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Unani Medicine — Glossary of Terms
Part 5 Standardized Terminology Used for
Cardiovascular Diseases

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 5) 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 humoural 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 cardiovascular diseases (*Amrād-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*) 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 4 Standardized terminology for ear, nose and throat 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 5 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES***(Amrāḍ-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn)***1 SCOPE**

This standard (Part 5) covers description and definition of terms related to disease of cardiovascular diseases (*Amrāḍ-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*).

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>ṣ</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ح	<i>ḥ</i>	ض	<i>ḍ</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
خ	<i>kh</i>	ط	<i>ṭ</i>	ه	<i>h</i>
د	<i>d</i>	ظ	<i>ẓ</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>	ٹھ	<u><i>th</i></u>
ٹ	<i>t</i>	ں	<u><i>n</i></u>	چھ	<u><i>ch</i></u>
چ	<i>ch</i>	بھ	<u><i>bh</i></u>	دھ	<u><i>dh</i></u>
ڈ	<u><i>d</i></u>	پھ	<u><i>ph</i></u>	کھ	<u><i>kh</i></u>
ژ	<i>r</i>	تھ	<i>th</i>	گھ	<u><i>gh</i></u>

/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 (´);
- 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-* ل- in construct form) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter;
- و sa 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)	´ = <i>a</i>	ا = <i>ā</i>	او´ = <i>aw</i>
ii)	ˆ = <i>i</i>	آ = <i>ā</i>	اي´ = <i>ay</i>
iii)	ˆ = <i>u</i>	و = <i>ū</i>	
iv)		ي = <i>ī</i>	

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF UNANI MEDICINE

The terminologies pertaining to cardiovascular diseases of unani medicine is given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Cardiovascular Diseases

(Clause 3)

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	وجع القلب	वजअ अल-कल्ब	Waja' al-Qalb	Angina pectoris	It is pain or discomfort in the chest that occurs due to morbid state of heart, whether it is related to its temperament, inflammation, humoral imbalance, or any other such abnormality.
ii)	خفقان	खफकान	Khafaqān	Palpitation	It is a condition involving the perception of one's own heartbeat. It's characterized by the awareness or feeling of the heart's rhythmic activity, which can be described as rapid, irregular, or forceful.
iii)	خفقان حار	खफकान हार	Khafaqān Hārr	Palpitation due to hot morbid temperament of heart	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the impaired temperament of <i>Dam</i> (<i>sanguine</i>) and <i>Şafrā'</i> (yellow bile). It is a subtype of palpitation caused by dominance of the hot humors in the heart characterized by heart tremors associated with restlessness, increased thirst, intense anger, and urine with a reddish hue.
iv)	خفقان بارد	खफकान बारिद	Khafaqān Bārid	Palpitation due to cold morbid temperament of heart	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the impaired temperament of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). It is a subtype of palpitation caused by dominance of the cold humors in the temperament of heart characterized by trembling of heart associated with fear, cowardice, strong emotions, sleepiness, whitish urine, etc.

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
v)	خفقان ريحي و بخاري	खफकान रीही व बुखारी	Khafaqān Rīhī-o-Bukhārī	Palpitation due to gases and vapours	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the accumulation of <i>Rīh</i> (gases) and <i>Bukhārāt</i> (vapours). It is a subtype of palpitations caused by abnormal and or both excessive accumulation of gases, or any other such and digestive issues characterized by trembling of heart associated with excessive belching and other features of flatulence.
vi)	خفقان سدي	खफकान सुद्धी	Khafaqān Suddī	Palpitation due to obstruction	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the valvular obstruction of heart. It is a subtype of palpitation caused by obstruction in the normal flow of blood characterized by trembling of heart associated with variation in volume and strength of pulse without any signs of congestion in body.
vii)	خفقان ضعفي	खफकान जोअफी	Khafaqān Du‘fi	Palpitation due to weakness of heart	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the weakness of the muscles of heart. It is a subtype of palpitation caused by weakness of the muscles of heart characterized by trembling of heart associated with weak pulse, fatigue, shortness of breath and general weakness.
viii)	خفقان حسبي	खफकान हिस्सी	Khafaqān Hissī	Palpitation due to increased sensitivity of heart	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to increased sensitivity of heart. It is a subtype of palpitations caused by elevated or heightened sensitivity in the heart, leading to an increased perception of its activity associated with other psychological factors.

