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भाग 2 सिर और तंत्रिका तंत्र के रोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त
मानकीकृत शब्दावली

Unani Medicine — Glossary of Terms
Part 2 Standardized Terminology Used
for Diseases of Head and Nervous
System

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) was adopted by Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by *Unani* Sectional Committee had been approved by the Ayush Division Council.

There is a growing interest worldwide in holistic health care systems for the promotion of health, prevention and treatment of diseases. It is increasingly understood that no single health care system can provide satisfactory answers to all the health needs of modern society. According to the WHO around 80 percent of the world's population is estimated to use traditional medicine for their primary health care needs. It is evident that a new inclusive and integrated system of health care is needed to guide health policies and programmes in the future.

Unani medicine is a comprehensive medical system, which meticulously deals with the various states of health and disease. It provides promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare. The fundamentals, diagnosis and treatment modalities of the system are based on scientific principles and holistic concepts of health and healing. Its holistic approach considers individual in relation to his environment and stresses on health of body, mind and soul.

Unani medicine is having a history which may be traced back to ancient Egypt and Babylon. Hippocrates is known as the father of Unani medicine. The theoretical framework of Unani medicine is based on his teachings. It was further adopted and developed tremendously by the Greeks and Arabs. It was introduced in India during the 8th century. It got assimilated into Indian culture and attained remarkable growth, gradually.

The basic framework of this system is based on the hippocratic theory of four humours, according to which any disturbance in the equilibrium of humours causes disease, and therefore the treatment aims at restoring the humoral equilibrium. The system also believes that *Medicatrix Naturae (Ṭabī'at/ Al-Ṭabī'a al-Mudabbira li'l Badan)* is the supreme power, which controls all the physiological functions of the body, provides resistance against diseases and helps in healing naturally. Temperament (*Mizāj*) of a patient is given great importance both in diagnosis and treatment of diseases. It is also taken into consideration for identifying the most suitable diet and lifestyle for promoting the health of a particular individual.

There are several technical terms which are specific to Unani medicine. Terminology pertaining to head and nervous system diseases of Unani medicine, structure and function of human body as per *Unani*, diagnosis and etiological factors, signs and symptoms, treatment modalities, preparation of medicines, pharmacology, pharmacognosy and foods and beverages, etc. The inputs have been derived from information available in the public domain in print and electronic media *inter-alia* the *Unani* Pharmacopoeia of India, NAMASTE Portal, "WHO International Standard Terminologies on *Unani* medicine" and authoritative classical books of *Unani* medicine.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex A](#).

Indian Standard

UNANI MEDICINE — GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PART 2 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR HEAD AND NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES**1 SCOPE**

This standard covers description of terms related to disease of head and nervous system. The original terms appearing in the text (as per *Unani* classical literature) have been transliterated in Hindi and English. Possible English equivalents and description has been given for the purpose of clear understanding of *Unani* terms by any person. These

terms may be used by researchers, manufacturers, academicians, regulators, clinical practitioners etc.

2 TRANSLITERATION TABLE

The following Arabic letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as mentioned against each:

ا	<i>a</i>	ر	<i>r</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ز	<i>z</i>	ق	<i>q</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	س	<i>s</i>	ك	<i>k</i>
ث	<i>th</i>	ش	<i>sh</i>	ل	<i>l</i>
ج	<i>j</i>	ص	<i>s</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ح	<i>h</i>	ض	<i>d</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
خ	<i>kh</i>	ط	<i>t</i>	ه	<i>h</i>
د	<i>d</i>	ظ	<i>z</i>	ي	<i>y</i>
ذ	<i>dh</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>		

The following Persian letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as expressed against each:

پ	<i>p</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	ث	<i>th</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	ن	<i>N</i>	چ	<i>ch</i>
ج	<i>ch</i>	ذ	<i>Bh</i>	د	<i>dh</i>
ذ	<i>d</i>	ذ	<i>Ph</i>	ک	<i>kh</i>
ژ	<i>r</i>	ژ	<i>Th</i>	گ	<i>gh</i>

ف/ف has been transliterated with elevated coma (') if used in the mid or end of word followed by relevant; however the elevated coma has not been expressed at the beginning, only related vowel has been used directly:

- Letter ع is transliterated as elevated inverted coma (');)
- Letter و, as Arabic letter is transliterated as *W* and as Persian/Urdu letter is transliterated as *V*;
- و and و are not expressed in both the pause and construct forms;
- Article ل is transliterated as *al-* ('l- in construct form) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter;
- و, as a Persian/Urdu conjunction is transliterated as *(-o-)* and as an Arabic conjunction is transliterated as *wa*;
- Short vowel (ِ) in Persian/Urdu passive or in conjunction form is transliterated as *(-i-)*;

g) Double alphabet has been expressed in the following form:

- و = *uww*; and
- ی = *iyy*.

h) Short and long vowels and diphthongs are used in the following form:

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Short Vowels</i>	<i>Long Vowels</i>	<i>Diphthongs</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	ا = <i>a</i>	آ = <i>ā</i>	او = <i>aw</i>
ii)	ی = <i>i</i>	یا = <i>ā</i>	یو = <i>ay</i>
iii)	و = <i>u</i>	و = <i>ū</i>	
iv)		ی = <i>ī</i>	

