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भाग 4 कान, नाक और गला रोगों के लिए मानकीकृत
शब्दावली

**Unani Medicine — Glossary of
Terms Part 4 Standardized Terminology Used
for Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases**

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 4) was adopted by Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Unani Sectional Committee had been approved by the Ayush Division Council.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized the Unani medicine as an alternative system to cater the health care needs of human population. Unani medicine is one of the most well-known traditional medicine systems and draws on the ancient traditional systems of medicine of China, Egypt, India, Iraq, Persia and Syria. In fact, Unani medicine and herbal products are gradually more being used in many countries where modern medicine is easily available. India has accepted it as one of the alternative health care systems and has given it official status.

Unani medicine 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 disease state is caused by the derangement of temperament or humor and retention of health is carried out by applying the various measures to render balance in the polar dimensions of six essential prerequisites of health. Temperament (*Mizāj*) of a patient is given great importance both in diagnosis and treatment of diseases. 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.

In order to harmonizing the terminology regarding cardiovascular diseases, this part of Indian Standard will contribute to provide general, crosscutting terms and definitions to meet users' requirements. This standard provides technical terms which are specific to Unani medicine terminology pertaining to ear, nose and throat diseases (*Amrāq-I-Udhun*, *Anf-O-Halq*) as per Unani, diagnosis and etiological factors, signs and symptoms, treatment modalities, preparation of medicines, pharmacology, pharmacognosy and foods and beverages, etc.

This standard is published in six parts. The other parts in the series are:

- Part 1 standardized terminology used for fundamental principles
- Part 2 Standardized terminology used for diseases of head and nervous system
- Part 3 Standardized terminology used for diseased of eye
- Part 5 Standardized terminology for cardiovascular diseases
- Part 6 Standardized terminology for respiratory diseases

While formulation of standard, 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 4 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES (AMRĀḌ-I-UDHUN, ANF-O-ḤALQ)**1 SCOPE**

This standard (Part 4) covers description and definition of terms related to disease of Respiratory system diseases (*Amrāḍ-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*) in Unani medicine

NOTE — 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>		

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

پ	<i>p</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	ٹھ	<u><i>th</i></u>
ٹ	<i>t</i>	ح	<u><i>n</i></u>	چھ	<u><i>ch</i></u>
ج	<i>ch</i>	بھ	<u><i>bh</i></u>	دھ	<u><i>dh</i></u>
پھ	<u><i>d</i></u>	پھ	<u><i>ph</i></u>	کھ	<u><i>kh</i></u>
ڑ	<i>r</i>	تھ	<i>th</i>	گھ	<u><i>gh</i></u>

- اَ/ء 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 (ˆ);
- Letter و as Arabic letter is transliterated as *W* and as Persian/Urdu letter is transliterated as *V*;
- ء and ة are not expressed in both the pause and construct forms;
- Article ال is transliterated as *al-* ('- 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-).
- Double alphabet has been expressed in the following form:
 - و = *uww*; and
 - ي = *iy*.
- Short and long vowels and diphthongs are used in the following form:

<i>SI No.</i>	<i>Short vowels</i>	<i>Long vowels</i>	<i>Diphthongs</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	اَ = <i>a</i>	اَ = <i>ā</i>	واَ = <i>aw</i>
ii)	اِ = <i>i</i>	اِ = <i>ā</i>	ياِ = <i>ay</i>
iii)	اُ = <i>u</i>	اُ = <i>ū</i>	
iv)		ي = <i>ī</i>	

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF UNANI MEDICINE

The terminologies pertaining to ear, nose and throat diseases of Unani medicine is given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases