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ix)	خفقان شرکي	खफकान शिर्की	Khafaqān Shirki	Palpitation due to secondary causes	<i>Khafaqān</i> caused by diseases of organs other than that of heart like stomach, lungs or hormonal disorders or due to intestinal worms etc.
x)	غشي	गशी	Ghashī	Syncope	It is a condition marked by a brief loss of consciousness, accompanied by a pale complexion, cold extremities, and a feeble pulse, typically resulting from cardiac weakness. According to Unani Medicine it is a disease of heart in which voluntary functions of the heart nearly stop.
xi)	غشي امتلائي	गशी इम्तिलाई	Ghashī Imtilā'ī	Fainting due to congestion of fluids in the body	It is a type of syncope that is triggered by a sudden drop in the heart rate and blood pressure due to the congestion of fluids in the body, leading to a brief loss of consciousness.
xii)	غشي استفراغي	गशी इस्तिफ्रागी	Ghashī Istifrāghī	Fainting due to excessive evacuation of fluids from the body	It is a type of syncope that occurs when there is a significant reduction in blood volume, leading to a drop in blood pressure due to excessive loss of body fluids resulting in temporary loss of consciousness.
xiii)	غشي سوء مزاجي	गशी सूअ-ए-मिजाजी	Ghashī Sū'-i-Mizājī	Fainting due to the deranged temperament of the body	It is a type of syncope resulting from the imbalances or alterations in the body's innate humors leading to deranged temperament
xiv)	غشي وجعي و ورمي	गशी वजई व वरमी	Ghashī Waja'ī-o-Waramī	Neurogenic vasovagal reflex	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by a strong emotional or physical stimulus, such as intense pain.
xv)	غشي سدي	गशी सुद्धी	Ghashī Suddī	Fainting due to obstruction in	It is a type of syncope that occurs due to obstruction in blood

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				the vessels	vessels.
xvi)	غشي جوعي	गशी जूई	Ghashī Jū'ī	Fainting due to severe starvation	It is a type of syncope that occurs due to extremely low blood glucose levels resulting from severe starvation.
xvii)	غشي تعبى و يبسى	गशी तअबी व युब्सी	Ghashī Ta'ābī-o-Yubsī	Fainting due to excessive physical exertion and predominance of dryness in the body	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by stimuli, such as excessive physical exertion leading to loss of fluids and dryness in the body.
xviii)	غشي نفسانى	गशी नफ्सानी	Ghashī Nafsānī	Fainting due to excessive emotions	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by stimuli, such as emotional stress.
xix)	غشي معدي	गशी मिअदी	Ghashī Mi'ādī	Postprandial hypotension	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by gastrointestinal stimuli. This is preceded by nausea and vomiting.
xx)	غشي اختناقى الرحم	गशी इख्तनाकी	Ghashī Ikhtināqī al Raḥm	Fainting due to hysteria	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by hysterical conditions in females.
xxi)	غشي حمى	गशी हुम्मी	Ghashī Ḥummī	Fainting due to fever	It is a type of syncope resulting from fevers, there are various physiological changes in fever that can impact the cardiovascular system and potentially lead to a drop in blood pressure, which may contribute to syncope.
xxii)	غشي سمى	गशी सम्मी	Ghashī Sammī	Fainting due to poisoning	It is a type of syncope that occurs as a result of poisoning when certain substances interfere with the normal functioning of the body, particularly the cardiovascular or nervous systems. The mechanisms through which poisoning can lead to syncope vary depending on the specific toxic substance