3 Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine

The terminologies pertaining to head and nervous system diseases of Unani medicine is given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Head and Nervous System Diseases

(Clause 3)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	صداع / درد سر	सुदाअ/दर्द-ए-सर	<i>Şudā' /Dard-i-Sar</i>	Headache	Pain in head
ii)	صداع ساده	सुदाअ सादह	<i>Şudā 'Sāda</i>	Simple headache	Headache without the involvement of matter, characterized by dryness of nostrils and absence of heaviness in the head.
iii)	صداع حار ساده	सुदाअ हार सादह	<i>Şudā 'Hārr Sāda</i>	Simple hot headache	Headache due to simple hot morbid temperament, characterized by increased temperature of head, dryness of tongue, oral cavity and nostrils, sleeplessness and burning sensation in head and eyes along with absence of heaviness in the head.
iv)	صداع حار خارجی	सुदाअ हार खारिजी	<i>Şudā 'Hārr Khārijī</i>	External heat-induced headache	Heat-induced headache without involvement of matter, caused by simple hot morbid temperament as a result of exposure to certain external factors, that is, walking under sun, staying near fire, etc.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
v)	صداع حار داخلي	सुदाअ हार्र दाखिली	<i>Şudā 'Hārr Dākhilī</i>	Internal heat-induced headache	Headache due to the intake of heat-producing things without involvement of matter, caused by simple hot morbid temperament as a result of intake of pepper, ginger, garlic, etc.
vi)	صداع بارد ساده	सुदाअ बारिद सादह	<i>Şudā' Bārid Sāda</i>	Simple cold headache	Headache due to simple cold morbid temperament, characterized by decreased temperature of head and low-intensity pain in the posterior part of head with a tendency to increase in the morning and evening.
vii)	صداع بارد خارجي/ خبطه	सुदाअ बारिद खारिजी/खब्तह	<i>Şudā' Bārid Khārijī /Khabṭa</i>	External cold-induced headache	Cold-induced headache without involvement of matter, caused by simple cold morbid temperament as a result of exposure to certain external factors, that is, exposure to cold environment, staying in cold places, etc.
viii)	صداع بارد داخلي	सुदाअ बारिद दाखिली	<i>Şudā' Bārid Dākhilī</i>	Internal cold-induced headache	Headache due to intake of cold-producing things without involvement of matter, caused by simple cold morbid temperament as a result of intake of diets or drugs of cold temperament and drinking of water after eating fruits of moist temperament.
ix)	صداع دموي	सुदाअ दमवी	<i>Şudā' Damawī</i>	Sanguineous headache	Headache caused by predominance of sanguine matter; characterized by heaviness, reddish face and eyes, nasal irritation and engorged jugular vein.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
x)	صداع صفراوي	सुदाअ सफरावी	<i>Şudā' Şafrāwī</i>	Bilious headache	Headache caused by predominance of yellow bile, characterized by increased intensity of pain with mild heaviness in the head, yellow discoloration of face and eyes, rapid pulse, decreased sleep, bitter taste and dry oral cavity.
xi)	صداع بلغمي	सुदाअ बलगमी	<i>Şudā' Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic headache	Headache caused by predominance of phlegm, characterized by heaviness in the head, decreased temperature of head, moist nostrils, whitish discoloration of face, lethargy, sleepiness, mental dullness, etc.
xii)	صداع سوداوي	सुदाअ सौदावी	<i>Şudā' Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic headache	Headache caused by predominance of black bile, characterized by mild heaviness in the head, sleeplessness and irrelevant thoughts.
xiii)	صداع سدّي	सुदाअ सुद्दी	<i>Şudā' Suddī</i>	Headache due to obstruction	Headache caused by obstruction produced in the brain itself or in its vessels or vessels of its coverings, characterized by heaviness and congestion of face.
xiv)	صداع ورمي	सुदाअ वरमी	<i>Şudā' Waramī</i>	Inflammatory headache	Headache due to inflammation, caused by inflammatory conditions of brain, meninges, skin covering the head or other related organs, that is, stomach, uterus, etc.
xv)	صداع ضرباني	सुदाअ ज़रबानी	<i>Şudā' Darabānī</i>	Throbbing headache	Headache characterized by congestion of blood vessels and their pulsation.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xvi)	صداع ضعف دماغي	सुदाअ ज़ोअफ़ दिमागी	<i>Şudā' Du'f Dimāghī</i>	Headache due to weakness of brain	Headache triggered by insignificant causes, that is, flatulence, fragrance, sound, etc, due to weakness of brain.
xvii)	صداع حسي	सुदाअ हिस्सी	<i>Şudā' Hissī</i>	Headache due to increased sensitivity of brain	Headache triggered by insignificant causes due to increased sensitivity of normal functional brain.
xviii)	صداع شمى	सुदाअ शम्मी	<i>Şudā' Shammī</i>	Smell-induced headache	Headache occurring after smelling good or bad smells or bad smells.
xix)	صداع تزعزعي	सुदाअ तज़अज़ुई	<i>Şudā'Taza'zu'ī</i>	Concussional headache	Headache occurring after a blow on the head, characterized by heaviness and feeling of distension in the head, forgetfulness and inability to differentiate between smells.
xx)	صداع نومى	सुदाअ नौमी	<i>Şudā' Nawmī</i>	Somnial headache	Headache due to excessive sleep.
xxi)	بيضه و خوده/صداع بيضه/ صداع بيضى	बैज़ह-व-खूज़ह/ सुदाअ बैज़ह/ सुदाअ बैज़ी	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūḍha/Şudā' Bayḍa/Şudā' Bayḍī</i>	Circumferential headache	Severe continuous headache involving the whole head, characterized by liking of darkness, loneliness and silence, dislike of sound, light and movement, and aggravation by insignificant factors, that is, slight movement, walking, usage of flatulent diets, sounds, etc.
xxii)	بيضه و خوده دموى	बैज़ह-व- खूज़ह دمवी	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūḍha Damawī</i>	Sanguineous circumferential headache	Circumferential headache due to predominance of sanguine, characterized by redness of face and other features of predominance of sanguine along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxiii)	بيضه و خوزه صفراوى	बैज़ह-व-खूज़ह सफ़रावी	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūḍha Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious circumferential headache	Circumferential headache due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by burning sensation and sensation of piercing in the head and other features of predominance of yellow bile along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache.
xxiv)	بيضه و خوزه بلغمى	बैज़ह-व-खूज़ह बलगामी	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūḍha Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic circumferential headache	Circumferential headache due to predominance of phlegm, characterized by heaviness of head, whitish discoloration of body, lacrimation and puffiness of face along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache.
xxv)	بيضه و خوزه سوداوى	बैज़ह-व-खूज़ह सौदावी	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūḍha Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic circumferential headache	Circumferential headache due to predominance of black bile, characterized by darkening of body colour and other features of predominance of black bile along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache.
xxvi)	شقیقه/ صداع نصفی/ صداع غثیانی/ آدها سیسی	शक्रीकह/ सुदाअ निसफ़ी/ सुदाअ गसयानी/आधा सीसी	<i>Shaqīqa /Ṣudā' Nisfī / Ṣudā' Ghathayānī /Ādhā Sīsī</i>	Migraine	Episodic headache; type of severe headache involving one half of the head, accompanied by nausea and vomiting.
xxvii)	شقیقه حاره	शक्रीकह हारह	<i>Shaqīqa Ḥarra</i>	Acute migraine	Episodic headache caused by sanguine or yellow bile and characterized by heaviness of head, severe pain, pulsation at the temples and relief with

