənz]	Awareness of irregular or rapid heartbeat	Серцебиття	The patient experienced palpitations.	Can be related to arrhythmia.
Pain [peɪn]	Unpleasant sensory and emotional experience	Біль	The patient describes sharp abdominal pain.	Acute, chronic, dull, sharp.
Rash [ræʃ]	Skin eruption or irritation	Висип	The child developed a red rash.	Can indicate allergy or infection.
Shortness of breath ['ʃɔ:tnəs əv brəθ]	Difficulty breathing	Задишка	He developed shortness of breath after climbing stairs.	Also called dyspnea.
Stiffness ['stɪfnəs]	Difficulty in moving due to rigidity	Скутість	Morning stiffness is common in arthritis.	Often in rheumatologic conditions.
Sweating ['swetɪŋ]	Producing moisture through skin pores	Пiтливiсть	Night sweating may be a sign of TB.	Medical term: diaphoresis.
Swelling ['swelɪŋ]	Abnormal enlargement of a body part	Набряк	She noticed swelling in her ankles.	Also called edema.
Tingling ['tɪŋglɪŋ]	Prickling skin sensation	поколювання	He felt tingling in his legs.	Also called paresthesia.
Tremor ['trɛmər]	Involuntary shaking	Тремор	Characteristic of Parkinson's disease.	Can be resting or intentional.
Vomiting ['vɒmɪtɪŋ]	Expelling stomach contents through the mouth	Блювання	He started vomiting after spoiled food.	Severe cases cause dehydration.
Weakness ['wi:knəs]	Lack of strength	Слабкiсть	The patient reports weakness in the legs.	Can be localized or general.

Weight loss [weɪt lɒs]	Unintentional reduction in body weight	втрата ваги	Unexplained weight loss can signal illness.	Distinguish from dieting.
Wheezing ['wi:zɪŋ]	Whistling sound when breathing	свистяче дихання	Common in asthma.	Due to airway narrowing.

## Topic 2: Diseases & Conditions

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Allergy ['ælərdʒi]	Abnormal immune reaction to a substance	алергія	She has a peanut allergy.	Can be mild (rash) or severe (anaphylaxis).
Alzheimer's disease ['ælzhaɪmərz dɪˌzi:z]	Progressive brain disorder causing memory loss	хвороба Альцгеймера	Alzheimer's disease affects mainly elderly people.	Most common cause of dementia.
Anemia [ə'ni:miə]	Low red blood cell count or hemoglobin	анемія	Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia.	Symptoms: fatigue, pallor.
Appendicitis [əˌpendɪ'saɪtɪs]	Inflammation of the appendix	апендицит	Appendicitis requires surgical removal of the appendix.	Symptoms: right lower abdominal pain.
Arthritis [ɑ:'θraɪtɪs]	Inflammation of the joints	артрит	Arthritis makes movement painful and stiff.	Types: osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis.
Asthma ['æsmə]	Chronic respiratory condition causing airway narrowing	астма	Asthma attacks can be triggered by allergens.	Symptoms: wheezing, shortness of breath.
Cancer ['kænsər]	Uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells	Рак	Early detection of cancer improves survival rates.	Many types: breast, lung, colon.
Cirrhosis [sɪ'ruːsɪs]	Chronic liver disease with scarring	цироз	Cirrhosis can be caused by alcohol abuse.	Irreversible liver damage.
COVID-19 [ˌkəʊvɪd nɑːm'ti:n]	Viral disease caused by SARS-CoV-2	COVID-19	COVID-19 spreads mainly through	Pandemic disease since 2019.

			respiratory droplets.	
Cystic fibrosis ['sɪstɪk faɪˌbrɒsɪs]	Genetic disorder affecting lungs and pancreas	кістозний фіброз	Children with cystic fibrosis need special care.	Thick mucus buildup.
Dengue fever ['deŋgi 'fi:vər]	Viral mosquito-borne disease	Денге	Dengue fever causes severe joint pain.	Tropical regions.
Dermatitis [ˌdɜːrmə'taɪtɪs]	Inflammation of the skin	Дерматит	Dermatitis includes atopic and contact types.	Often chronic or allergic.
Diabetes [ˌdaɪə'bi:tɪz]	Chronic condition in which the body cannot regulate blood sugar properly	цукровий діабет	Diabetes requires regular monitoring of blood glucose.	Two main types: Type 1 and Type 2.
Epilepsy ['epɪlepsi]	Neurological disorder with recurrent seizures	Епілепсія	The boy has epilepsy and requires medication.	Seizures vary from mild to severe.
Gout [gaʊt]	Joint inflammation from uric acid crystals	Подагра	Gout often affects the big toe.	Painful arthritis type.
Heart attack ['hɑ:t əˌtæk]	Damage to heart muscle from blocked blood flow	серцевий напад, інфаркт	Smoking increases the risk of heart attack.	Medical term: myocardial infarction.
Hepatitis [ˌhepə'taɪtɪs]	Inflammation of the liver	Гепатит	Hepatitis B is spread through infected blood.	Types: A, B, C, D, E.
HIV/AIDS [ˌeɪə'viː / eɪdz]	Immunodeficiency viral disease	ВІЛ/СНІД	HIV/AIDS weakens immune defenses.	Sexually transmitted.
Hypertension [ˌhaɪpə'tenʃn]	Persistently high blood pressure	Гіпертонія	Hypertension increases the risk of stroke and heart attack.	Also called high blood pressure.
Influenza [ˌɪnflu'enzə]	Contagious viral respiratory illness	Грип	Influenza outbreaks occur every winter.	Commonly called "flu."
Leukemia [lu:'ki:mɪə]	Cancer of blood-forming tissues	Лейкемія	Leukemia is treated with chemotherapy.	Involves white blood cells.

Malaria [mə'leriə]	Parasitic disease spread by mosquitoes	малярія	Malaria is common in tropical climates.	Caused by Plasmodium.
Measles ['mi:zlz]	Highly contagious viral infection	кір	Measles can be prevented by vaccination.	Childhood disease.
Obesity [əʊ'bi:səti]	Excessive body fat that affects health	ожиріння	Obesity is linked to diabetes and hypertension.	BMI $\geq$ 30.
Osteoporosis [ˌɒstiəpə'rəʊsɪs]	Weakening of bones, making them fragile	остеопороз	Older women are at high risk of osteoporosis.	Leads to fractures.
Parkinson's disease ['pɑ:kɪnsənz dɪ,zɪ:z]	Nervous system disorder affecting movement	хвороба Паркінсона	Parkinson's causes tremors and stiffness.	Related to low dopamine.
Pneumonia [nju:'mæʊniə]	Infection that inflames air sacs in the lungs	пневмонія	The patient was admitted to the hospital with pneumonia.	Can be bacterial, viral, or fungal.
Psoriasis [sə'raɪəsɪs]	Chronic skin condition with plaques	псоріаз	Psoriasis leads to red, scaly patches.	Autoimmune origin.
Scoliosis [ˌskɒli'əʊsɪs]	Abnormal sideways curvature of spine	сколіоз	Scoliosis is common in adolescents.	May require bracing or surgery.
Stroke [strəʊk]	Sudden loss of brain function due to blocked or ruptured blood vessel	інсульт	The man suffered a stroke and lost movement in his arm.	Two types: ischemic, hemorrhagic.
Tetanus ['tɛtənəs]	Bacterial disease causing spasms	правець	Tetanus is prevented by vaccination.	Also called lockjaw.
Tuberculosis [tju:ˌbɜ:kjʊ'ləʊsɪs]	Infectious disease affecting mainly the lungs	туберкульоз	Tuberculosis is spread through airborne droplets.	Abbreviation: TB.
Ulcer ['ʌlsər]	Open sore in stomach or skin	Виразка	Peptic ulcers cause pain and bleeding.	Can be gastric or duodenal.
Varicose veins ['væɪrɪkəʊs veɪnz]	Enlarged twisted veins	варикозне розширення вен	Varicose veins are common in the legs and pregnancy.	Caused by valve insufficiency.

### Topic 3: Diagnostic Procedures & Tests

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Allergy test ['ælərdʒi test]	test to identify substances causing allergic reactions.	Алергопроба	Allergy tests showed he was allergic to dust mites.	Can be skin prick or blood test.
Biopsy ['baɪpsɪ]	removal of tissue for examination.	Біопсія	A biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of cancer.	Can be needle or surgical.
Blood pressure measurement [blʌd 'preʃər 'meɪz.ər.mənt]	test of the force of blood against artery walls.	вимірювання артеріального тиску	Her blood pressure measurement was 140/90 mmHg.	Device: sphygmomanometer .
Blood test [blʌd test]	analysis of a blood sample.	аналіз крові	Blood tests check cholesterol and glucose levels.	Many types: CBC, blood chemistry.
Colonoscopy [ˌkɒlə'nɒskəpi]	examination of the colon with a flexible camera.	колоноскопія	Colonoscopy is recommended for colon cancer screening.	Requires bowel preparation.
CT scan [ˌsi:'ti:skæn]	computed tomography; detailed cross-sectional imaging.	комп'ютерна томографія (КТ)	A CT scan revealed a tumor in the brain.	Uses X-rays and computer processing.
ECG (Electrocardiogram) [ɪˌlek.trəʊ'kɑːdi.ə.græm]	recording of the electrical activity of the heart.	електрокардіограма (ЕКГ)	The ECG showed signs of arrhythmia.	Non-invasive and quick.
EEG (Electroencephalogram) [ɪˌlek.trəʊ.en'sef.ə.lə.græm]	test that records brain's electrical activity.	електроенцефалографія (ЕЕГ)	EEG is used to diagnose epilepsy.	Involves electrodes on the scalp.
Endoscopy [en'dɒskəpi]	use of a flexible tube to view internal organs.	Ендоскопія	The doctor performed an endoscopy to check the stomach.	Various types: gastroscopy, bronchoscopy.
Genetic test [dʒə'netɪk test]	analysis of DNA to detect inherited conditions.	генетичний тест	Genetic testing revealed a risk for breast cancer.	Increasingly used in personalized medicine.
Mammogram ['mæməgræm]	X-ray of the breast.	Мамографія	Mammograms are used to detect breast cancer.	Recommended for women over 40.