(Clause 3)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	وجع الاذن / درد گوش	वजअ अल- उजुन / दर्द गोश्	<i>Waja' al-Udhun / Dardi-Gosh</i>	Otalgia	Earache/pain in ear; a disease characterized by pain in ear with its origin in inner, middle, or external ear due to hot or cold morbid temperament, inflammation, pustules, etc.
ii)	وجع گوش اطفال	वजअ गौश अत्फाल	<i>Waja'-i-Gosh-i- Atfāl</i>	Infantile earache	It refers to ear pain that affects infants or young children a characterized by continuous crying, restlessness, rubbing of ear, etc.
iii)	طرش	तरश	<i>Ṭarash</i>	Hypoacusis	It refers to a condition characterized by partial loss of hearing.
iv)	وقر/بطلان سماعت	वक्र/बुतलान अल- समाअत	<i>Waqr / Buṭlān-i- Samā'at</i>	Deafness	It refers to a condition characterized by complete loss of hearing.
v)	صمم	समम	<i>Ṣamam</i>	Congenital atresia of the external auditory canal	It refers to a condition in which patient has no external ear opening.
vi)	دوی وطنین و صغیر	दवी-व-तनीन-व- सफ़ीर	<i>Dawī-o-Ṭanīn-o- Ṣafīr</i>	Tinnitus	It refers to a condition characterized by perception of ringing or buzzing noises in ears; the sounds may be high or low-pitched.
vii)	انفجار الدم من الاذن	इंफ़िजार अल-दम मिनल उजुन	<i>Infjār al-Dam mīna'l Udhun</i>	Otorrhagia	It refers to a condition characterized by bleeding from the ears, which may result as critical phase of some diseases or may occur due to trauma, congestion or rupture of blood vessels.
viii)	دود الاذن	दूद अल-उजुन	<i>Dūd al-Udhun</i>	Aural myiasis	It refers to a condition where fly larvae (maggots) infest the ear canal.
ix)	سيلان الاذن	सयलान अल-उजुन	<i>Sayalān al-Udhun</i>	Otorrhoea	It refers to a condition characterized by discharge from ears.
x)	حكة الاذن	हिक्कह अल-उजुन	<i>Hikka al-Udhun</i>	Pruritus of ear/ Aural pruritus	It refers to a condition characterized by an itching sensation in the ears.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xi)	انكسار الاذن	इंकिसार अल-उजुन	<i>Inkisār al-Udhun</i>	Ear cartilage fracture/Auricular cartilage fracture	It refers to fracture of the cartilage of ear due to trauma or injury.
xii)	انقلاع الاذن	इंक्लाअ अल-उजुन	<i>Inqilā' al-Udhun</i>	Avulsion of ear	A condition characterized by detachment of the pinna.
xiii)	فلاع الاذن	कुलाअ अल-उजुन	<i>Qulā' al-Udhun</i>	Fissures of external ear	A disease characterized by cracks at the junction of external ear and skull.
xiv)	هرب الاذن	हर्ब अल-उजुन	<i>Harb al-Udhun</i>	Hyperacusis	It refers to noise sensitivity characterized by intolerance to loud sounds.
xv)	سدة الاذن	सुद्ध अल-उजुन	<i>Sudda al-Udhun</i>	Ear obstruction/occlusion	It refers to ear obstruction which may results from wax, hematoma, growth or foreign body and characterized by feeling of fullness in the affected ear.
xvi)	وسخ الاذن	वसख अल-उजुन	<i>Wasakh al-Udhun</i>	Impacted ear wax	Impacted ear wax.
xvii)	بثور الاذن	बुसूर अल-उजुन	<i>Buthūr al-Udhun</i>	Eruptions of ear canal	A disease characterized by eruptions in the ear canal and pain.
xviii)	قروح الاذن	कुरुह अल-उजुन	<i>Qurūh al-Udhun</i>	Ulcers of ear	A disease caused by rupture of eruptions and characterized by ulcers with discharge of pus.
xix)	قذئ الاذن	कज़ा अल-उजुन	<i>Qadhā al-Udhun</i>	Foreign body in ear	A condition characterized by the presence of foreign body in the ear canal.
xx)	ورم اصل الاذن/ ورم غدة نكف	वरम-ए-अस्ल अल-उजुन/ वरम-ए-गुद्द-ए- नकफ़	<i>Waram Aṣl al-Udhun/ Waram-i-Ghudda-i-Nakaf</i>	Parotitis	It refers to inflammation of the parotid glands that can affect one or both sides of the face. The disease is characterized by symptoms such as pain, fever, dry mouth, bad taste, difficulty opening the mouth, and pus drainage from the affected glands It may also appear in the form of parotid gland abscess, characterized by delirium, confusion and sometimes death. This is caused by morbid humours. It usually spreads in the form of epidemic.
xxi)	زكام	जुकाम	<i>Zukām</i>	Coryza	A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards nose.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxii)	نزله	नज़ला	<i>Nazla</i>	Catarrh	A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards throat and chest.
xxiii)	خشم	खशम	<i>Khasham</i>	Anosmia	A condition characterized by loss of the sense of smell.
xxiv)	فساد الشم	फ़साद अल-शम्म	<i>Fasād al-Shamm</i>	Parosmia	It refers to distortion of the sense of smell and is a condition in which a person may experience a loss of scent intensity, or they may smell unpleasant or wrong odors when there are none or when they are different from what they expect
xxv)	بثور الانف	बुसूर अल-अन्फ	<i>Buthūr al-Anf</i>	Eruptions of nose	A disease characterized by presence of papules in the nasal cavity which become hard in later stages.
xxvi)	قروح انف	कुरुह अल-अन्फ	<i>Qurūḥ-i-Anf</i>	Nasal ulcers	A disease characterized by ulcers in nasal cavity with discharge of pus.
xxvii)	بواسير الانف/ اربيان الانف	बवासीर अल- अन्फ/उर्बियान अल- अन्फ	<i>Bawāsīr al-Anf/ Urbiyān al-Anf</i>	Nasal polyps	A type of growth of nasal mucosa caused by the accumulation of melancholic blood in the vessels. It is of two types: benign which is soft in consistency and malignant which is hard in consistency. In this condition, there is discharge of fluid mixed with blood, deformity of nose and later disfigurement of face, nasal tone of voice and severe pain.
xxviii)	عطاس	उतास	<i>‘Uṭās</i>	excessive sneezing	It refers to a condition characterised by excessive sneezing, caused by nasal irritation either due to external factors such as dust, smoke, pungent odour, etc., or internal factors such as abnormal heat of brain resulting in irritating secretions.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxix)	جفاف الانف	जफ़ाफ़ अल-अन्फ़	<i>Jaḡāf al-Anf</i>	Dryness of nose	A morbid state caused by intense heat and characterized by dryness in the body and dried viscous secretion in nostrils.
xxx)	قذى الانف	क़ज़ा अल-अन्फ़	<i>Qadhā al-Anf</i>	Foreign body in the nose	It refers to presence of foreign body in the nasal cavity. It can be living for example mosquito, flies, etc or non-living for example seeds, peas, etc.
xxxii)	انحراف فاصل المنخرين	इंहिराफ़ फ़ासिल अल-मन्ख़रैन	<i>Inḡirāf Fāsil al-Mankharayn</i>	Deviated nasal septum	It refers to deviation of nasal septum on either side. It is of two types: <i>Khilqī</i> (congenital) and <i>Iktisābī</i> (acquired).
xxxiii)	انفى بيش حساسيت	अन्फ़ी बश हस्सासियत	<i>Anḡī Besh Ḥassāsiyat</i>	Allergic rhinitis	It refers to a condition characterized by hypersensitivity of nasal mucosa induced by exposure to allergens. Unani physicians have described this as a response of <i>medicatrix naturae</i> towards harmful substance. Nasal allergy is marked by irritation of nose and sneezing with discharge. Sometimes there is nasal blockage. On examination the nasal mucosa appears to be inflamed and oedematous.
xxxiiii)	التهاب الانف	इलतिहाब अल-अन्फ़	<i>Illihāb al-Anf</i>	Rhinitis	It refers to Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose.
xxxv)	رعاف	रूआफ़	<i>Ru'āf</i>	Epistaxis	It refers to bleeding from the nose. It may be due to congestion, injury, during the <i>Buḡrān</i> (critical phase of disease) of disease. Other causes include presence of acute humours and increased pressure of blood.
xxxvi)	التهاب الانف حاد	इलतिहाब अल-अन्फ़ हाद	<i>Illihāb al-Anf Ḥādd</i>	Acute rhinitis	It refers to acute inflammation of nasal mucosa.
xxxvii)	التهاب تجاويف الانف	इलतिहाब-ए-तजावीफ़ अल-अन्फ़	<i>Illihāb-i-Tajāwīf al-Anf</i>	Sinusitis	It refers to inflammation of paranasal sinuses. This condition may be purulent or non-purulent, acute or