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					use of cold things.
xxviii)	شَقِيْقَه بَارِدَه	शक्कीकह बारिदह	<i>Shaqīqa Bārīda</i>	Chronic migraine	Episodic headache caused by phlegm or black bile and characterized by heaviness of head without an increase of its temperature, repeated attacks of cold in the winter season and relief with use of hot things.
xxix)	شَقِيْقَه رِيَاْحِي	शक्कीकह रियाही	<i>Shaqīqa Riyāhī</i>	Episodic headache dueto gases	Episodic headache caused by accumulation of gases in the head and characterized by absence of heaviness in the head without an increase in its temperature, feeling of tightness in the head and hissing in the ears.
xxx)	شَقِيْقَه بَخَارِي	शक्कीकह बुखारी	<i>Shaqīqa Bukhārī</i>	Episodic headache dueto vapours	Episodic headache, caused by vapours reaching to the head and characterized by absence of heaviness in the head with an increase in temperature of affected part, rapid pulse, tinnitus, increase in intensity of pain during constipation, throbbing and relief with cold air and water.
xxxii)	عَصَابِه/درد اَبْرُو	इसाबह/दर्द-ए-अब्रू	<i>'Iṣāba/Dard-i-Abrū</i>	Frontal headache	Severe pain in eyebrow region with tearing sensation occurring in both eyebrows or in either with inability to open the eyes and dislike of light.
xxxiii)	سَرَسَام حَقِيْقِي	सरसाम हक्कीक्री	<i>Sarsām Haqīqī</i>	Inflammationof brain orits meninges	A morbid state characterized by gradual increase in irrational talk and mental confusion, continuous fever with tendency to be higher during afternoon,

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					restlessness, continuous movement of fingers, lint-picking, loud talking with faltering, roughness of tongue, cold extremities, etc.
xxxiii)	فغمونی دماغ	फलगामूनी-ए-दिमारा	<i>Falghamūnī-i-Dimāgh</i>	Phlegmon	Inflammation of brain tissue due to sepsis in the sanguine humour, characterized by red eyes and cheeks, bulging eyes, nausea and vomiting, convulsions and tendency to fall backwards.
xxxiv)	صبارا	सुबारा	<i>Ṣubārā</i>	Violent behaviour associated with bilious meningitis	A morbid state associated with inflammation of meninges due to yellow bile, characterized by sleeplessness, restlessness, nightmares leading to abrupt awakening, red eyes, irrelevant answers to questions along with symptoms of bilious meningitis.
xxxv)	عطاش/تشنک	उताश/तशनक	<i>‘Uṭāsh/Tashnak</i>	Subacute inflammation of brain of children	A subacute type of inflammation, usually occurring in brain of children, accompanied by increased thirst along with features similar to inflammation of brain tissue due to predominance of yellow bile or bilious sanguine.
xxxvi)	ماشرا	माशरा	<i>Māshrā</i>	Sanguineous inflammation of brain and its vessels extending to the head and face	A morbid state characterized by severe pain, red face, bulging eyes and nausea.
xxxvii)	ماء الرأس	मा अल-रास	<i>Mā' al-Ra's</i>	Hydrocephalus	Build-up of fluid in brain, characterized