MRI [ˌem aɪr 'aɪ]	magnetic resonance imaging; uses magnetic fields and radio waves.	магнітно-резонансна томографія (МРТ)	The patient had an MRI of the knee joint.	Good for soft tissues.
Pap smear [ˈpæp smɪər]	screening test for cervical cancer.	мазок Папаніколау	She went to the clinic for her annual Pap smear.	Also called Pap test.
PET scan [pet skæn]	positron emission tomography; imaging with radioactive tracer.	позитронно-емісійна томографія (ПЕТ)	The PET scan revealed cancer spread.	Often combined with CT.
Physical examination [ˈfɪzɪkəl ɪg, zæmɪ 'neɪʃn]	overall medical check-up by a doctor.	медичний огляд	The annual physical examination is important for prevention.	
Pulse check [pʌls tʃek]	measurement of heart rate.	перевірка пульсу	The nurse performed a pulse check at the wrist.	Normal pulse: 60–100 beats/min.
Skin test [skɪn test]	diagnostic test involving skin reaction.	шкірна проба	A skin test can detect tuberculosis infection.	Example: Mantoux test.
Ultrasound [ˈʌltrəsaʊnd]	imaging technique using sound waves.	Ультразвук	Ultrasound is often used in pregnancy monitoring.	Also called sonography.
Urinalysis [ˌjʊə.rɪ'næ.l.ɪ.sɪs]	examination of urine.	аналіз сечі	Urinalysis detected signs of infection.	Used in kidney and urinary problems.
X-ray [ˈeks reɪ]	imaging test that uses radiation to view inside the body.	Рентген	The doctor ordered a chest X-ray to check the lungs.	Common for bones and chest.

### Topic 4: Treatments & Procedures

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Anesthesia [ˌænəs'θi:ziə]	loss of sensation induced for surgery.	анестезія	General anesthesia puts the patient to sleep during surgery.	Local, regional, or general.
Bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ]	cloth material used to cover and protect a wound.	бинт, пов'язка	The nurse applied a bandage to the wound.	Used for support and healing.

Blood transfusion [blʌd trænz'fju:ʒn]	transfer of blood from a donor to a patient.	переливання крові	The patient required a blood transfusion after surgery.	Must match blood types.
Chemotherapy [,ki:məu'θerəpi]	drug treatment for cancer.	хіміотерапія	The patient is receiving chemotherapy for breast cancer.	Strong side effects are common.
Dialysis [dar'æləsis]	procedure that removes waste from the blood when kidneys fail.	діаліз	The patient is on dialysis three times a week.	Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
Injection [in'dʒekʃn]	administration of medicine with a needle.	ін'єкція	The nurse gave the patient a painkiller injection.	Intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous.
Occupational therapy [,ɒkju'peɪʃnəl 'θerəpi]	therapy to help patients regain daily living skills.	трудотерапія	After a stroke, patients may need occupational therapy.	Focuses on independence.
Operation [,ɒpə'reɪʃn]	another word for surgical procedure.	операція	He had an operation to remove his appendix.	Can be major or minor.
Physical therapy ['fɪzɪkl 'θerəpi]	exercises to restore movement and strength.	фізіотерапія, лікувальна фізкультура	Physical therapy improved his mobility after surgery.	Also called physiotherapy.
Physiotherapy [,fɪziəu'θerəpi]	use of physical methods to treat injuries.	фізіотерапія	Physiotherapy helps restore function after fractures.	Overlaps with physical therapy.
Radiation therapy [,reɪdi'eɪʃn 'θerəpi]	use of high-energy rays to destroy cancer cells.	променева терапія	Radiation therapy is often combined with surgery.	Also called radiotherapy.
Rehabilitation [,ri:hə'bɪlɪ'teɪʃn]	process of recovery after illness or injury.	реабілітація	Rehabilitation helps patients return to normal life.	Includes medical, physical, and psychological support.
Resuscitation [rɪ'sʌsɪ'teɪʃn]	revival of someone from unconsciousness or death.	реанімація	CPR is a form of resuscitation.	Includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
Speech therapy [spi:tʃ 'θerəpi]	treatment for speech and language disorders.	логопедія, мовна терапія	The child attends speech therapy twice a week.	Provided by a speech-language pathologist.
Splint [splɪnt]	device used to immobilize a broken bone.	Шина	The paramedic placed a splint on the injured leg.	First aid for fractures.
Stitches ['stɪtʃɪz]	surgical thread to close a wound.	Шви	The doctor put stitches in the cut.	Can be absorbable or non-absorbable.

Surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri]	medical operation to treat or remove a condition.	хірургічна операція	The patient underwent heart surgery.	Performed by a surgeon.
Therapy ['θerəpi]	treatment for disease or disorder.	Терапія	Physical therapy helps patients recover after injury.	Includes physical, occupational, speech therapy.
Transplant ['trænsplɑ:nt]	replacement of a damaged organ with a donor organ.	трансплантація	She had a kidney transplant last year.	Organs: kidney, liver, heart.
Vaccination [ˌvæksɪ'neɪʃn]	injection to protect against infection.	вакцинація	Children need vaccination against measles.	Produces immunity.

## Topic 5: Pharmacology (Medicines & Drug Terms)

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Analgesic [ˌænæl'dʒi:zɪk]	pain-relieving drug.	знеболювальний засіб	Paracetamol is a common analgesic.	Types: opioid, non-opioid.
Anesthetic [ˌænəs'θetɪk]	drug that prevents pain during surgery.	анестетик	Local anesthetic was injected into the gum.	Local or general.
Antibiotic [ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk]	drug that kills or slows the growth of bacteria.	антибіотик	The doctor prescribed antibiotics for pneumonia.	Ineffective against viruses.
Antibiotic resistance [ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk rɪ'zɪstəns]	condition when bacteria stop responding to antibiotics.	резистентність до антибіотиків	Overuse of drugs leads to antibiotic resistance.	Global health problem.
Anticoagulant [ˌæntɪkəʊ'ægdʒələnt]	drug that prevents blood clotting.	антикоагулянт	Warfarin is a commonly used anticoagulant.	Prevents stroke, thrombosis.
Anticonvulsant [ˌæntɪkən'vʌlsənt]	drug that prevents seizures.	протисудомний засіб	The patient takes an anticonvulsant for epilepsy.	Stabilizes nerve activity.
Antidepressant [ˌæntɪdɪ'presənt]	drug used to treat depression.	антидепресант	The doctor started her on an antidepressant.	Examples: SSRIs, MAOIs.
Antihistamine [ˌænti'hɪstəmi:n]	drug for allergies.	антигістамінний препарат	She takes an antihistamine for hay fever.	Relieves itching, runny nose.
Antipyretic [ˌæntɪpaɪ'retɪk]	drug that reduces fever.	жарознижувальний засіб	Ibuprofen is used as an antipyretic.	Often combined with analgesics.
Antiviral [ˌænti'vaɪrəl]	drug that treats viral infections.	протівірусний препарат	Antiviral drugs are used to treat influenza.	Often used early in infection.

Diuretic [ˌdaɪjʊ'reɪtɪk]	drug that increases urine production.	діуретик, сечогінний засіб	Diuretics are used in hypertension.	Also called “water pills.”
Dose [dəʊs]	specific amount of medicine to be taken.	Доза	The recommended dose is one tablet twice a day.	Must be carefully adjusted.
Hormone therapy [ˈhɔːməʊn 'θerəpi]	treatment using hormones.	гормональна терапія	Hormone therapy is used in menopause and cancer.	Includes estrogen, insulin, etc.
Insulin [ˈɪnsjʊlɪn]	hormone therapy for diabetes.	інсулін	Diabetic patients may need daily insulin injections.	Controls blood sugar.
Over-the-counter drug [ˈəʊvə ðə 'kaʊntə drʌɡ]	medicine available without prescription.	ліки без рецепта	Paracetamol is an over-the-counter drug.	Abbreviation: OTC.
Prescription drug [prɪ'skrɪpʃn drʌɡ]	medicine that requires a doctor's authorization.	рецептурний препарат	Antibiotics are prescription drugs.	Regulated by law.
Sedative [ˈsedətɪv]	drug that calms or induces sleep.	заспокійливий засіб	The patient was given a sedative before surgery.	Used for anxiety and insomnia.
Side effect [saɪd ɪ'fekt]	unintended reaction to a medicine.	побічний ефект	Nausea is a common side effect of antibiotics.	Can be mild or severe.
Steroid [ˈstɪərɔɪd]	drug that reduces inflammation.	стероїд	Steroids are prescribed for asthma attacks.	Can have strong side effects.
Vaccine [ˈvæksɪːn]	biological preparation providing immunity.	вакцина	The child received a measles vaccine.	Preventive medicine.

## Part II. Medical Professions & Institutions

### Topic 6: Medical Staff & Professions

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Anesthesiologist [ˌænəs,θiːzi'ɒlədʒɪst]	doctor who administers anesthesia.	анестезіолог	The anesthesiologist monitored the patient during surgery.	Critical role in operations.
Cardiologist [ˌkɑːdi'ɒlədʒɪst]	doctor specializing in heart diseases.	кардіолог	The cardiologist ordered an ECG.	Treats arrhythmia, hypertension, heart failure.