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					chronic. Depending upon the site of involvement it is known as ethmoidal, frontal, maxillary or sphenoidal sinusitis.
xxxvii)	سده خيشوم	सुद्ध-ए-खयशूम	<i>Sudda-i-Khayshūm</i>	Nasal obstruction/ blockage	It refers to obstruction of nasal passages caused by viscous humour or fleshy growth or crust of wounds. It is characterized by nasal tone of voice. It can also lead to tinnitus.
xxxviii)	ورم اللسان	वरम अल-लिसान	<i>Waram al-Lisān</i>	Glossitis	It refers to inflammation of tongue which may be due to various causes but the most common is the accumulation of viscous fluids on the tongue.
xxxix)	بطلان الذوق	बुत्लान अल-ज़ौक	<i>Buṭlān al-Dhawq</i>	Ageusia	It refers to complete loss of sense of taste. It is a condition in which the patient can neither differentiate between hot and cold nor sweet and sour taste. It is due to accumulation of fluids in the nerves supplying the tongue.
xl)	فساد الذوق	फ़साद अल-ज़ौक	<i>Fasād al-Dhawq</i>	Dysgeusia	It refers to impairment of the sense of taste. It is a condition in which the patient feels a bitter taste of everything. It is due to the predominance of yellow bile on the tongue. Sometimes patient feels saline taste due to the preponderance of saline phlegm.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xli)	قلاع	कुलाञ्	<i>Qulā'</i>	Stomatitis	It is a disease characterized by presence of ulcers on the mucous membrane of mouth and tongue and may spread towards oesophagus and stomach. It is due to accumulation of morbid humours. In this condition the patient feels burning and pain in mouth. Other symptoms that may follow are coated tongue, bad breath, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. When these ulcers spread towards stomach, the patient feels difficulty in swallowing and speaking.
xlii)	قلاع صبيان	कुलाञ्-ए-सिब्यान	<i>Qulā'-i-Şibyān</i>	Stomatitis in infants	It refers to stomatitis in children that may results from indigestion due to poor quality of milk.
xliii)	داء الحفر/حفر الاسنان والقلح	दाअ अल-हफ़/हफ़ अल-असनान वल कलह	<i>Dā' al-Ḥafr/ Ḥafr al-Asnān wa'l Qalḥ</i>	Dental plaque	It refers to a condition characterised by yellow crust or discolouration of teeth which occurs at the root of the teeth. It can be of different colours for example, black blue or yellow. It is caused by the deposition of viscous fluid from stomach and intestine in the mouth and teeth. The colour of deposits helps in identifying the predominant humour or causative humour. The crust is sometimes too hard to detach from the teeth.
xliv)	أكلة الفم	आकिलह अल-फ़म	<i>Ākila al-Fam</i>	Cancrum oris	A disease characterised by presence of deep ulcers in mouth which is rapidly progressive. Its cause is the presence of putrified, irritant, acrid and corrosive humour which infiltrate towards gums from head. This is manifested by foetid breath, burning and pain of mouth, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, etc.