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					by heaviness of head, open eyes and continuous lacrimation.
xxxviii)	سبات	सुबात	<i>Subāt</i>	Prolonged state of deep sleep	A morbid state in which patient looks like he or she is sleeping and cannot be awakened easily.
xxxix)	سهر	सहर	<i>Sahar</i>	Insomnia	A morbid state characterized by sleeplessness of such a degree as to cause dryness in the body.
xl)	نسيان	निस्यान	<i>Nisyān</i>	Amnesia	A morbid state caused by lack of focus due to preoccupied mind or derangement of temperament of brain.
xli)	هلاكة الذكر	हलाकह अल-ज़िक्र	<i>Halāka al-Dhikr</i>	Complete loss of memory	A disease characterized by complete loss of memory due to predominance of coldness and moistness or coldness and dryness in the hind brain.
xlii)	اختلاط الذهن/اختلاط العقل	इख्तिलात अल-ज़िह्व/ इख्तिलात अल-अक्ल	<i>Ikhtilāṭ al-Dhihn/Ikhtilāṭ al-'Aql</i>	Mental derangement	State of mind in which ability to differentiate and think is disturbed.
xliii)	هذيان	हज़यान	<i>Hadhayān</i>	Delirium	Abnormality of rational thinking, leading to irrational talk.
xliv)	حمق	हुमक़	<i>Humq</i>	Idiocy/stupidity	Weakness of thinking faculty leading to imbalances in routine work and social behaviour.
xliv)	رعونت	रुऊनत	<i>Ru'ūnat</i>	Weakness of thinking faculty	Behavioural disorder due to weakness of thinking faculty.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xlvi)	جنون/وسواس	जुनून/वस्वास	<i>Junūn/Waswās</i>	Insanity	Disturbed state of mind characterized by false perceptions and hallucinations accompanied by behavioural changes, that is, extreme mood changes, violent behaviour, etc.
xlvii)	مانيا/جنون سبعی	मानिया/जुनून सबई	<i>Māniyā/Junūn Saba'ī</i>	Mania	A morbid state characterized by frown, hostility, excessive anger and violent behaviour.
xlviii)	داء الكلب	दाअ अल-कल्ब	<i>Dā' al-Kalb</i>	Cynanthropy	A type of mania characterized by hostility alternating with friendly behaviour.
xlix)	مانخوليا	मालनखूलिया	<i>Mālankhūliyā</i>	Melancholia	Derangement of imagination and thinking, leading to fear, sadness, suspicion and false imaginations.
1)	مانخوليا دموي	मालनखूलिया दमवी	<i>Mālankhūliyā Damawī</i>	Sanguineous melancholia	A type of acute melancholia caused by burnt sanguine, characterized by mental derangement along with laughing and feeling of happiness, tawny skin, engorged vessels, red eyes and large and swift pulse.
li)	مانخوليا صفراوي	मालनखूलिया सफ़रावी	<i>Mālankhūliyā Şafrāwī</i>	Bilious melancholia	A type of acute melancholia caused by burnt yellow bile, characterized by madness, passion, irrational talk, shouting, restlessness, insomnia, excessive anger, increased body temperature and yellowish discoloration of skin.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lii)	مالنخوليا بلغمي	मालनखूलिया बलगमी	<i>Mālankhūliyā Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic melancholia	A type of chronic melancholia caused by burnt phlegm, characterized by laziness, cold and clammy skin along with other features of melancholia.
liii)	مالنخوليا سوداوي	मालनखूलिया सौदावी	<i>Mālankhūliyā Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic melancholia	A type of chronic melancholia caused by black bile or burnt black bile, characterized by mental derangement along with distress, excessive thinking, fear, panic, crying, bad thoughts and intentional loneliness.
liv)	سدر	सद्र	<i>Sadr</i>	Dizziness on standing	A morbid state characterized by darkness in front of eyes while standing from sitting position.
lv)	دوار	दुवार	<i>Duwār</i>	Vertigo	A morbid state characterized by sensation of spinning of objects around the affected person.
lvi)	كابوس دموي	काबूस दमवी	<i>Kābūs Damawī</i>	Sanguineous nightmare	A morbid state caused by vapours arising from sanguine and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of sanguine, that is, redness of face and eyes, imagination of red things, etc, along with other features of nightmare.
lvii)	كابوس بلغمي	काबूस बलगमी	<i>Kābūs Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic nightmare	A morbid state caused by vapours arising from phlegm and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of phlegm, that is, excessive salivation, lethargy, imagination of white things, etc, along