Dentist ['dentɪst]	doctor specializing in teeth and oral health.	стоматолог	The dentist treated the cavity.	Includes orthodontists and oral surgeons.
Dermatologist [ˌdɜːmə'tɒlədʒɪst]	doctor specializing in skin conditions.	дерматолог	The dermatologist treated the rash.	Also hair and nails.
Doctor ['dɒktər]	a licensed medical professional who diagnoses and treats patients.	лікар	The doctor examined the patient's lungs.	General practitioners (GPs) and specialists.
Geriatrician [ˌdʒeriə'trɪʃn]	doctor specializing in elderly patients.	геріатр	The geriatrician manages age-related diseases.	Focuses on quality of life.
Intern ['ɪntɜːn]	medical graduate in training at a hospital.	інтерн	The intern assisted during the surgery.	First stage of postgraduate training.
Midwife ['mɪdwaɪf]	healthcare professional who assists in childbirth.	акушерка	The midwife helped deliver the baby safely.	Also provide prenatal and postnatal care.
Nurse [nɜːs]	healthcare professional who cares for patients and assists doctors.	медична сестра	The nurse checked the patient's blood pressure.	Includes registered nurses, nurse practitioners.
Oncologist [ɒn'kɒlədʒɪst]	doctor specializing in cancer treatment.	онколог	The oncologist explained chemotherapy options.	Medical, surgical, or radiation oncologist.
Paramedic [ˌpærə'medɪk]	emergency healthcare provider trained to give urgent treatment.	парамедик	Paramedics arrived quickly after the accident.	Provide pre-hospital care.
Pathologist [pə'θɒlədʒɪst]	doctor who studies diseases by examining tissues.	патолог	The pathologist confirmed the biopsy result.	Works in laboratories.
Pediatrician [ˌpiːdiə'trɪʃn]	doctor specializing in children's health.	педіатр	The pediatrician examined the child for fever.	Provides preventive and acute care.
Pharmacist ['fɑːməsɪst]	professional who prepares and dispenses medicines.	фармацевт	The pharmacist explained how to take the medicine.	Also called chemist in the UK.
Psychiatrist [saɪ'kaɪətrɪst]	doctor specializing in mental health.	психіатр	The psychiatrist prescribed antidepressants.	Different from psychologist (non-MD).
Psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst]	professional who studies behavior	психолог	The psychologist helped the patient cope with anxiety.	Cannot prescribe drugs (except in some regions).

	and provides therapy.			
Radiologist [ˌreɪdɪˈɒlədʒɪst]	doctor specialized in interpreting medical images.	радіолог	The radiologist reviewed the MRI results.	Works with X-ray, CT, MRI.
Resident [ˈrezɪdənt]	doctor in specialized training after internship.	ординатор	The resident is training in cardiology.	Often works under supervision.
Surgeon [ˈsɜːdʒən]	doctor who performs operations.	хірург	The surgeon removed the appendix.	Specialties: cardiac, neurosurgeon, orthopedic.
Therapist [ˈθerəpɪst]	professional trained in specific types of therapy.	терапевт	She sees a therapist for physiotherapy.	Includes physical, occupational, speech therapists.

## Topic 7: Hospital Departments & Facilities

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Cafeteria [ˌkæfəˈtɪəriə]	hospital dining area for staff and patients.	їдальня	The hospital cafeteria serves healthy meals.	Sometimes also for visitors.
Cardiology department [ˌkɑːdɪˈɒlədʒi dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	department specializing in heart conditions.	кардіологічне відділення	He was admitted to the cardiology department after chest pain.	Includes coronary care units.
Emergency room (ER) [ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi ru:m]	department for urgent and life-threatening conditions.	відділення невідкладної допомоги	The patient was rushed to the emergency room after the accident.	In the UK called Accident & Emergency (A&E).
Inpatient ward [ˈɪnpeɪʃnt wɔːd]	hospital section where patients stay overnight.	стаціонарне відділення	He was admitted to the inpatient ward for observation.	Opposite of outpatient care.
Intensive care unit (ICU) [ɪnˈtensɪv keə ˈjuːnɪt]	department for critically ill patients needing constant monitoring.	відділення інтенсивної терапії (ВІТ)	The patient remained in the ICU for three days.	Equipped with advanced life-support systems.
Laboratory [ləˈbɒrətəri]	facility for medical tests and research.	лабораторія	The blood samples were sent to the laboratory.	Includes microbiology, pathology labs.
Maternity ward [məˈtɜːnəti wɔːd]	department where women give birth and recover.	пологове відділення	She was admitted to the maternity ward for delivery.	Includes delivery rooms and neonatal care.
Mortuary [ˈmɔːtʃuəri]	facility where dead bodies are kept.	морг	The body was taken to the hospital mortuary.	Also called morgue.

Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) [ˌniːəʊˈneɪtl̩ ˌɪntensɪv keə]	unit for sick or premature newborn babies.	відділення інтенсивної терапії новонароджених	The premature baby was placed in the NICU.	Equipped with incubators.
Neurology department [njʊəˈrɒlədʒi dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	department for nervous system disorders.	неврологічне відділення	The patient with epilepsy was transferred to the neurology department.	Related to psychiatry and neurosurgery.
Oncology department [ɒnˈkɒlədʒi dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	section that treats cancer patients.	онкологічне відділення	The oncology department provides chemotherapy and radiotherapy.	Works with surgeons and radiologists.
Operating room (OR) [ˈɒpəreɪtɪŋ ru:m]	sterile room where surgeries are performed.	операційна клініка	The surgeon entered the operating room at 8 a.m.	Also called theatre in the UK.
Outpatient clinic [ˈaʊtpetɪjnt ˈklyɪnɪk]	facility where patients are treated without staying overnight.	амбулаторна клініка	She attends the outpatient clinic once a month.	Provides consultations, minor procedures.
Pediatrics department [ˌpiːdiˈætrɪks dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	hospital section for children's healthcare.	педіатричне відділення	The child was treated in the pediatrics department.	Covers newborn to adolescence.
Pharmacy [ˈfɑːməsi]	hospital section that prepares and dispenses medicines.	аптека	The nurse collected medication from the pharmacy.	Managed by pharmacists.
Psychiatric ward [ˌsaɪkiˈætrɪk wɔːd]	section for patients with mental health conditions.	психіатричне відділення	He was admitted to the psychiatric ward after a breakdown.	Can be open or secured.
Radiology department [reɪdɪˈɒlədʒi dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	section specializing in diagnostic imaging.	відділення радіології	The patient was sent to the radiology department for an MRI.	Includes X-ray, CT, ultrasound.
Reception desk [rɪˈsepʃn desk]	front desk for patient registration.	реєстратура	She signed in at the reception desk.	First contact point in a hospital.
Rehabilitation unit [ˌriːhəˈbɪlɪˈteɪʃn ˈjuːnɪt]	department helping patients recover after illness or surgery.	реабілітаційне відділення	He stayed in the rehabilitation unit for physiotherapy.	Includes physical, occupational, and speech therapy.
Waiting room [ˈweɪtɪŋ ru:m]	area where patients wait before appointments.	зал очікування	The waiting room was crowded with patients.	Usually near reception.

## Topic 8: Medical Equipment & Instruments

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Catheter ['kæθɪtər]	tube inserted into the body to drain fluids.	катетер	A urinary catheter was placed to drain urine.	Can be urinary, cardiac, or IV.
Defibrillator [di:'fibrɪleɪtər]	device that delivers an electric shock to restart the heart.	дефібрилятор	The paramedic used a defibrillator on the patient.	AED = automated external defibrillator.
ECG machine [i:si:'dʒi:mə'fi:n]	device that records electrical activity of the heart.	апарат для ЕКГ	The ECG machine showed irregular heartbeats.	Used in cardiology.
Forceps ['fɔ:rseps]	instrument used for grasping objects.	щипці	The doctor used forceps to remove the foreign object.	Different types for surgery or obstetrics.
Hospital bed ['hɒspɪtl bed]	adjustable bed designed for patient care.	лікарняне ліжко	The patient was placed in a hospital bed with side rails.	Adjustable height and angle.
Infusion pump [ɪn'fju:zən pʌmp]	machine that delivers fluids into a patient's vein at a controlled rate.	інфузійний насос	An infusion pump delivered antibiotics continuously.	Ensures accurate dosing.
IV drip [aɪ'vi drɪp]	intravenous infusion of fluids or medicines.	крапельниця	The nurse set up an IV drip for hydration.	Used for rehydration, antibiotics, anesthesia.
Ophthalmoscope [ɒf'θælməskəʊp]	instrument for examining the inside of the eye.	офтальмоскоп	The ophthalmologist used an ophthalmoscope to look at the retina.	Used for eye disease detection.
Otoscope ['ɒtəskəʊp]	instrument to examine the ear canal and eardrum.	отоскоп	The doctor used an otoscope to check for infection.	Common in ENT exams.
Scalpel ['skælpəl]	small sharp knife used in surgery.	скальпель	The surgeon made an incision with a scalpel.	Disposable or reusable.
Speculum ['spekjʊləm]	instrument used to open a body cavity for examination.	дзеркало (медичний інструмент)	A vaginal speculum was used during the gynecological exam.	Common in gynecology.
Sphygmomanometer [ˌsfɪgmə'mænɒmɪtər]	instrument for measuring blood pressure.	тонометр	The doctor used a sphygmomanometer to check blood pressure.	Manual or electronic.
Stethoscope ['steθəskoʊp]	instrument used to listen to heart and lung sounds.	стетоскоп	The doctor used a stethoscope to check the heartbeat.	Essential tool for physical exams.

