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OC-096 - (23885) - ONE WORD GOOD, THREE WORDS BAD: THE CASE FOR USING LATIN COMPOUND NOUNS IN ANATOMY

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Although the TA2 considers *spinocerebellum* [5802] a word that can exist on its own, in naming the body part known as the *oropharynx*, it needlessly uses the three-word phrase *pars oralis pharyngis* [2875] instead.

The word *oropharynx* is Latin in the same way that the word *spinocerebellum* is Latin, and both words have the added bonus of being actively used nouns in English as well as many other languages that use the Latin alphabet.

This type of compound noun construction in anatomy, which essentially names one specific part of the body by arranging two (or possibly more) physical objects in the form of z-x, is consistently translated by the formula "the part of x involving z." Thus, *oropharynx* means "the part of the pharynx involving the mouth" and *spinocerebellum* means "the part of the cerebellum involving the spine." It should be noted that the possessive forms – such as *oropharyngis* – are also easily manageable in Latin.

This paper considers other similar single-word compound nouns with Latin nominative endings, some of which use the Latin noun *pars*, arguing that they should also be included in anatomical nomenclature and replace the more cumbersome multi-word phrases.

Single-word Latin compound nouns function much better, and are much easier to understand, than the longer and more awkward Latin multi-word phrases

Latin anatomical terminology can be made a bit more accessible by including terms that use single words, whenever they exist, in the place of more unwieldy multi-word phrases.

Palavras-chave : Latin, anatomy, terminology