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxiii)	سقوط القوة	सुकूत अल-कुव्वह	Suqūṭ al-Quwwa	Shock	involved. It is a state of circulatory failure wherein the body's organs and tissues do not receive enough oxygen and nutrients, which can lead to organ dysfunction and, if not promptly treated, can be fatal. It is characterized by low blood pressure, rapid heart rate, weak pulse, pale, cool, and clammy skin and altered mental status, confusion, lethargy, or unconsciousness. It may result from congestion of fluids, accumulation of thick humours in stomach and vessels, acute fevers, etc.
xxiv)	ورم القلب	वरम अल-क़ल्ब	Waram al-Qalb	Carditis	Carditis refers to the inflammation of the heart, specifically the inflammation of the heart muscle (myocarditis) or the lining of the heart (endocarditis), characterized by severe palpitation, irregular pulse, severe burning sensation and heaviness in body and around respiratory organs, and repeated fainting.
xxv)	ورم اذن القلب	वरम-ए-उजुन अल-क़ल्ब	Waram Udhun al-Qalb	Inflammation of the atria	Inflammation of atria of the heart often followed by chronic fevers.
xxvi)	التهاب درون قلب	إلتیہاب-ए-درून-ए-क़ल्ब	Iltihāb Darūn-i-Qalb	Endocarditis	It is the Inflammation of the inner lining of the heart chambers and heart valves manifesting as fever, fatigue, Shortness of breath, Irregular heartbeat, chest pain, unexplained weight loss, etc.
xxvii)	ورم غشاء القلب	वरम-ए-गिशाअ अल-	Waram Ghishā' al-Qalb	Pericarditis	An acute inflammation of the pericardium (outer covering of heart). It

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		कल्ब			leads to syncope and sudden death.
xxviii)	امتلاء غلاف القلب	इम्तिला-ए-गिलाफ अल-कल्ब	Imtilā' Ghilāf al-Qalb	pericardial effusion	It refers to the accumulation of an abnormal amount of fluid in the pericardial sac, characterized by slow irregular pulse, abnormal respiration and nasal flaring.
xxix)	ضغط القلب	ज़रत अल-कल्ब	Ḍaḡṡ al-Qalb	Sensation of squeezing of the heart	This condition arises from the infiltration of melancholic matter into the heart, marked by a feeling of heart constriction, partial loss of consciousness, and increased salivation. A squeezing sensation of the heart is felt.
xxx)	تقشر القلب	तकश्शुर अल-कल्ब	Taqashshur al-Qalb	Sensation of scratching of the heart	It is a perception of sensations of scratching of heart with severe pain accompanied by brief loss of consciousness and excessive perspiration.
xxxii)	فنف القلب	कज़फ अल-कल्ब	Qadhf al-Qalb	Palpitation	In this condition the patient perceives as if his/her heart may bounce out of the chest wall. This may be due to abnormally hot morbid temperament of the heart.
xxxii)	غلبة الرطوبة على القلب / استسقاء القلب	गलबह अल-रूतूबह अलल कल्ब/इस्तिस्काअ अल-कल्ब	Ghalaba al-Ruṭūba 'ala'l Qalb/ Istisqā' al-Qalb	Pericardial effusion	Collection of fluids in the covering of the heart due to the involvement of cardiac end of the stomach.
xxxiii)	دخانية القلب/ علة دخانية	दुखानीयह अल- कल्ब/इल्लह दुखानीयह	Dukhāniyya al-Qalb/'Illa Dukhāniyya	Sensation of upward pulling of heart	It is a perception of sensations by a patient that heart is being pulled up resulting from burnt humours leading to palpitation.
xxxiv)	جذب القلب	जज़ब अल-कल्ब	Jadhb al-Qalb	Sensation of downward pulling of heart	A perception of feeling of sinking of the heart by a patient due to the involvement of liver.