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xliv)	بخر الفم	बख्र अल-फ़म	<i>Bakhr al-Fam</i>	Halitosis	It refers to foul smell from the mouth due to involvement of stomach. It is caused by the abnormal heat and putrefied phlegm in the stomach and characterized by blackish discoloration of teeth. It may also be caused by ulcers of gums and dental caries.
xlvi)	كثرة اللعاب	कसरह अल-लुआब	<i>Kathra al-Lu'āb</i>	Sialorrhoea	It refers to involuntary secretion of saliva during sleep. It is caused by hot and wet impaired temperament of stomach.
xlvii)	ورم الحنك	वरम अल-हनक	<i>Waram al-Hanak</i>	Palatitis	It refers to inflammation of soft and hard palate. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Acute type is characterized by redness, pain and swelling of the palate and chronic type is characterized by the presence of oedematous swelling without pain on the palate.
xlviii)	ورم الشفتين	वरम अल-शफ़तैन	<i>Waram al-Shafatayn</i>	Cheilitis	It refers to inflammation of lips caused by accumulation and predominance of putrified humours.
xliv)	بثور الشفتين	बुसूर अल-शफ़तैन	<i>Buthūr al-Shafatayn</i>	Herpes labialis/Herpes febrilis	It refers to presence of cluster of eruptions occurring at the margins of lips after fever or other illnesses. It is caused by the predominance of yellow bile and sanguine.
l)	قروح الشفتين	कुरूह अल-शफ़तैन	<i>Qurūḥ al-Shafatayn</i>	Ulcers of lips	It refers to ulceration of the papules of lips.
li)	بياض الشفتين	बयाज़ अल-शफ़तैन	<i>Bayāḍ al-Shafatayn</i>	Vitiligo of lips	It refers to white discoloration of lips. It is caused by predominance of phlegmatic fluids and decreased heat of the organs of the body.
lii)	اختلاج الشفتين	इख़ितलाज अल-शफ़तैन	<i>Ikhtilāj al-Shafatayn</i>	Trembling of lips	It refers to trembling of lips due to involvement of stomach which is accompanied with nausea. It can also be due to the involvement of nerve which

