



research is perhaps the most common. Interdisciplinary approach does not require the creation of separate departments or faculties, but only the addition of the word "research" or "studies". For example, the problem of security, which, as a rule, does not have clear disciplinary qualities or such area of research as "women's studies". In such circumstances, the integration of educational humanitarian programs in research centers indicates that it is likely that they will be carried out primarily through interdisciplinary research.

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OVERVIEW OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANGUAGE

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Modern terminology related to infectious diseases is a mosaic that includes foreign words, slang, euphemisms, incorrect words, abbreviations, and various other terms related to people, places, products, colors, and animals. Since any language is constantly changing, the language of infectious diseases, from the early concepts of infection to modern day, has evolved in response to new developments in the epidemiology, identification, classification, diagnosis and treatment of infectious agents and related diseases.

For this review of the infectious diseases language several dictionaries, "International Classification of Diseases, ninth edition (ICD-9)", various other references, as well as the practical experience of infectious disease doctors have been used.

Terms and expressions associated with infection are emerging, becoming mature, and may eventually die from causes ranging from atrophy of nonuse to political impropriety. In our opinion, all of these terms are interesting to study from a linguistic point of view.

The aim of the study is to give a brief overview of the infectious diseases language in the historical perspective and make it interesting for the students, teachers and other specialists in the related field. The analysis starts with a few dead terms and expressions that are currently found only in dictionaries, historical reviews and archival medical works. Some examples include such archaic terms as pseudoscarlatina, Chicago disease, Whitmore's bacillus, Utah, and Posada-Wernicke disease, which do not exist in practice. A number of dead terms refer to the laboratory tests that are no longer used, such as the quellung reaction and the Widal test.

Some terms related to upper respiratory tract infection are also obsolete nowadays. Influenza was called "grippe", but this term has lost its relevance. The term "Quinsy" meant peritonsillar abscess, and "angina" was connected to a sore throat.

The terminology used to denote microbes has also been analysed. Because most cases of human infection never identify a specific etiology, general microbial terminology is used. For non-specialists, the main term "microbes" is "germs", and health professionals use the terms "pathogens", "microbes" or "bugs". Diseases with an unrecognized etiology can also be named according to what it is not, using the prefix "non-".

The names of microorganisms are often long, so to save time their abbreviated forms are used. They often denote fungi (eg, "histo", "blasto", "crypto") or bacteria (eg, "strep" (streptococcus), "staph" (staphylococcus) and "actino" (actino)).

Some terms are related to leading researchers in the field. And sometimes even non-medical people are immortalized.

We have summarized the analysis of the terminology of the infectious diseases in the historical perspective. This review of various aspects of the infectious diseases language has not been intended to be comprehensive. It has been done to demonstrate some evolutionary changes in medical language.

Terminology of the infectious diseases can be interesting and diverse. Due to the analysis we can highlight the colorful slang and euphemisms as well as we can make suggestions for new terminology. And as philologists we can have some fun in the process of investigating it.