Suction device [ˈsʌkʃn dɪˈvaɪs]	tool to remove fluids or mucus from airways.	аспіратор	The nurse used a suction device to clear the airway.	Often used during surgery.
Syringe [səˈrɪndʒ]	device for injecting or withdrawing fluids.	шприц	The nurse filled the syringe with insulin.	Used with needles.
Thermometer [θərˈmɒmɪtər]	device for measuring body temperature.	термометр	The nurse placed the thermometer under the patient's tongue.	Digital, mercury, or infrared.
Tongue depressor [tʌŋ dɪˈpresər]	flat wooden tool used to examine the mouth and throat.	шпатель для языка	The doctor used a tongue depressor during the throat exam.	Disposable.
Ultrasound machine [ˈʌltrəsaʊnd məˈʃiːn]	device using sound waves to create images of organs.	апарат для УЗД	The doctor examined the fetus with an ultrasound machine.	Portable or stationary.
Ventilator [ˈventɪleɪtər]	machine that helps a patient breathe.	апарат штучної вентиляції легень	The patient was placed on a ventilator in the ICU.	Critical for respiratory failure.
Wheelchair [ˈwiːltʃeər]	chair on wheels for patients with mobility problems.	інвалідний візок	The nurse brought a wheelchair for the patient.	Manual or electric.

## PART 3: ANATOMY AND BODY SYSTEMS

### Cardiovascular System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Aorta [eɪˈɔːrtə]	main artery carrying blood from heart to body.	аорта	The aorta distributes oxygenated blood to organs.	Ascending, arch, thoracic, abdominal.
Aortic arch [eɪˈɔːrtɪk ɑːrtʃ]	curved part of the aorta.	дуга аорти	The aortic arch gives rise to major arteries.	Brachiocephalic, carotid, subclavian.
Artery [ˈɑːrtəri]	blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart.	артерія	The carotid artery supplies the brain with blood.	Thick walls, high pressure.
Atrium [ˈeɪtriəm]	upper chamber of the heart.	передсердя	The right atrium receives blood from the vena cava.	Right and left atria.
Blood plasma [ˈblʌd ˈplæzmə]	liquid component of blood.	плазма крові	Plasma transports nutrients and hormones.	~55% of blood.
Brachial artery [ˈbreɪkiəl ˈɑːrtəri]	major artery of the arm.	плечова артерія	Blood pressure is usually measured in the brachial artery.	Pulse point.

Capillary [ˈkæpɪləri]	smallest blood vessels where exchange occurs.	капіляр	Oxygen diffuses through capillaries into tissues.	Connect arteries and veins.
Carotid arteries [kəˈrɒtɪd ˈɑːrtəriːz]	arteries supplying blood to head and brain.	сонні артерії	Pulse can be felt in the carotid artery.	Common site for pulse check.
Circulation [ˌsɜːrkjʊˈleɪʃn]	continuous movement of blood through the body.	кровообіг	Poor circulation may cause cold hands and feet.	Systemic and pulmonary circulation.
Coronary arteries [ˈkɒrənəri ˈɑːrtəriːz]	arteries supplying blood to the heart muscle.	коронарні артерії	Blockage of coronary arteries causes heart attack.	Left and right coronary.
Endocardium [ˌendəʊˈkɑːdiəm]	inner lining of the heart chambers.	ендокард	Endocarditis is infection of the endocardium.	Smooth endothelial layer.
Femoral artery [ˈfemərəl ˈɑːrtəri]	main artery of the thigh.	стегнова артерія	The femoral artery supplies blood to the leg.	Important in trauma care.
Great saphenous vein [seˈfiːnəs veɪn]	longest vein in the body, runs along leg.	велика підшкірна вена	The great saphenous vein is often used in bypass surgery.	Superficial vein.
Heart [ha:t]	muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body.	серце	The heart beats around 70 times per minute.	Divided into 4 chambers.
Heart valve [ha:t vælv]	structure that ensures one-way blood flow.	клапан серця	The mitral valve is between left atrium and ventricle.	Mitral, tricuspid, aortic, pulmonary.
Jugular veins [ˈdʒʌgjʊlər veɪnz]	veins draining blood from the head and neck.	яремні вени	The jugular veins carry blood to the superior vena cava.	External and internal.
Myocardium [ˌmaɪəʊˈkɑːdiəm]	muscular tissue of the heart wall.	міокард	A heart attack damages the myocardium.	Responsible for contraction.
Pericardium [ˌperɪˈkɑːdiəm]	sac surrounding the heart.	перикард	The pericardium contains a small amount of fluid.	Protects and anchors heart.
Platelets [ˈpleɪtləts]	cell fragments helping blood clot.	тромбоцити	Platelets are essential for wound healing.	Also called thrombocytes.
Pulmonary artery [ˈpʌlmənəri ˈɑːrtəri]	artery carrying blood from heart to lungs.	легенева артерія	The pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood.	Exception to artery rule.
Pulmonary veins [ˈpʌlmənəri veɪnz]	veins carrying blood from lungs to heart.	легеневі вени	The pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood.	Exception to vein rule.
Pulse [pʌls]	rhythmic beating of arteries.	пульс	The nurse checked the radial pulse.	Normal: 60–100 bpm.
Radial artery [ˈreɪdiəl ˈɑːrtəri]	artery of the forearm near the radius.	променева артерія	The radial artery pulse is felt at the wrist.	Common pulse site.

Red blood cells [red blʌd selz]	cells carrying oxygen.	еритроцити	Red blood cells contain hemoglobin.	Also called erythrocytes.
Septum ['septəm]	wall dividing the left and right sides of the heart.	перегородка	A defect in the septum can cause mixing of blood.	Interatrial, interventricular.
Subclavian artery [sʌb'kleɪvɪən 'ɑ:rtəri]	artery under the clavicle supplying arms.	підключична артерія	The subclavian artery branches into the axillary artery.	Right from brachiocephalic trunk.
Vein [veɪn]	vessel carrying blood toward the heart.	вена	The jugular vein returns blood from the head.	Thinner walls, valves.
Vena cava ['vi:nə 'keɪvə]	largest vein returning blood to the heart.	порожниста вена	The superior vena cava drains blood from the upper body.	Superior and inferior.
Ventricle ['ventrɪkl]	lower chamber of the heart.	шлуночок	The left ventricle pumps blood into the aorta.	Thicker walls than atria.
White blood cells [waɪt blʌd selz]	cells defending against infection.	лейкоцити	White blood cells increase during infection.	Types: neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, etc.

## Respiratory System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Alveoli [æl'vi:ələɪ]	tiny sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs.	альвеоли	Oxygen diffuses into blood in the alveoli.	Functional units of the lungs.
Apnea ['æpniə]	temporary cessation of breathing.	апноє	Sleep apnea interrupts normal breathing at night.	Can be obstructive or central.
Bronchi ['brɒŋkai]	two main air passages into the lungs.	бронхи	The right bronchus is shorter and wider than the left.	Primary → secondary → tertiary bronchi.
Bronchioles ['brɒŋkiəʊlz]	smaller branches of the bronchi.	бронхіоли	Asthma causes narrowing of the bronchioles.	End in alveoli.
Carbon dioxide [ˌkɑ:rbən daɪ'ɒksaɪd]	waste gas exhaled from the lungs.	вуглекислий газ	Carbon dioxide levels rise during hypoventilation.	Produced by metabolism.
Cilia ['sɪliə]	tiny hairlike structures moving mucus in airways.	війки	Cilia sweep dust and microbes out of the respiratory tract.	Important in mucociliary clearance.
Diaphragm ['daɪəfræm]	dome-shaped muscle of respiration.	діафрагма	The diaphragm contracts during inhalation.	Main breathing muscle.

Epiglottis [ˌepɪˈɡlɒtɪs]	flap that covers the trachea during swallowing.	надгортанник	The epiglottis prevents food from entering the airway.	Elastic cartilage.
Gas exchange [gæs ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ]	oxygen and carbon dioxide diffusion in lungs and tissues.	газообмін	Gas exchange occurs in alveoli and capillaries.	Vital for cellular metabolism.
Larynx [ˈlæɪŋks]	“voice box” located between pharynx and trachea.	гортань	The larynx contains the vocal cords.	Important for speech and airway protection.
Lobes of the lungs [ləʊbz əv ðə ˈlʌŋz]	divisions of the lungs.	частки легень	Pneumonia can affect one or more lobes of the lungs.	Right: 3, Left: 2.
Lower respiratory tract [ˈloʊər ˈrespəreɪtɔːri trækt]	trachea, bronchi, lungs.	нижні дихальні шляхи	Bronchitis affects the lower respiratory tract.	More serious infections.
Lungs [ˈlʌŋz]	paired organs of respiration.	легені	The right lung has three lobes, the left has two.	Surrounded by pleura.
Mucus [ˈmjuːkəs]	slippery secretion lining airways.	слиз	Excess mucus is produced in bronchitis.	Traps particles and bacteria.
Nasal cavity [ˈneɪzl ˈkævɪti]	internal space behind the nose.	носова порожнина	Air is filtered and warmed in the nasal cavity.	Lined with mucosa.
Nose [nəʊz]	external organ of smell and entrance for air.	ніс	The patient complained of a blocked nose.	Includes nasal cavity.
Oropharynx [ˌɔːrəʊˈfæɪŋks]	middle part of the pharynx, behind the mouth.	ротоглотка	Tonsils are located in the oropharynx.	Common site of infection.
Oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən]	essential gas for life, inhaled into lungs.	кисень	Oxygen therapy is used for patients with breathing problems.	O <sub>2</sub> is 21% of air.
Pharynx [ˈfæɪŋks]	muscular tube connecting nose and mouth to larynx and esophagus.	глотка	Food and air both pass through the pharynx.	Nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx.
Pleura [ˈplʊərə]	double-layered membrane around the lungs.	плевра	Inflammation of the pleura is called pleurisy.	Visceral and parietal pleura.
Pleural cavity [ˈplʊərəl ˈkævɪti]	space between pleural layers containing fluid.	плевральна порожнина	Pleural effusion is fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity.	Reduces friction in breathing.

