

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ
05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2024 році № 3700679

Чернівці – 2024

УДК 001:378.12(477.85)

ББК 72:74.58

М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Грицюк М.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Братенко М.К.

професор Булик Р.Є.

професор Гринчук Ф.В.

професор Давиденко І.С.

професор Дейнека С.Є.

професорка Денисенко О.І.

професор Заморський І.І.

професорка Колоскова О.К.

професор Коновчук В.М.

професор Пенішкевич Я.І.

професорка Хухліна О.С.

професор Слободян О.М.

професорка Ткачук С.С.

професорка Годоріко Л.Д.

професор Юзько О.М.

професорка Годованець О.І.

ISBN 978-617-519-077-7

© Буковинський державний медичний
університет, 2024

Stehnitska L.V.

AMBIGUITY IN HOMONYMOUS FORMS OF EPONYMS

*Department of Foreign Languages
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. Most words in English do not possess a single meaning but two or more unrelated ones, which are called homonyms. Such words are identical in sound and spelling but have different lexical meanings. Homonymy is a widely recognized phenomenon in medical terminology and has repeatedly been the subject of linguists' attention. Eponyms are the most common type of medical terms that can be confused due to the coincidence of the surnames since a similar name might be thought for another person and confused with a medical condition.

The aim of the study. To describe the homonymous forms in the onomastic space of medical terminology, which provides insights into the meanings of medical eponyms in order to avoid possible mistakes and protect the patient's safety.

Material and Methods. We investigated the homonymous forms of eponyms in medical terminology regarding the presence of two or more linguistic units with the same representation of the word form with their further comparison by means of comparative and descriptive methods.

Results. The homonymy of eponymous terms occurs due to the coincidence of the surnames of different researchers. Complete (absolute) homonyms in medical terminology are semantically non-identical forms of eponyms comprising the same core components, including a proper name. For instance, *Ackerman syndrome* is a rare cutaneous disease characterized by the triad of cutaneous cords, a typical histologic infiltrate mainly constituted by histiocytes and arthritis/connective tissue disease (named after A. Bernard Ackerman), as opposed to *Ackerman syndrome*, which is characterized by fused molar roots with a single canal (taurodontism), hypotrichosis, thickened and wide philtrum, correspondingly (named after James L. Ackerman, A. Leon Ackerman, and A. Bernard Ackerman). It is worth noting that some sources describe this syndrome as a combination of dental and dermatological characteristics. Another example is the eponymous term *Alexander syndrome*, named after William Stewart Alexander and Benjamin Alexander. In contrast, the first is considered a rare familial disease with degenerative changes of the central nervous system in children, while the second refers to a deficiency of factor VII. Partial homonyms include terms with partly different core components, which are used to designate non-identical concepts. In the following terms, all components are the same, except the second anthroponym, for instance, *Riley-Day syndrome* manifests by diminished lacrimation, insensitivity to pain, poor temperature control, abolished deep tendon reflexes, postural hypotension, vomiting attacks, poor motor coordination, and mental retardation (named after Conrad Milton Riley and Richard Lawrence Day); in contrast, *Riley-Smith syndrome* is characterized by macrocephaly, pseudo-papilledema, and multiple hemangiomas (named after Harris D. Riley and William R. Smith). Some sources refer to *Riley-Smith syndrome* as Ruvalcaba-Myhre syndrome or Bannayan-Zonana syndrome. Such confusion started when several researchers described features in the belief that they were depicting a new condition.

Conclusions. Homonymy of eponymous terms is an intra-system phenomenon that appears due to the coincidence of the names of different researchers. However, we presuppose that, over time, some homonymous forms of terms may merge into one term or, with a more thorough study, may be transformed into another terminological unit or substituted by another well-defined term.

Tsurkan M.V.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EMOTIONALITY IN THE INSTRUCTION OF UKRAINIAN MOVIE OF FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS

*Department of Social Sciences and Ukrainian studies
of Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. The mastering of the Ukrainian language by foreign students, in particular those who obtain higher education in medical higher education institutions, will be conscious and