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					with features of nightmare.
lviii)	كابوس سوداوي	काबूस सौदावी	<i>Kābūs Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic nightmare	A morbid state caused by vapours arising from black bile and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of black bile, that is, excessive thinking, decreased sleep, sunken eyes, etc, along with features of nightmare.
lix)	كابوس بارد	काबूस बारिद	<i>Kābūs Bārid</i>	Nightmare due to cold	Nightmare due to external cold factors, characterized by features of nightmare along with history of exposure of head to cold, during sleep
lx)	صرع / قازون / ابراقلسا / مرض كابني	सर्अ/क्राजून/अबराक़त्सा/ मरज़ काहिनी	<i>Ṣar' /Qāzūn/Abrāqalsā/ Maraj Kāhini</i>	Epilepsy	A pathological condition usually characterized by paroxysmal transient loss of consciousness, seizures and frothing from mouth.
lxi)	صرع خفيف / الصرع السهل / صرع سهل	सर्अ खफ़ीफ़/अल-सर्अ अल-सहल/सर्अ सहल	<i>Ṣar' Khafif / Al-Ṣar' al- Sahl/ Ṣar' Sahl</i>	Mild epilepsy/ petit mal seizure or absence seizure	It is a type of epilepsy characterized by brief and sudden lapses in consciousness, often lasting for just a few seconds. During a seizure, a person may appear to be staring into space, exhibit slight facial movements, or have rapid eye blinking. These seizures are generally shorter and less intense than other types of epileptic seizures.
lxii)	صرع شديد / الصرع الصعب / صرع مشكل	सर्अ शदीद/अल-सर्अ अल- सअब/सर्अ मुश्किल	<i>Ṣar' Shadid / Al-Ṣar' al- Ṣa 'b/ Ṣar' Mushkil</i>	Severe epilepsy/ grand mal seizure or tonic- clonic seizure	It is a type of epilepsy characterized by a loss of consciousness and intense convulsions. During a tonic phase, the muscles stiffen, followed by a clonic

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					phase of rhythmic jerking movements. These seizures can be more intense and longer-lasting than other types of seizures and shall have poor response to treatment with sneezing agents and inhalations.
lxiii)	صرع دماغي/ صرع اصلي/ صرع ذاتي	सर्ज दिमागी /सर्ज असली/ सर्ज ज़ाती	<i>Şar' Dimāghī/ Şar' Aşlī/ Şar' Dhātī</i>	Symptomatic epilepsy or secondary epilepsy	These seizures occur as a result of an underlying brain abnormality, such as a structural lesion, injury, tumor, or other identifiable cause. This is in contrast to "idiopathic epilepsy," where the cause is unknown. It is characterized by pain and heaviness in the head, lack of mental clarity and dizziness preceding the episode.
lxiv)	صرع شرکي	सर्ज शिर्की	<i>Şar' Shirkī</i>	Extracerebral epilepsy	These seizures are triggered by factors or conditions outside of the brain itself. These factors can include metabolic abnormalities, systemic illnesses, medications, or other medical conditions that affect the body and subsequently lead to seizures. Sometimes gases and vapors produced by particular organs, travel to the brain and cause seizures.
lxv)	صرع شرکي معدي	सर्ज शिर्की मेअदी	<i>Şar' Shirkī Mi'dī</i>	Gastroparetic epilepsy	These seizures are triggered by gastrointestinal disturbances or disorders, often involving abnormal movement or functioning of the stomach. These seizures can be related

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					to changes in blood sugar levels or other factors associated with gastric problems. These are accompanied by loss of appetite, flatulence and gurgling in abdomen, preceded by severe headache, palpitation, fluttering at the cardiac end of stomach, nausea and pain in epigastric region, typically relieved by vomiting.
lxvi)	صرع قلبی	सर्ज कल्बी	<i>Şar' Qalbī</i>	Cardiac epilepsy	These seizures are triggered by cardiac (heart-related) factors or disturbances, such as irregular heart rhythms or other cardiac conditions. These seizures can occur due to changes in blood flow, oxygen supply, or electrical activity within the heart.
lxvii)	صرع شرکی مرقی	सर्ज शिर्की मराकी	<i>Şar' Shirkī Marāqī</i>	Peritoneal epilepsy	These seizures are triggered by abnormalities or disturbances within the peritoneum. Seizures in this context may be related to irritations or changes in the peritoneal area. It is accompanied by sour belching, flatulence, painful gurgling in abdomen and burning sensation in peritoneum.
lxviii)	صرع حسی	सर्ज हिस्सी	<i>Şar' Hissī</i>	Hyperexcitable epilepsy or hyperexcitability-induced epilepsy	These seizures are provoked by an abnormally heightened sensitivity of the brain's neurons, causing them to fire excessively and generate seizures. This hypersensitivity can lead to spontaneous and uncontrolled bursts of neuronal

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					activity, resulting in epileptic seizures.
lxix)	صرع شرکی رحمی	सर्ज शिर्की रहिमी	<i>Şar' Shirkī Rahimī</i>	Hystero-epilepsy	These seizures are believed to be triggered by or associated with uterine conditions or disorders. It is associated with absence of menstruation and preceded by pain and heaviness in pelvic region, inguinal region and lower back. Historically, this term was used to describe seizures thought to be related to emotional disturbances arising from the uterus. However, it's important to note that the concept of hystero-epilepsy is not widely recognized in modern medical terminology, and underlying causes and triggers of seizures should be evaluated by a medical <i>Unani</i> professional.
lxx)	صرع معائی	सर्ज मिआई	<i>Şar' Mi'ā'ī</i>	Entero-epilepsy	This term refers to seizures that are thought to be triggered by or associated with intestinal conditions or disturbances. This term suggests a connection between the intestinal system and the occurrence of epileptic seizures. It is presented as seizures following sudden excretion of intestinal worms, excessive salivation especially before sleep, increased appetite and sensation of movements of worms during hunger along with abdominal pain. However, it's important to note