Respiration [ˌrespəˈreɪʃn]	process of breathing and gas exchange.	дихання	Respiration includes inhalation and exhalation.	External and internal respiration.
Respiratory rate [ˈrespəˈrɛtɔːri reɪt]	number of breaths per minute.	частота дихання	The normal respiratory rate in adults is 12–20 per minute.	Vital sign.
Respiratory tract [ˈrespəˈrɛtɔːri trækt]	passage through which air flows.	дихальні шляхи	Infections of the respiratory tract are common.	Upper vs. lower tract.
Sinuses [ˈsaɪnəsɪz]	air-filled cavities around the nose.	пазухи	Sinus infection causes facial pain.	Frontal, maxillary, sphenoidal, ethmoidal.
Thoracic cavity [θɔːˈræsɪk ˈkævɪti]	chest space containing heart and lungs.	грудна порожнина	The lungs are located in the thoracic cavity.	Protected by ribs.
Trachea [trəˈkiːə]	windpipe conducting air to the lungs.	трахея	The trachea is supported by cartilage rings.	Divides into bronchi.
Upper respiratory tract [ˈʌpər ˈrespəˈrɛtɔːri trækt]	nose, pharynx, larynx.	верхні дихальні шляхи	Colds usually affect the upper respiratory tract.	First line of defense.
Vocal cords [ˈvəʊkl kɔːdz]	folds of tissue in the larynx that produce sound.	голосові зв'язки	Inflammation of the vocal cords causes hoarseness.	Also called vocal folds.

## Muscular System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Achilles tendon [əˈkɪliːz ˈtendən]	strong tendon connecting calf muscles to heel bone.	ахіллове сухожилля	The Achilles tendon can rupture during sports.	Largest tendon in the body.
Biceps brachii [ˈbaɪsɛps ˈbræki ˌaɪ]	front upper arm muscle.	двоголовий м'яз плеча	The biceps flexes the elbow.	Has two heads.
Cardiac muscle [ˈkɑːdiæk ˈmʌsl]	specialized muscle of the heart.	серцевий м'яз	Cardiac muscle contracts rhythmically.	Involuntary, striated.
Carpal joint (Wrist joint) [ˈkɑːrpəl dʒɔɪnt]	joint connecting hand and forearm.	зап'ястковий суглоб	The wrist joint allows flexion and extension.	Synovial joint.
Deltoid muscle [ˈdeltɔɪd ˈmʌsl]	large triangular shoulder muscle.	дельтоподібний м'яз	The deltoid helps lift the arm sideways.	Common injection site.

Extensor muscles [ɪk'stensər 'mʌslz]	muscles that straighten a joint.	Розгиначі	Extensors help straighten the fingers.	Opposite of flexors.
Fascia ['fæʃə]	connective tissue surrounding muscles and organs.	Фасція	The fascia separates different muscle groups.	Important in surgical anatomy.
Flexor muscles ['fleksər 'mʌslz]	muscles that bend a joint.	Згиначі	Flexor muscles bend the elbow and wrist.	Opposite of extensors.
Gastrocnemius [ˌgæstrək'ni:miəs]	calf muscle.	литковий м'яз	The gastrocnemius helps in walking and running.	Works with soleus.
Gluteus maximus ['glu:tiəs 'mæksɪməs]	large buttock muscle.	великий сідничний м'яз	Gluteus maximus extends the thigh.	Strongest muscle of the body.
Hamstrings ['hæmstriŋz]	group of muscles at the back of the thigh.	підколінні сухожилля (група м'язів)	The hamstrings flex the knee.	Biceps femoris, semitendinosus, semimembranosus.
Hip joint [hɪp dʒɔɪnt]	ball-and-socket joint connecting femur and pelvis.	кульшовий суглоб	The hip joint supports body weight in walking.	Strongest joint.
Intercostal muscles [ˌɪntər'kɒstl 'mʌslz]	muscles between the ribs aiding respiration.	міжреберні м'язи	The intercostals expand the chest during breathing.	External, internal.
Knee joint [ni: dʒɔɪnt]	hinge joint between femur, tibia, patella.	колінний суглоб	The knee joint is stabilized by ligaments and menisci.	Largest joint.
Latissimus dorsi [lə'tɪsɪməs 'dɔ:rsɑɪ]	broad back muscle.	найширший м'яз спини	Latissimus dorsi helps pull the arm downward.	Important in swimming.
Ligament ['lɪgəmənt]	fibrous tissue connecting bones at joints.	зв'язка	The knee ligaments are prone to injury.	Not a muscle but studied with MSK.
Masseter muscle ['mæsɪtər 'mʌsl]	strong jaw muscle for chewing.	жувальний м'яз	The masseter elevates the	Strong for its size.

			mandible when chewing.	
Muscle ['mʌsl]	tissue that contracts to produce movement.	м'яз	Exercise strengthens muscles.	Three types: skeletal, cardiac, smooth.
Oblique abdominal muscles [ə'bli:k æb'dɒmɪnəl 'mʌslz]	side abdominal muscles.	косі м'язи живота	The obliques help in trunk rotation.	External and internal.
Pectoralis major [ˌpektə'reɪlɪs 'merdʒər]	large chest muscle.	великий грудний м'яз	The pectoralis major helps in arm adduction.	Important in upper limb movement.
Pelvic floor muscles ['pelvɪk flɔ: 'mʌslz]	muscles at the base of the pelvis.	м'язи тазового dna	Pelvic floor muscles support the bladder and uterus.	Important in continence.
Quadriceps femoris ['kwɒdrɪseps 'femərɪs]	four-part thigh muscle group.	чотириголовий м'яз стегна	The quadriceps extends the knee.	Includes rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, medialis, intermedius.
Rectus abdominis ['rektəs æb'dɒmɪnɪs]	straight abdominal muscle ("six-pack").	прямий м'яз живота	The rectus abdominis supports posture.	Important in breathing and trunk movement.
Rotator cuff [rəʊ'teɪtər kʌf]	group of shoulder muscles stabilizing the joint.	обертальна манжета плеча	Rotator cuff injuries are common in athletes.	Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, subscapularis.
Shoulder joint ['ʃəʊldər dʒɔɪnt]	ball-and-socket joint of the upper limb.	плечовий суглоб	The shoulder joint has wide mobility.	Formed by scapula and humerus.
Skeletal muscle ['skelɪtl 'mʌsl]	muscle attached to bones, enabling voluntary movement.	скелетний м'яз	Skeletal muscles move the limbs.	Striated and voluntary.
Smooth muscle [smu:ð 'mʌsl]	involuntary muscle of organs and vessels.	гладка мускулатура	Smooth muscle controls digestion.	Found in intestines, blood vessels.
Soleus ['səʊliəs]	deep calf muscle.	камбалоподібний м'яз	The soleus stabilizes the ankle during standing.	Works with gastrocnemius.

Sphincter muscle ['sfɪŋktər 'mʌsl]	circular muscle controlling an opening.	Сфінктер	The anal sphincter controls defecation.	Voluntary or involuntary.
Temporalis muscle [ˌtempə'reɪlɪs 'mʌsl]	fan-shaped muscle on the side of the skull.	скроневий м'яз	The temporalis helps in chewing.	One of the muscles of mastication.
Tendon ['tendən]	fibrous tissue connecting muscle to bone.	Сухожилля	The Achilles tendon is the strongest tendon in the body.	Provides stability.
Trapezius muscle [trə'pi:ziəs 'mʌsl]	large upper back and neck muscle.	трапецієподібний м'яз	The trapezius helps move the shoulder blades.	Diamond-shaped.
Triceps brachii ['traɪsɛps 'bræki,əri]	muscle at the back of the upper arm.	триголовий м'яз плеча	The triceps extends the elbow.	Antagonist of biceps.

## Skeleton

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Carpals ['kɑ:rpəlz]	wrist bones.	кістки зап'ястка	The carpals allow hand movement.	8 small bones.
Cartilage ['kɑ:rtɪlɪdʒ]	smooth connective tissue covering joints.	хрящ	Cartilage reduces friction in joints.	Types: hyaline, elastic, fibrocartilage.
Cervical vertebrae ['sɜ:rvɪkl 'vɜ:rtɪbreɪ]	7 vertebrae of the neck.	шийні хребці	The first cervical vertebra is called the atlas.	C1–C7.
Clavicle ['klævɪkl]	collarbone connecting sternum and scapula.	ключиця	The clavicle is easily fractured in falls.	Supports shoulder.
Coccyx ['kɒksɪks]	tailbone at the bottom of the spine.	куприк	The coccyx is a remnant of the tail.	Usually 3–5 fused vertebrae.
Cranium ['kreɪniəm]	upper part of the skull enclosing the brain.	черепна коробка	The cranium consists of 8 bones.	Neurocranium + viscerocranium.
Femur ['fi:mər]	thigh bone, longest in the body.	стегнова кістка	The femur articulates with the hip and knee.	Strongest bone.

Fibula ['fɪbjʊlə]	smaller bone of the lower leg.	малогомілкова кістка	The fibula stabilizes the ankle.	Lateral lower leg bone.
Humerus ['hju:mərəs]	bone of the upper arm.	плечова кістка	The humerus articulates with scapula and radius.	Commonly fractured.
Lumbar vertebrae ['lʌmbɑ:r 'vɜ:rtɪbreɪ]	5 vertebrae of the lower back.	поперекові хребці	The lumbar vertebrae bear the most body weight.	L1–L5.
Mandible ['mændɪbl]	the lower jawbone.	нижня щелепа	The mandible is the only movable skull bone.	Supports lower teeth.
Maxilla [mæk'sɪlə]	upper jawbone.	верхня щелепа	The maxilla forms part of the eye socket and nasal cavity.	Holds upper teeth.
Metacarpals [ˌmetə'kɑ:rpəlz]	bones of the palm.	п'ясткові кістки	The metacarpals connect the wrist and fingers.	Numbered I–V.
Patella [pə'telə]	kneecap.	надколінок	The patella protects the knee joint.	Sesamoid bone.
Pelvis ['pelvɪs]	bony structure connecting spine and legs.	таз	The pelvis supports abdominal organs.	Includes ilium, ischium, pubis.
Phalanges [fə'lændʒi:z]	bones of fingers and toes.	фаланги	Each finger has three phalanges, except the thumb.	Proximal, middle, distal.
Radius ['reɪdiəs]	one of the forearm bones, lateral side (thumb).	променева кістка	The radius rotates with the ulna to move the wrist.	Important in supination/pronation.
Ribs [rɪbz]	curved bones forming the rib cage.	ребра	Humans normally have 12 pairs of ribs.	Protect thoracic cavity.
Sacrum ['seɪkrəm]	large triangular bone at the base of the spine.	крижі	The sacrum connects the spine to the pelvis.	Formed by fused vertebrae.
Scapula ['skæpjʊlə]	shoulder blade.	лопатка	The scapula forms part of the shoulder joint.	Triangular bone of upper back.
Skull [skʌl]	bony structure of the head.	череп	The skull protects the brain and sensory organs.	Includes cranium and facial bones.

