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**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ: ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ
И ЕЁ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МЕДИЦИНСКУЮ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЮ
THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES: EVOLUTION
AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MEDICAL ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY**

Аннотация. Терминология медицинского английского языка, основанная на Международной классификации болезней 11-го пересмотра (МКБ-11), представляет собой важный аспект в области медицинской практики и научных исследований. Цель данной работы заключается в анализе и систематизации медицинских терминов, используемых в МКБ-11, с акцентом на их применение в клинической практике и переводе.

Abstract. The terminology of Medical English, based on the International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (ICD-11), is an important aspect of medical practice and research. The purpose of this work is to analyze and systematize the medical terms used in the ICD-11 with a focus on their application in clinical practice and translation.

Ключевые слова: Терминология медицинского английского языка, МКБ-11, медицинские термины, научные исследования.

Keywords: Medical English terminology, ICD-11, medical terms, scientific research.

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) originated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a standardized system created to classify causes of death and diseases. Its history began with the International List of Causes of Death (ILCD) established in 1893, which underwent several iterations - ILCD-1 in 1900, ILCD-2 in 1910, through to ILCD-5 in 1938 reflecting incremental improvements in disease classification. The transition from these early lists to a more formalized classification system resulted in ICD-6 in 1948, marking the beginning of a globally adopted tool for health statistics [1].

The World Health Organization (WHO) took responsibility for the ICD system and in 1951 established the first WHO Centre for Classification of Diseases in London to oversee its development. Subsequent revisions such as ICD-7, introduced in 1955, were aimed at refining and standardizing classifications, further moving beyond «position numbers» and «signing» used in earlier versions to more structured categorizations [2] The International Conference for the Ninth Revision of the ICD, convened in Geneva in 1975, largely intended to update existing classifications, while preserving the fundamental structure of ICD-8. This revision resulted in ICD-9, which maintained core elements but reflected emerging medical and epidemiological knowledge at that time.

ICD-10, officially implemented in 1992, represented a major advancement by introducing a more detailed coding system and expanding the number of categories to accommodate contemporary



medical practice and epidemiology. This revision was crucial for improving clinical diagnosis coding and statistical reporting worldwide, facilitating better healthcare management and disease surveillance [3] Over time, the ICD evolved to support electronic health records and digital health informatics, enhancing interoperability and data comparability on a global scale.

The latest revision ICD-11, implemented in 2022, extends the classification system substantially, increasing from around 200 initial categories in early versions to over 55,000 unique codes. This expansion reflects advances in medical science, technology and the necessity for more detailed classifications in genomics, «digital» health, and complicated disorders. ICD-11 integrates more flexible framework to facilitate pandemic response, electronic data exchange and decision support in clinical settings. Its structure reflects changing healthcare paradigms and emphasizing precision across diverse health systems worldwide. The evolution of classification represents a commitment to maintain a universal language of disease and health [4].

Medical English terminology serves as the foundational language for global healthcare communication, enabling professionals from diverse linguistic backgrounds to describe diagnoses, treatments and even consequences. The International Classification of Diseases Eleventh Revision (ICD-11), established by the World Health Organization, released in 2022, offers a unified and comprehensive coding system that standardizes medical terminology across clinical and administrative domains. By adopting ICD-11, healthcare providers, researchers gain access to a global framework for classifying diseases and common health conditions, which support reliable data collection, epidemiology and health policy decisions.

Building on the structural foundation of ICD-11, numerous medical English terms frequently used in clinical settings, are directly originated from its classification schemes. These terms cover a wide spectrum of diseases, conditions and clinical cases, reflecting the detailed information, provided by ICD-11. For instance, the classification of neoplastic diseases includes distinct features such as «malignant neoplasm of the breast», «adenocarcinoma of the lung», and «follicular lymphoma», each representing precise diagnostic categories, which clinicians use to mention patients' condition.

As for infectious diseases, there are other terms, taken from ICD-11, like «severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection», commonly abbreviated as COVID-19 and «multidrug-resistant tuberculosis» have become standard in both documentation and discussion. The classification also offers detailed terminology for metabolic disorders, such as «type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy», enabling practitioners to specify complications within a disease category vividly. Cardiovascular terminology includes well-defined diseases like «acute myocardial infarction», «pulmonary embolism» and «essential (primary) hypertension», maintaining consistency with current diagnostic criteria [5].

Neurological conditions also benefit from ICD-11's specificity, featuring terms such as «Alzheimer's disease», «multiple sclerosis» and «Parkinson's disease» with subcategories describing stages. The mental, behavioral and neurological disorder sections provide terms including «major depressive disorder», «attention deficit hyperactivity disorder», «schizophrenia», which are all crucial for accurate psychiatric diagnosis and cross-disciplinary communication.

Moreover, ICD-11's structured definitions raise the issues such as injury and poisoning classifications. The terms like «contusion of head», «fracture of femur», and «adverse effect of anesthesia» facilitate precise documentation within emergency and surgical contexts. Conditions related to external causes of morbidity, including «exposure to non-ionizing radiation» and «accidental poisoning by drugs» are also systematically encoded, thereby enriching the clinical vocabulary.

These examples illustrate how ICD-11 supplies a comprehensive vocabulary taken from internationally standardized disease concepts. The availability of such specific medical terms within the English language clinical framework enhances clarity, reduces ambiguity and promotes



consecutive interpretation among healthcare professionals. Thus, this standardized terminology forms the foundation for clinical documentation, coding, epidemiological reporting and research, highlighting the practical application of ICD-11's structured classification in everyday medical practice..

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