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					that the concept of hystero-epilepsy is not widely recognized in modern medical terminology, and underlying causes and triggers of seizures should be evaluated by a medical <i>Unani</i> professional.
lxxi)	صرع لیلی	सर्ज लैली	<i>Şar' Laylī</i>	Nocturnal seizure disorder	It is a condition where epileptic seizures predominantly occur during sleep, specifically during the nighttime. These seizures can disrupt sleep patterns and may be challenging to detect, as the person experiencing them might not be fully conscious. Proper diagnosis and management are important to address the specific characteristics and potential triggers of seizures that occur during sleep.
lxxii)	صرع ضربی	सर्ज ज़र्बी	<i>Şar' Ğarbī</i>	Post-traumatic epilepsy	Epilepsy resulting from brain injury.
lxxiii)	صرع اطفال/ ام الصبيان/ ریح الصبيان	सर्ज-ए-अत्फ़ाल/ उम्म अल-सिबयान/ रीह अल-सिबयान	<i>Şar'-i-Atfāl/Umm al-Şibyān/Rīḥ al-Şibyān</i>	Infantile epilepsy/infantile spasms	childhood epilepsy, impacting children from infancy up to the age of three or five years, distinguished by muscle spasms, contractions of the arms and legs, and the presence of froth around the mouth.
lxxiv)	سكتة	सक्तह	<i>Sakta</i>	Apoplexy	Unconsciousness arising from the blockage of brain ventricles and air passages; cessation of motor and sensory functions due to complete blockage of brain ventricles and air

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					passages, preceded by symptoms like headache, dizziness, and spinning sensation, visualizations of light flashes, lethargy, bodily tremors, teeth grinding during sleep, swelling of neck blood vessels, and cold limbs. It's characterized by an abrupt loss of consciousness, with breathing and circulation staying unaffected, eyes either open or closed, and falling backward or sideways.
lxxv)	سکتہ ضریبہ	सक्तह ज़रबीयह	<i>Sakta Darbiyya</i>	Concussion	It is a condition resulting from traumatic brain injury that occurs when a sudden impact or jolt to the head causes the brain to move rapidly within the skull. This movement can result in temporary impairment of brain function, leading to a range of symptoms, including confusion, loss of consciousness, memory problems, headache, dizziness, and sometimes nausea or vomiting.
lxxvi)	جمود/شخوص/ أخذة/ مدرکہ/ قاطوخص/ قوطوخص	जुमूद/ शुखूस/ आखिज़ह/ मुदरिकह/ क़ातूखस/ कूतूखस	<i>Jumūd / Shukhūs/ Akhidha/ Mudrika/ Qāṭūkhas/ Qūtūkhas</i>	Catalepsy	An abnormal condition arising from obstructions in the vessels of hindbrain leading to sudden and temporary loss of voluntary muscle control and responsiveness. During an episode of catalepsy, a person's body may become rigid and unresponsive, and they might maintain a fixed posture for an extended

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					period of time.
lxxvii)	ضعف دماغ	जुअफ़-ए-दिमाग	<i>Du'f-i-Dimāgh</i>	Cerebral asthenia	It is a condition characterized by diminished mental energy, cognitive function, and overall brain capacity. It signifies a state of reduced mental stamina and efficiency. It may result from morbid temperament of brain, brain atrophy, excessive coitus, catarrh, sleeplessness and excessive evacuation.
lxxviii)	استرخاء	इस्तिर्खा	<i>Istirkhā'</i>	Flaccidity/hypotonia	It is a state of abnormally low muscle tone or reduced muscle stiffness. It refers to muscles that feel floppy, loose, or lacking in normal resistance when moved or manipulated. It can lead to reduced muscle strength and difficulties with movement and coordination.
lxxix)	ابولقسيا	अबूबलकसिया	<i>Abūblaqsiyā</i>	Locked-in syndrome	It is a rare neurological condition in which a person is fully conscious and aware but experiences almost complete paralysis of all voluntary muscles in the body, except for the muscles that control eye movement. This means that the individual is essentially "locked in" their body, unable to move or speak, but able to communicate through eye movements or blinking.
lxxx)	فلج	फ़ालिज	<i>Fālij</i>	Paralysis	It refers to the loss of muscle function in one or more parts of the body, typically accompanied by a loss of

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					sensation and control. The term may also be used in combination with specific words to describe the type and location of the paralysis, such as "hemiplegia" (paralysis of one side of the body) or "paraplegia" (paralysis of the lower limbs).
lxxxix)	فالج رطوبى بلغمى	फ़ालिज रुतूबी बलगमी	<i>Fālij Rutūbī Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic paralysis	It is a state of Hemiplegia resulting from the blockage of phlegmatic origin, characterized by paralysis affecting one side of the body, accompanied by a pale skin tone, limpness of the body, heightened saliva production, increased sleepiness, and reduced thirst.
lxxxii)	فالج دموى	फ़ालिज दमवी	<i>Fālij Damawī</i>	Sanguineous paralysis	Hemiplegia caused by a blockage originating from sanguineous matter; a pathological condition marked by paralysis on one side of the body, accompanied by elevated body temperature, swollen neck vessels, and reddened face and eyes.
lxxxiii)	فالج ورمى	फ़ालिज वरमी	<i>Fālij Waramī</i>	Inflammatory paralysis	Hemiplegia resulting from inflammation of the spinal cord and nerves, marked by a gradual paralysis on one side of the body, accompanied by fever and neural pain.
lxxxiv)	فالج وبائى	फ़ालिज वबाई	<i>Fālij Wabā'ī</i>	Paralysis due to epidemic infections	Extensive prevalence of paralysis, typically impacting the left side of the body, attributed to contaminated air,