Sternum ['stɜːrnəm]	breastbone in the chest center.	груднина	The sternum consists of the manubrium, body, and xiphoid process.	Protects heart.
Thoracic vertebrae [θə' ræsɪk 'vɜːrtɪbreɪ]	12 vertebrae of the chest.	грудні хребці	Each thoracic vertebra connects to a rib.	T1–T12.
Tibia ['tɪbiə]	shinbone, larger bone of the lower leg.	великогомілков а кістка	The tibia bears most of the body's weight.	Medial lower leg bone.
Ulna ['ʌlnə]	forearm bone on medial side (little finger).	ліктьова кістка	The ulna forms part of the elbow joint.	Larger at the elbow.
Vertebral column (Spine) ['vɜːrtɪbrəl 'kɒləm]	backbone, supports the body.	хребетний стовп	The vertebral column has cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, coccygeal regions.	33 vertebrae.

## Digestive System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Anus ['eɪnəs]	Opening at the end of the digestive tract	анус	The anal sphincter controls stool passage through the anus.	Voluntary and involuntary control.
Appendix [ə'pendɪks]	Small tube attached to the cecum	апендикс	Appendicitis requires surgical removal of the appendix.	Vestigial organ.
Bile [baɪl]	Digestive fluid aiding fat digestion	жовч	The liver produces bile to break down fats.	Stored in gallbladder.
Bile duct [baɪl dʌkt]	Channel carrying bile to duodenum	жовчний проток	Gallstones can obstruct the bile duct.	Common bile duct.
Cardiac sphincter ['kɑːdiæk 'sfɪŋktər]	Muscle controlling entry of food into stomach	кардіальний сфінктер	Weakness of the cardiac sphincter causes reflux.	Also called lower esophageal sphincter.
Cecum ['si:kəm]	Pouch at the beginning of the large intestine	сліпа кишка	The appendix is attached to the cecum.	Junction of ileum and colon.

Colon ['kəʊlən]	Major part of the large intestine	ободова кишка	Colon cancer often develops in older adults.	Ascending, transverse, descending, sigmoid.
Digestion [dai'dʒestʃn]	Process of breaking down food into absorbable units	травлення	Digestion begins in the mouth and continues in the stomach and intestines.	Mechanical + chemical.
Duodenum [ˌdjuːə'diːnəm]	First part of the small intestine	дванадцятипала кишка	Bile and pancreatic juice enter the duodenum.	Site of chemical digestion.
Esophagus [ɪ'səʊfəgəs]	Muscular tube carrying food to stomach	стравохід	The esophagus moves food by peristalsis.	Connects pharynx and stomach.
Gallbladder ['gɔːlblædə]	Small organ storing bile	жовчний міхур	Gallstones can block the gallbladder.	Releases bile into duodenum.
Ileum ['ɪliəm]	Last part of the small intestine	клубова кишка	The ileum connects to the large intestine.	Absorbs vitamin B12 and bile salts.
Jejunum [dʒɪ'dʒuːnəm]	Middle part of the small intestine	порожня кишка	Most nutrients are absorbed in the jejunum.	Specialized for absorption.
Large intestine [lɑːrdʒ m'testɪn]	Tube that absorbs water and forms stool	товстий кишечник	The large intestine includes the colon and rectum.	Cecum → colon → rectum.
Liver ['lɪvər]	Organ producing bile and processing nutrients	печінка	The liver detoxifies harmful substances.	Largest internal organ.
Mesentery ['mezəntəri]	Fold of tissue attaching intestines to abdominal wall	брижа	The mesentery contains blood vessels and nerves.	Recently recognized as an organ.
Mouth [maʊθ]	Opening through which food enters the body	рот	The patient complained of dry mouth.	Contains teeth, tongue, salivary glands.
Oral cavity ['ɔːrəl 'kævɪti]	Medical term for the inside of the mouth	ротова порожнина	The oral cavity is the first part of the digestive tract.	Begins digestion.
Pancreas ['pæŋkriəs]	Gland producing digestive enzymes and hormones	підшлункова залоза	The pancreas secretes insulin and digestive juices.	Endocrine + exocrine functions.

Pancreatic duct [ˌpæŋkriˈætɪk dʌkt]	Duct carrying pancreatic juice to duodenum	підшлунковий проток	Blockage of the pancreatic duct causes pancreatitis.	Joins bile duct.
Peritoneum [ˌperɪtəˈni:əm]	Membrane lining abdominal cavity	очеревина	Peritonitis is inflammation of the peritoneum.	Covers digestive organs.
Pharynx [ˈfærɪŋks]	Muscular tube at the back of the throat	глотка	Food passes from the mouth to the pharynx.	Shared by digestive and respiratory systems.
Pyloric sphincter [paɪˈlɔrɪk ˈsfɪŋktər]	Muscle controlling passage from stomach to duodenum	пілоричний сфінктер	The pyloric sphincter regulates gastric emptying.	Located at stomach outlet.
Rectum [ˈrektəm]	Final section of the large intestine	пряма кишка	The rectum stores feces before defecation.	Connects to anal canal.
Salivary glands [ˈsælvəri glændz]	Glands producing saliva	слинні залози	The salivary glands secrete enzymes to start digestion.	Parotid, submandibular, sublingual.
Small intestine [smɔ:l ɪnˈtestɪn]	Long tube where most digestion and absorption occur	тонкий кишечник	The small intestine absorbs nutrients.	Duodenum, jejunum, ileum.
Stomach [ˈstʌmək]	Sac-like organ where food digestion begins	шлунок	The patient had a stomach ulcer.	Produces gastric acid.
Teeth [ti:θ]	Hard structures for chewing food	зуби	Humans normally have 32 permanent teeth.	Incisors, canines, premolars, molars.
Tongue [tʌŋ]	Muscular organ aiding in chewing, swallowing, taste	язик	The doctor examined the patient's tongue.	Covered with taste buds.
Villi [ˈvɪlɪ]	Small fingerlike projections in the small intestine	ворсинки	Villi increase surface area for absorption.	Contain capillaries and lacteals.

## Nervous System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
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Autonomic nervous system (ANS) [ˌɔːtəˈnɒmɪk ˈnɜːrvəs ˈsɪstəm]	Involuntary control of internal organs	вегетативна нервова система	The ANS regulates heart rate and digestion.	Sympathetic + parasympathetic.
Basal ganglia [ˈbeɪsəl ˈgæŋɡliə]	Deep brain structures controlling movement	базальні ганглії	The basal ganglia are affected in Parkinson's disease.	Involved in motor control.
Brain [breɪn]	Organ of thought, sensation, and control	мозок	The brain coordinates voluntary and involuntary actions.	Protected by skull and meninges.
Brainstem [ˈbreɪnstem]	Part connecting brain to spinal cord	стовбур мозку	The brainstem regulates breathing and heartbeat.	Midbrain, pons, medulla.
Central nervous system (CNS) [ˈsentrəl ˈnɜːrvəs ˈsɪstəm]	Brain and spinal cord	центральна нервова система	The CNS processes and integrates information.	Main control center.
Cerebellum [ˌserəˈbeləm]	Brain region for balance and coordination	мозочок	The cerebellum ensures smooth voluntary movements.	Located under occipital lobes.
Cerebral cortex [səˈriːbrəl ˈkɔːrteks]	Outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum	кора головного мозку	The cerebral cortex is involved in higher thinking.	Contains motor and sensory areas.
Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) [ˌserɪbroʊˈspaɪnl ˈfluːɪd]	Fluid cushioning brain and spinal cord	спинномозкова рідина	CSF protects against mechanical injury.	Circulates in ventricles, subarachnoid space.
Cerebrum [səˈriːbrəm]	Largest part of the brain	великий мозок	The cerebrum is responsible for memory and reasoning.	Divided into lobes.
Corpus callosum [ˌkɔːrpeɪs kəˈlɒsəm]	Thick band connecting brain hemispheres	мозолисте тіло	The corpus callosum enables communication between hemispheres.	Integration of signals.
Cranial nerves [ˈkreɪniəl nɜːrvz]	12 pairs of nerves emerging from the brain	черепні нерви	The optic nerve transmits visual signals.	Numbered I–XII.