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					supplies lips. This condition may develop after Tremors or facial paralysis.
liii)	نشقق الشفتين/ شقوق الشفتين	तशक्कुक्क अल- शफतैन/ शकूक्क अल-शफतैन	<i>Tashaqquq al- Shafatayn/ Shaquq al-Shafatayn</i>	Cracked lips	It refers to cracking of lips due to dryness.
liv)	التهاب الفم بثوري	इल्लिहाब अल-फ़म बुसूरी	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Buthūrī</i>	Follicular stomatitis	It refers to inflammation of mouth characterized by the presence of inflammatory papules on the mucous membrane of mouth particularly on the tongue and inner cheeks.
lv)	التهاب الفم قروحي	इल्लिहाब अल-फ़म कुरूही	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Qurūhī</i>	Ulcerative stomatitis	It refers to inflammation of mouth marked by painful ulcers in the mouth.
lvi)	وجع الاسنان	वजअ अल-असनान	<i>Waja' al-Asnān</i>	Odontalgia/ Toothache	It refers to toothache which may be due to 1. hot impaired temperament with swelling 2. cold impaired temperament of teeth or its nerve 3. involvement of stomach/accumulation of putrified humours in the stomach 4. dental caries 5. cold and coryza 6. decay of teeth.
lvii)	تزيد الاسنان	तज़य्युद अल- असनान	<i>Tazayyud al-Asnān</i>	Apparent dental enlargement	Tazayyud literally means an increase in size; however, in this condition, the increase in the size of the teeth is not an actual enlargement but rather an apparent increase that may appear due to either one of the conditions; periodontal inflammation, dental attrition or dental luxation. When the inflammation is <i>Damawī</i> (sanguineous) in nature the increase is accompanied with pain. When the inflammation is <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic) in nature this will be without pain.
lviii)	تغير لون الاسنان	तगय्युर-ए-लौन अल-असनान	<i>Taghayyur Lawn al-Asnān</i>	Discolouration of teeth	It refers to discolouration of teeth caused by the infiltration of morbid humours in the teeth. In this

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					condition colour of teeth becomes blue, violet, or yellow depending on the humour involved.
lix)	سقوط الاسنان	सुकूत अल-असनान	<i>Suqūṭ al-Asnān</i>	Teeth falling	It refers to falling out of Teeth caused by old age, trauma, anaemia, etc.
lx)	تاكل الاسنان	तअक्कुल अल-असनान	<i>Ta'akkul al-Asnān</i>	Dental caries	It refers to decaying of teeth due to predominance of dryness and putrified humours.
lxi)	تنقب الاسنان	तनक्कुब अल-असनान	<i>Tanaqqub al-Asnān</i>	Dental cavities	It refers to a condition characterised by formation of cavities in the teeth due to the presence of putrified humours. It is an advance stage of dental caries.
lxii)	حكة الاسنان	हिककह अल-असनान	<i>Hikka al-Asnān</i>	Dental irritation	It refers to itching or irritation of teeth caused by intake of water high in salt or sulphur content or intake of diet or food that produces acrid humours. This may also cause itching of the whole body.
lxiii)	ضرس	ज़िर्स	<i>Ḍirs</i>	Dental anaesthesia	It refers to insensitivity of teeth due to astringent and sour humour which causes roughening of teeth.
lxiv)	ذهاب ماء الاسنان	ज़हाब माअ अल-असनान	<i>Dhahāb Mā' al-Asnān</i>	Dental hyperaesthesia	It refers to increased sensitivity of teeth due to loss of its upper most covering. In this condition there is increased sensation to cold and hot things.
lxv)	دود الاسنان/ قاذح	दूद अल-असनान/कादिह	<i>Dūd al-Asnān/ Qādiḥ</i>	Germs in teeth	A condition in which pain of the teeth is caused by the presence of worms in them. It may damage the roots of teeth.
lxvi)	ورم اللثة	वरम अल-लिसह	<i>Waram al-Litha</i>	Gingivitis	It refers to inflammation of gums that can be of three types: <i>Hārris</i> characterised by severe pain, <i>Humra</i> has severe pain, burning and redness of gums. <i>Balghamī</i> has less pain and white swollen gums.
lxvii)	لثة داميه	लिसह दामियह	<i>Litha Dāmiya</i>	Bleeding gums	It refers to bleeding from the gums. It is caused by weakness of the digestive