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					marked by foul breath, eye redness, nonsensical speech, and loss of consciousness.
lxxxv)	فالج انتقالي بحرانی	फ़ालिज इन्तिकाली बुहरानी	<i>Fālij Intiqālī Buhrānī</i>	Paralytic crisis or paralytic episode	This refers to a sudden onset of paralysis or weakness in a person who is already affected by another underlying medical condition such as meningitis, epilepsy, acute and chronic fevers, hysteria, etc. The paralysis may be temporary or permanent, and it's often a result of the exacerbation of the primary disease's effects on the nervous system or muscles. It's important to note that the specific term used may vary depending on the underlying disease and its context.
lxxxvi)	تشنج	तशन्नूज	<i>Tashannuj</i>	Muscle spasms	These are involuntary contractions or tightening of muscles that occur suddenly and often involuntarily. These contractions can be brief or sustained, causing a range of sensations from mild discomfort to intense pain. Tightening of muscles is usually in the direction of their point of origin.
lxxxvii)	تشنج ايداني	तशन्नूज ईजाई	<i>Tashannuj Īdhā'ī</i>	Tetanic spasms	It is a condition characterized by involuntary muscle contractions and spasms caused by exposure to irritants such as venomous bites and stings, worm infestation or diseases of stomach, urinary bladder and uterus

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					affecting the nerves and muscles.
lxxxviii)	تشنج اطفال	तशन्नूज-ए-अत्फ़ाल	<i>Tashannuj-i-Atfāl</i>	Pediatric myoclonus	It is characterized by involuntary and rapid muscle contractions or jerks in children under the age of seven, accompanied by persistent high-grade fever, insomnia, pallid skin, a darkened tongue, and reduced saliva production. These movements are sudden and can affect various muscle groups throughout the body.
lxxxix)	تشنج ریحی / عقال	तशन्नूज रीही/ उक़ाल	<i>Tashannuj Rihī/ 'Uqāl</i>	Flatulence-induced muscle spasms	Flatulence or gas, can sometimes cause abdominal discomfort and spasms in the muscles of the gastrointestinal tract due to the pressure and distension caused by the accumulation of gas. This can result in temporary cramping and pain.
xc)	تمدد	तमद्दुद	<i>Tamaddud</i>	Stretching of muscles	It is a state in which muscles become extremely stiff and resistant to movement due to continuous and sustained contraction. This rigidity is often accompanied by muscular spasms that cause the muscles to remain tense and unyielding.
xc)	کزاز	कुज़ाज़	<i>Kuzāz</i>	Tetany	It is a medical condition characterized by involuntary and repetitive muscle contractions, often leading to spasms, twitching, and muscle stiffness. Patients may have muscle cramps, tingling or numbness in the extremities, and in

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					severe cases, muscle spasms that can cause discomfort and pain.
xcii)	كزاز قدامي/ كزاز امامي	कुज़ाज़ कुदामी/कुज़ाज़ अमामी	<i>Kuzāz Quddāmī/ Kuzāz Amāmī</i>	Emprosthotonus	It is a condition manifested as severe muscle spasm or rigidity in which the body is bent forward due to the contraction of muscles along the front of the body. This condition often involves the neck and trunk muscles, causing the body to arch in a pronounced forward curvature.
xciii)	كزاز خلفي	कुज़ाज़ खल्फ़ी	<i>Kuzāz Khalfī</i>	Opisthotonos	It is a condition manifested as severe muscle spasm or rigidity in which the body arches backward. This condition is characterized by the involuntary and sustained contraction of muscles, causing the head, neck, and spine to bend backward, often to an extreme degree.
xciv)	كزاز مطلق	कुज़ाज़ मुत्लक	<i>Kuzāz Muṭlaq</i>	Generalized tetanic spasms	Sustained muscle contraction throughout the entire body leading to its straightening.
xcv)	لقوه	लकवह	<i>Laqwa</i>	Facial palsy	It is a medical condition characterized by the inability to move the muscles on one or both sides of the face. It can result from damage or dysfunction of the facial nerve, which controls the muscles responsible for facial expressions. Facial palsy can cause various degrees of weakness or

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					complete paralysis of facial muscles, impacting the ability to smile, blink, or make other facial movements.
xcvi)	لقوه استرخائي	लकवह इस्तिर्खाई	<i>Laqwa Istirkhā'ī</i>	Flaccid facial palsy/Bell's palsy	It is a type of facial paralysis that is characterized by sudden weakness or paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face. It is often caused by inflammation or compression of the facial nerve, leading to the inability to control facial movements. The term "flaccid" refers to the loss of muscle tone and the characteristic drooping of facial features that occurs in Bell's palsy.
xcvii)	لقوه تشنجي	लकवह तशत्रुजी	<i>Laqwa Tashannujī</i>	Spastic/central facial palsy	It is a type of facial paralysis that originates from damage to the central nervous system, specifically the upper motor neurons in the brain. It leads to spastic or stiff facial muscles due to the involvement of the upper motor neurons and marked by taut skin on the forehead of the impacted side, rigidity of facial muscles, inability to close the eyes on the unaffected side, and reduced salivation.
xcviii)	رعشه	रेअशह	<i>Ri'sha</i>	Tremors	These are involuntary rhythmic movements or oscillations of a body part, typically involving a back-and-forth or up-and-down motion. These movements are often seen in the hands,