Gray matter [greɪ 'mætər]	Brain/spinal regions rich in neuron cell bodies	сіра речовина	Gray matter processes information.	Found in cortex and nuclei.
Hypothalamus [ˌhaɪpə'θæləməs]	Region controlling hormones and homeostasis	гіпоталамус	The hypothalamus regulates hunger, thirst, and temperature.	Links nervous & endocrine systems.
Lobes of the brain [ləʊbz əv ðə breɪn]	Divisions of the cerebrum	частки мозку	The occipital lobe is responsible for vision.	Each has specific functions.
Medulla oblongata [mə'dʌlə ˌɒblŋgə'gɑ:tə]	Lower brainstem controlling vital functions	довгастий мозок	The medulla controls respiration and heart rate.	Connects brain and spinal cord.
Meninges [mə'nɪndʒi:z]	Protective membranes around CNS	мозкові оболонки	Meningitis is inflammation of the meninges.	Dura, arachnoid, pia.
Nerve [nɜ:rv]	Bundle of axons transmitting signals	нерв	The sciatic nerve is the largest in the body.	Sensory, motor, mixed.
Nervous system ['nɜ:rvəs 'sɪstəm]	Network for transmitting signals	нервова система	The nervous system controls movement and sensation.	Divided into CNS and PNS.
Neuron ['njʊərən]	Basic unit of the nervous system	нейрон	Neurons transmit electrical impulses.	Consist of dendrites, axon, soma.
Neurotransmitter ['njʊərəʊtrænzɪtər]	Chemical messenger between neurons	нейромедіатор	Serotonin is a neurotransmitter affecting mood.	Dopamine, acetylcholine, etc.
Parasympathetic nervous system [ˌpærəsɪmpə'θetɪk 'nɜ:rvəs 'sɪstəm]	“Rest and digest” system	парасимпатична нервова система	The parasympathetic system slows breathing and heart rate.	Maintains homeostasis.
Peripheral nervous system (PNS) [pə'rɪfərəl 'nɜ:rvəs 'sɪstəm]	Nerves outside CNS	периферична нервова система	The PNS connects the CNS to limbs and organs.	Includes cranial + spinal nerves.
Pituitary gland [prɪ'tju:ɪtəri glænd]	“Master gland” regulating many functions	гіпофіз	The pituitary gland secretes growth hormone.	Controlled by hypothalamus.

Reflex ['ri:flɛks]	Automatic response to a stimulus	рефлекс	The doctor tested the knee reflex with a hammer.	Involves spinal cord.
Spinal cord ['spainl kɔ:rd]	Nerve tissue within the vertebral column	спинний мозок	The spinal cord transmits signals between brain and body.	Protected by vertebrae.
Spinal nerves ['spainl nɜ:rvz]	31 pairs of nerves branching from spinal cord	спинномозкові нерви	Spinal nerves control body movement and sensation.	Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, coccygeal.
Sympathetic nervous system [ˌsɪmpə'θetɪk 'nɜ:rvəs 'sɪstəm]	“Fight or flight” response	симпатична нервова система	The sympathetic system increases heart rate.	Stress response.
Synapse ['sɪnæps]	Junction where neurons communicate	синапс	Neurotransmitters cross the synapse.	Electrical or chemical.
Thalamus ['θæləməs]	Brain structure relaying sensory signals	таламус	The thalamus processes sensory information before it reaches the cortex.	“Relay station.”
White matter [waɪt 'mætər]	Brain and spinal tissue rich in axons	біла речовина	White matter transmits nerve signals quickly.	Myelinated fibers.

## Urinary System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Adrenal glands [ə'dri:nl glændz]	glands on top of kidneys, producing hormones.	надниркові залози	The adrenal glands secrete adrenaline and cortisol.	Part of endocrine + urinary anatomy.
Bowman's capsule ['bɔʊmənz 'kæpsju:l]	sac surrounding the glomerulus.	капсула Боумена	Bowman's capsule collects filtrate from the glomerulus.	Start of nephron tubule.
Calyx (renal) ['keɪlɪks]	cup-like cavity in kidney collecting urine.	ниркова чаша	Minor calyces join to form major calyces.	Drain into renal pelvis.

Collecting duct [kə'lektɪŋ dʌkt]	tubule carrying urine to renal pelvis.	збірна трубочка	The collecting ducts merge into renal pyramids.	Final concentration of urine.
Detrusor muscle [dɪ'tru:sər 'mʌsl]	smooth muscle of bladder wall.	детрузор	The detrusor muscle contracts during urination.	Involuntary muscle.
Distal convoluted tubule (DCT) ['dɪstl 'kɒnvələ:tɪd 'tju:bjʊ:l]	nephron segment for fine-tuning reabsorption.	дистальний звивистий каналець	The DCT adjusts pH and ion balance.	Controlled by hormones.
Filtration [fɪl'treɪʃn]	process of filtering blood in the kidneys.	фільтрація	Filtration occurs in the glomerulus.	First step of urine formation.
Glomerulus [glə'merjʊləs]	network of capillaries where filtration begins.	клубочок	The glomerulus filters water and small molecules.	Surrounded by Bowman's capsule.
Kidneys ['kɪdnɪz]	paired organs that filter blood and produce urine.	нирки	The kidneys regulate water and salt balance.	Right kidney slightly lower than left.
Loop of Henle [lu:p əv 'henli]	U-shaped nephron part that concentrates urine.	петля Генле	The Loop of Henle helps conserve water.	Descending and ascending limbs.
Micturition [ˌmɪktjʊ'rɪʃn]	medical term for urination.	сечовипускання	Micturition is controlled by voluntary and involuntary muscles.	Also called voiding.
Nephron ['nefrɒn]	functional unit of the kidney.	нефрон	Each kidney has about one million nephrons.	Filters blood and forms urine.
Proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) ['prɒksɪməl 'kɒnvələ:tɪd 'tju:bjʊ:l]	part of nephron that reabsorbs nutrients and water.	проксимальний звивистий каналець	The PCT reabsorbs most of the filtrate.	Important in homeostasis.
Reabsorption [ˌri:əb'sɔ:rpʃn]	process of taking back water and nutrients into blood.	реабсорбція	Reabsorption occurs in the tubules of the nephron.	Helps maintain balance.

Renal artery ['ri:nl 'ɑ:təri]	artery supplying blood to the kidney.	ниркова артерія	The renal artery branches from the aorta.	High blood flow.
Renal capsule ['ri:nl 'kæpsju:l]	fibrous covering around kidney.	ниркова капсула	The renal capsule protects the kidney from trauma.	Strong connective tissue.
Renal cortex ['ri:nl 'kɔ:rtɛks]	outer layer of the kidney.	кіркова речовина нирки	The renal cortex contains glomeruli.	Site of filtration.
Renal medulla ['ri:nl mə'dʌlə]	inner part of the kidney.	мозкова речовина нирки	The renal medulla contains renal pyramids.	Involved in urine concentration.
Renal papilla ['ri:nl pə'pɪlə]	tip of renal pyramid releasing urine.	нирковий сосочок	Urine drains into minor calyx from the renal papilla.	Microscopic ducts open here.
Renal pelvis ['ri:nl 'pɛlvɪs]	funnel-shaped cavity collecting urine.	ниркова миска	The renal pelvis connects to the ureter.	Common site of kidney stones.
Renal pyramids ['ri:nl 'pɪrəmɪdz]	triangular structures in the renal medulla.	ниркові піраміди	Renal pyramids drain into minor calyces.	Contain collecting ducts.
Renal vein ['ri:nl veɪn]	vein carrying filtered blood away from the kidney.	ниркова вена	The renal vein drains into the inferior vena cava.	Returns clean blood to circulation.
Secretion [sɪ'kri:ʃn]	movement of wastes into nephron tubule.	секреція	Secretion helps remove toxins from the body.	Final step of urine formation.
Ureters ['jʊrətərz]	tubes carrying urine from kidneys to bladder.	сечоводи	Kidney stones can block the ureters.	Peristaltic movement.
Urethra [jʊ'ri:θrə]	tube carrying urine from bladder to outside.	сечівник	The female urethra is shorter than the male's.	Common site of infection.
Urinary bladder ['jɔ:neri 'blædər]	hollow organ storing urine.	сечовий міхур	The bladder can hold 400–600 ml of urine.	Detrusor muscle contracts during urination.

Urinary meatus ['jɔrneri mi'eitəs]	external opening of urethra.	сечовий отвір	The urinary meatus is where urine exits the body.	Different positions in males and females.
Urinary system ['jɔrneri 'sɪstəm]	body system that removes waste and maintains fluid balance.	сечова система	The urinary system filters blood and produces urine.	Kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra.
Urinary tract ['jɔrneri trækt]	passage for urine (kidneys → bladder → urethra).	сечові шляхи	A urinary tract infection affects bladder or urethra.	Often abbreviated as UTI.
Urine ['jɔrɪn]	liquid waste excreted by kidneys.	сеча	Urine is composed mainly of water and salts.	Normal daily volume 1–2 liters.

## Reproductive System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Bulbourethral glands [ˌbʌlbʊəʃʊ'ri:θrəl glændz]	glands producing pre-ejaculate fluid.	бульбоуретральні залози	These glands secrete mucus for lubrication.	Also called Cowper's glands.
Cervix ['sɜ:rviks]	lower narrow part of the uterus.	шийка матки	The cervix opens during childbirth.	Common site for cancer screening.
Clitoris ['klɪtərɪs]	small erectile organ in front of vaginal opening.	клітор	The clitoris is rich in nerve endings.	Homologous to penis.
Embryo ['embriəʊ]	early stage of development after fertilization.	ембріон	The embryo implants in the uterine wall.	Up to 8 weeks.
Endometrium [ˌendəʊ'mi:triəm]	inner lining of uterus.	ендометрій	The endometrium thickens during the menstrual cycle.	Shed during menstruation.
Epididymis [ˌepɪ'dɪdəmɪs]	tube where sperm mature and are stored.	придаток яєчка	Sperm are stored in the epididymis before ejaculation.	Connects testis to vas deferens.
Erectile tissue [ɪ'rektəl 'tɪʃu:]	spongy tissue that fills with blood.	еректильна тканина	Erectile tissue enlarges during arousal.	Corpus cavernosum, corpus spongiosum.
Fallopian tubes [fə'loʊpiən tu:bz]	tubes carrying eggs from ovary to uterus.	маткові труби	Fertilization usually occurs in the fallopian tube.	Also called uterine tubes.