Table 1 (Continued)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxviii)	قروح اللثة	कुरुह अल-लिसह	<i>Qurūḥ al-Litha</i>	Gingival ulcers	faculty of gums due to which gums cannot use the blood for their nutrition. Ulcers of the gums which are of two types: 1. simple ulcers, 2. infected ulcers.
lxix)	تقيح اللثة	ताकाय्युह अल-लिसह	<i>Taqayyuh al-Litha</i>	Pyorrhoea	It refers to formation of pus in the gums.
lxx)	بولس	बोलस	<i>Bolas</i>	Gingival hypertrophy	It refers to hypertrophy of gums. This may be treated surgically by removing the excess growth of gums.
lxxi)	فارولس	फारूलस	<i>Fārūlas</i>	Gingival abscess	A disease characterised by formation of small abscess in the gums. It should be punctured to remove pus from it.
lxxii)	ورم حلق	वरम-ए-हलक +	<i>Waram-i-Halaq</i>	Pharyngitis	It refers to the inflammation of pharynx.
lxxiii)	سقوط اللهاة	सुकूत अल-लहाह	<i>Suqūṭ al-Lahāh</i>	Uvuloptosis	Literal meaning of <i>Suqūṭis</i> is “to drop or fall”. In this condition uvula becomes flaccid and hangs loosely in the throat. Patient feels a foreign body sensation in the throat. On examination the elongated uvula can be seen easily. Sometimes it becomes so elongated that the patient feels difficulty in swallowing the food and coughs frequently. It is caused either due to the predominance of blood or phlegm in the body.
lxxiv)	ورم لہات	वरम लहात	<i>Waram-i-Lahāt</i>	Uvulitis	It refers to the inflammation of uvula caused by predominance of sanguine, yellow bile, phlegm or black bile. Most often it occurs due to infiltration of catarrhal fluids from head into it.
lxxv)	ورم الحنجرة	वरम अल-हन्जरह	<i>Waram al-Hanjara</i>	Laryngitis	It refers to the inflammation of larynx.

Table 1 (Concluded)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxxvi)	ورم اللوزتين	वरम अल-लौज़तैन	<i>Waram al-Lawzatayn</i>	Tonsillitis	It refers to the inflammation of tonsils. Depending on the humours involved, it is of four types that is, <i>Damawī</i> (Sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (Phlegmatic), <i>Şafrāwī</i> (Bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (Melancholic).
lxxvii)	قروح و بثور الحلق	कुरुह व बुसूर अल-हलक	<i>Qurūh wa Buthūr al-Ḥalaq</i>	Ulcers of pharynx	It refers to presence of ulcers or eruptions in the throat caused by morbid humours that is, <i>Dam</i> (sanguine) and <i>Şafrā'</i> (yellow bile) leading to severe burning in the throat. Sometimes these may also appear in oesophagus and trachea.
lxxviii)	بحة الصوت/ بحوحة الصوت	बुहहह अल-सौत/बुहहह अल-सौत	<i>Buḥḥa al-Şawṭ/ Buḥūḥa al-Şawṭ</i>	Hoarseness	It refers to change in the pitch/ tone of voice.
lxxix)	عسر البلع/عسر الازدرار	उस्र अल-बलअ/उस्र अल- इज़दिरार	<i>'Usr al-Bal'/'Usr al-Izdirār</i>	Dysphagia	It refers to difficulty in swallowing of food.
lxxx)	انقطاع الصوت	इनक़िताअ अल-सौत	<i>Inqitā' al-Şawṭ</i>	Aphonia	It refers to complete loss of voice caused by either impaired temperament or damage to larynx or laryngeal muscles.

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 University, New Delhi	PROF ASIM ALI KHAN (Chairperson)
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Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and Hospital, New Delhi	DR ZUBAIR AHMAD DR MOHD FAROOQUE (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR 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	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>)
Govt. of Nct, Directorate of Ayush, 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 Almora	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 University, New Delhi	PROF SALEENA KUZHUPPIL BASHIR PROF JAVED ALI (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR MOHD WASI AKHTAR (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Jamia Milia 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 TASFIYA HAKEEM ANSARI (<i>Alternate II</i>)

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Member Secretary
DR MAHE ALAM
SCIENTIST 'C'/DEPUTY DIRECTOR
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Panel for Unani Terminologies and Related Subject, AYD 04/Panel 01

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