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					although they can affect other parts of the body as well. They can range from subtle to severe and can be caused by various factors, including neurological conditions, medications, stress, old age or other underlying medical issues. They may be visible when the affected person is at rest or during purposeful movements, and their severity can vary based on factors such as the underlying cause and individual factors.
xcix)	رعشه شرابي	रेअशह शराबी	<i>Ri'sha Sharābī</i>	Tremor due to excessive liquor intake	This refers to the involuntary shaking or trembling of the body, especially the hands that can occur when an individual who has been consuming excessive amounts of alcohol suddenly stops or significantly reduces their alcohol intake. These tremors are a common symptom of alcohol withdrawal syndrome, which can range from mild to severe and may include other symptoms such as anxiety, sweating, nausea, and even seizures in severe cases. Alcohol withdrawal tremors are a result of the nervous system's response to the abrupt removal of alcohol, which has been suppressing the activity of certain neurotransmitters.

Table 1 (Concluded)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
c)	ارتعاد	इर्तिआद	<i>Irti'ād</i>	Momentary shaking of organs	These are involuntary rhythmic movements or oscillations within internal organs, which can include the stomach, intestines, and other visceral structures. These tremors may result from various factors, including underlying medical conditions, stress, or the body's response to certain stimuli.
ci)	ارتعاد شرابی	इर्तिआद शराबी	<i>Irti'ād Sharābī</i>	Momentary shaking of organs due to liquor intake	This refers to the involuntary rhythmic shaking or trembling of certain body parts, such as the hands, that can occur as a result of excessive alcohol consumption. Alcohol can affect the central nervous system and disrupt the normal functioning of neurons, leading to these tremors.
cii)	خدر	खद्र	<i>Khadar</i>	Numbness	Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body.
ciii)	اختلاج	इख्तिलाज	<i>Ikhtilāj</i>		Momentary fluttering of muscles; momentary involuntary movements occurring in the muscles of some organs usually due to thick gases.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Unani Sectional Committee, AYD 04

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
School of Unani Medicine Education and Research, (SUMER), Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	PROF ASIM ALI KHAN (<i>Chairperson</i>)
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	DR FAROOQ AHMAD DAR DR MOHAMMAD MOHSIN (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR SUMBUL REHMAN (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and Hospital, New Delhi	PROF MOHAMMED ZUBAIR DR MOHD FAROOQUE (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR MOHD NAUMAN SALEEM (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	DR RAM PRATAP MEENA DR FARAH AHMED (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR RITU KARWASRA (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Central Government Health Scheme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi	DR ABDUL QAYYUM DR MUZAMIL REHMAN (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR SUHAIL AKHTAR (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, New Delhi	PROF AJAY SHARMA DR MUKESH NANDAVE (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR ARYA LAKSHMI MARISSETTI (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Directorate of Ayush, Govt. of NCT, New Delhi	DR SHAGUFA NASREEN DR PARAS WANI (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR FARAH NAAZ (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Hamdard Laboratories, New Delhi	DR SANTOSH KUMAR JOSHI DR SAGHEER AHMAD KHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Himalaya Wellness Company, Bengaluru	DR ASHOK B. K. DR VIJENDRA PRAKASH (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan	SHRI KAVI RAJ RAI DR BALAJI PANIGRAHI (<i>Alternate I</i>) SHRI SRINIWAS CHAUDHARY (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Indian Institute of Science, Department of Materials Engineering, Bengaluru	PROF RAJEEV RANJAN
Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	PROF SALEENA KUZHUPPIL BASHIR PROF JAVED ALI (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR MD WASI AKHTAR (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	DR JAVID ALI DR NAJMUL ARFIN (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR AFREEN INAM (<i>Alternate II</i>)
National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM), New Delhi	DR SYED MOHD ABBAS ZAIDI DR AMANULLAH HAJI (<i>Alternate</i>)
National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru	PROF ABDUL WADUD DR HAMIDUDDIN (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR TAFIYA HAKEEM ANSARI (<i>Alternate II</i>)

IS 18750 (Part 2) : 2024

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National Medicinal Plant Board, New Delhi	DR R. MURUGESWARAN DR CHINMAY RATH (<i>Alternate</i>)
Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, Ghaziabad	SHRI ANUPAM MAURYA SHHRI SATISH KUMAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Unit, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi	DR VIJAYLAKSHMI ASTHANA
Unani Drug Manufacturers Association, Delhi	DR NABEEL ANWAR DR SYED MUNEER AZMAT (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR WASIF ARBAB (<i>Alternate II</i>)
BIS Directorate General	SHRIMATI RACHNA SEHGAL, SCIENTIST 'G' AND HEAD (AYUSH) [REPRESENTING DIRECTOR GENERAL (<i>Ex-officio</i>)]

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Panel for Unani Terminologies and Related Subject, AYD 04/Panel 1

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