Fertilization [ ,fɜ:rtlɪ'zeɪʃn]	fusion of sperm and egg.	запліднення	Fertilization usually occurs in the fallopian tube.	Forms a zygote.
Fetus [ 'fi:təs]	developing human after 8 weeks of gestation.	плід	The fetus grows rapidly in the third trimester.	Until birth.
Fimbriae [ 'fimbri.i:]	fingerlike projections at the end of fallopian tubes.	фімбрії	Fimbriae help capture the released egg.	Guide egg into the tube.
Follicle [ 'fɒlɪkl]	sac in ovary containing immature egg.	фолікул	Ovarian follicles mature during the menstrual cycle.	Graafian follicle releases egg.
Gametes [ 'gæmi:ts]	reproductive cells (sperm, ova).	гамети	Gametes unite during fertilization.	Haploid cells.
Gonads [ 'gɒnædz]	organs producing gametes (testes, ovaries).	статеві залози	The gonads produce sperm and eggs.	Also produce hormones.
Labia [ 'leɪbiə]	folds of skin around vaginal opening.	статеві губи	The labia protect the vaginal entrance.	Labia majora and minora.
Mammary glands [ 'mæməri glændz]	glands producing milk.	молочні залози	Mammary glands enlarge during pregnancy.	Located in breasts.
Menstrual cycle [ 'menstruəl 'saɪkl]	monthly cycle preparing uterus for pregnancy.	менструальний цикл	The menstrual cycle averages 28 days.	Phases: follicular, ovulation, luteal, menstruation.
Myometrium [ ,maɪoʊ'mi:triəm]	muscular layer of uterus.	міометрій	The myometrium contracts during labor.	Smooth muscle.
Ovary [ 'oʊvəri]	female gonad producing eggs and hormones.	яєчник	Each ovary releases one egg per cycle.	Produces estrogen, progesterone.
Ovulation [ ,ɒvju'leɪʃn]	release of egg from ovary.	овуляція	Ovulation occurs around day 14 of the cycle.	Triggered by LH surge.
Ovum (plural: ova) [ 'oʊvəm / 'oʊvə]	female reproductive cell.	яйцеклітина	The ovum is fertilized by sperm.	Haploid cell.
Penis [ 'pi:nɪs]	male organ of copulation and urination.	пеніс	The penis contains erectile tissue.	Urethra passes through.
Placenta [plə'sentə]	organ connecting fetus and mother.	плацента	The placenta supplies nutrients and oxygen.	Removed after childbirth.
Pregnancy [ 'pregnənsi]	condition of carrying a developing fetus.	вагітність	Pregnancy lasts about 40 weeks.	Divided into trimesters.

Prostate gland ['prɒsteɪt glænd]	gland producing alkaline fluid.	передміхуро ва залоза	The prostate gland enlarges with age.	Common site of cancer.
Reproductive system [ˌriːprəˈdʌktɪv ˈsɪstəm]	system of organs for producing offspring.	репродуктив на система	The reproductive system includes gonads and accessory organs.	Male and female structures differ.
Scrotum ['skrɒtəm]	pouch of skin containing testes.	мошонка	The scrotum regulates testicular temperature.	Essential for spermatogenesis .
Semen ['siːmən]	fluid containing sperm and gland secretions.	сперма	Semen is ejaculated during orgasm.	Slightly alkaline.
Seminal vesicles ['semɪnl 'vesɪklz]	glands producing seminal fluid.	сім'яні пухирці	Seminal vesicles provide nutrients for sperm.	Fluid rich in fructose.
Sperm (spermatozoa) [spɜːrɪm / ˌspɜːrɪmətə'zəʊə]	male reproductive cells.	сперматозої ди	Sperm cells fertilize the egg.	Haploid cells.
Testis (plural: testes) ['testɪs / 'testiːz]	male gonad producing sperm and testosterone.	яєчко	The testes are located in the scrotum.	Contain seminiferous tubules.
Uterus ['juːtərəs]	organ where embryo develops.	матка	The uterus has thick muscular walls.	Parts: fundus, body, cervix.
Vagina [və'dʒaɪnə]	muscular canal leading from cervix to outside.	піхва	The vagina allows passage of menstrual flow and childbirth.	Also called birth canal.
Vas deferens [væs 'defərəns]	duct carrying sperm to urethra.	сім'явивідна протока	The vas deferens transports sperm during ejaculation.	Cut in vasectomy.
Zygote ['zaɪɡoʊt]	first cell formed after fertilization.	зигота	The zygote develops into an embryo.	Diploid cell.

## Endocrine System

Term [Transcription]	Meaning (EN)	Translation (UA)	Example Sentence	Notes
Adrenal glands [ə'driːnl glændz]	glands on top of kidneys producing stress hormones.	надниркові залози	The adrenal glands release adrenaline in emergencies.	Cortex and medulla parts.

Adrenaline (epinephrine) [ə'drɛnəlɪn / ,epɪ'nefrɪn]	“fight or flight” hormone.	адреналін	Adrenaline increases heart rate and blood pressure.	Secreted by adrenal medulla.
Aldosterone [æl'dɒstərəʊn]	hormone regulating salt and water balance.	альдостерон	Aldosterone increases sodium reabsorption in kidneys.	Part of renin-angiotensin system.
Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) [ ,æntɪdaɪjə'retɪk]	hormone reducing urine output.	антидіуретичний гормон	ADH helps retain water in the kidneys.	Also called vasopressin.
Calcitonin [ ,kælsɪ'toʊnɪn]	hormone lowering blood calcium.	кальцитонін	Calcitonin is secreted by the thyroid gland.	Antagonist of PTH.
Cortisol [ 'kɔ:rtɪzɒl]	stress hormone regulating metabolism.	кортизол	Cortisol levels rise under stress.	Produced in adrenal cortex.
Endocrine gland [ 'endəʊkrɪn glænd]	gland releasing hormones into blood.	ендокринна залоза	The thyroid is an endocrine gland.	No ducts.
Endocrine system [ 'endəʊkrɪn 'sɪstəm]	network of glands that produce hormones.	ендокринна система	The endocrine system regulates growth and metabolism.	Uses blood to deliver signals.
Estrogen [ 'estrədzən]	main female sex hormone.	естроген	Estrogen regulates the menstrual cycle.	Secreted by ovaries.
Exocrine gland [ 'eksəkrɪn glænd]	gland releasing substances via ducts.	екзокринна залоза	Salivary glands are exocrine glands.	Contrast with endocrine.
Glucagon [ 'glu:kəgɒn]	hormone raising blood glucose.	ГЛЮКАГОН	Glucagon stimulates breakdown of glycogen.	Secreted by alpha cells.
Growth hormone (GH) [grəʊθ 'hɔ:rməʊn]	hormone stimulating growth.	гормон росту	Children with low GH may be shorter than average.	Secreted by pituitary.
Hormone [ 'hɔ:rməʊn]	chemical messenger secreted by glands.	гормон	Insulin is a hormone that lowers blood sugar.	Act on target tissues.
Hypothalamus [ ,haɪpə'θæləməs]	brain region regulating endocrine activity.	гіпоталамус	The hypothalamus controls	Links nervous and endocrine systems.

			pituitary function.	
Insulin ['ɪnsjʊlɪn]	hormone lowering blood glucose.	інсулін	Diabetics may need insulin injections.	Secreted by pancreatic beta cells.
Islets of Langerhans ['aɪləts əv 'læŋgər'hænz]	clusters of cells in pancreas secreting hormones.	острівці Лангерганса	Islets of Langerhans produce insulin and glucagon.	Alpha, beta, delta cells.
Melatonin [ˌmelə'toʊnɪn]	hormone regulating sleep-wake cycle.	мелатонін	Melatonin production rises in darkness.	Secreted by pineal gland.
Oxytocin [ˌɒksɪ'toʊsɪn]	hormone promoting labor and bonding.	окситоцин	Oxytocin triggers uterine contractions during birth.	Also called “love hormone.”
Pancreas (endocrine part) ['pæŋkriəs]	gland producing insulin and glucagon.	підшлункова залоза (ендокринна частина)	The pancreas regulates blood sugar levels.	Contains islets of Langerhans.
Parathyroid glands [ˌpærə'θaɪrɔɪd glændz]	four small glands behind the thyroid.	прищитоподібні залози	Parathyroid glands regulate calcium levels.	Secrete parathyroid hormone (PTH).
Parathyroid hormone (PTH) [ˌpærə'θaɪrɔɪd 'hɔːrməʊn]	hormone regulating calcium and phosphate balance.	паратгормон	PTH increases calcium levels in blood.	From parathyroid glands.
Pineal gland ['paɪniəl glænd]	small gland producing melatonin.	шишкоподібна залоза	The pineal gland regulates sleep cycles.	Located in brain.
Pituitary gland [pɪ'tjuːɪtəri glænd]	“master gland” controlling other endocrine glands.	гіпофіз	The pituitary gland secretes growth hormone.	Anterior and posterior lobes.
Progesterone [prə'dʒestərəʊn]	female hormone maintaining pregnancy.	прогестерон	Progesterone prepares uterus for implantation.	Secreted after ovulation.
Prolactin [prəʊ'læktɪn]	hormone stimulating milk production.	пролактин	Prolactin increases after childbirth.	Pituitary hormone.
Testosterone [te'stɒstərəʊn]	main male sex hormone.	тестостерон	Testosterone promotes male characteristics.	Produced by testes.
Thymus ['θaɪməs]	gland important for immune	тимус (вилочкова залоза)	The thymus is active in childhood and	Produces thymosin for T-cell maturation.

	system development.		shrinks with age.	
Thyroid gland ['θaɪrɔɪd glænd]	butterfly-shaped gland in the neck.	щитоподібна залоза	The thyroid gland regulates metabolism.	Produces thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3).
Thyroxine (T4) [θaɪ'rɒksɪ:n]	thyroid hormone controlling metabolism.	тироксин	Thyroxine deficiency causes hypothyroidism.	Converted to T3.
Triiodothyronine (T3) [ˌtraɪaɪəʊ'θaɪrɒni:n]	active thyroid hormone.	трийодтиронін	T3 regulates metabolism and growth.	More potent than T4.

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