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					The condition arises because of the congestion of liver with morbid humours.
xxxv)	اقفاري مرض قلب	इक्फारी मरज़-ए-कल्ब	Iqfārī Marāḍ-i-Qalb	Ischaemic heart disease	A condition caused by an inadequate supply of blood and oxygen to a portion of myocardium.
xxxvi)	التنخر الانسدادي لعصل القلب	अल-तनख़ुर अल-इन्सिदादी लि अज़ल अल-कल्ब	Al-Tanakhkhur al-Insidādī li ‘Aḍal al-Qalb	Myocardial infarction	A condition that occurs due to loss of supply of blood in a part of muscle of heart or due to occlusion in the coronary artery or its branches.
xxxvii)	تخثر الدم	तख़स्सुर अल-दम	Takhaththur al-Dam	Thrombosis	Formation of thrombus within the blood vessels.
xxxviii)	قصور اكليلي حاد	कुसूर इक्लीली हाद	Qusūr Iklīlī Hādd	Acute coronary insufficiency	A decrease of flow of blood through coronary arteries.
xxxix)	بطوء القلب الجيبي	बुतूअ अल-कल्ब अल-जैबी	Buṭū’ al-Qalb al-Jaybī	Sinus bradycardia	A slow sinus rhythm with a heart rate of less than 60 per minute.
xl)	سرعة القلب الجيبي	सुरअह अल-कल्ब अल-जैबीय्यह	Sur’a al-Qalb al-Jaybiyya	Sinus tachycardia	A fast sinus rhythm with a heart rate of more than 100 per minute. It is seen in fevers, shock, thyrotoxicosis, pericarditis, congenital heart disease, anaemia, etc.
xli)	زائد انقباضات	ज़इद इन्क़िबाज़ात	Zā’id Inqibādāt	Ectopic beats/Extra systole	A premature contraction of heart that is independent of the normal rhythm and arises in response to an impulse in some part of the heart other than sino atrial node. It is usually seen in myocardial infarction.
xlii)	ارتعاش اذني	इर्तिआश उज़ुनी	Irti’āsh Udhunī	Atrial fibrillation	An atrial arrhythmia characterized by rapid randomized contractions of the atrial myocardium causing a totally irregular often rapid ventricular rate.
xliii)	مرض القلب الحداري	मरज़ अल-कल्ब अल-हुदारी	Marāḍ al-Qalb al-Hudārī	Rheumatic heart disease	It is seen in young and middle-aged persons. Its common complication is

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					mitral valve disease.
xliv)	رفرفه اذنيه	रफ़रफह उजुनीय्यह	Rafrafa Udhuniyya	Atrial flutter	A condition of cardiac arrhythmia in which the atrial contractions are rapid i.e. 200-320 per minute but regular.
xliv)	سرعة القلب دوريه	सुरअह अल-कल्ब दौरीय्यह	Sur'a al-Qalb Dawriyya	Paroxysmal tachycardia	A condition marked by episodes of rapid heart rate having sudden onset and cessation.
xlvi)	سرعة القلب بطنیه	सुरअह अल-कल्ब बतनीय्यह	Sur'a al-Qalb Baṭniyya	Ventricular tachycardia	An abnormally rapid ventricular rhythm up to 150 per minute. This is generated within the ventricle and is most commonly associated with atrio ventricular dissociation.
xlvii)	فوق البطن سرعة القلب	फ़ौक अल-बल्न सुरअह अल-कल्ब	Fawq al-Baṭn Sur'a al-Qalb	Supra ventricular tachycardia	A combination of junctional tachycardia and atrial tachycardia.
xlviiii)	انسداد القلب	इंसिदाद अल-कल्ब	Insidād al-Qalb	Heart block	Impairment of conduction in heart excitation often applied specifically to AV node.
xlix)	انسداد اذني جيبی	इंसिदाद उजुनी जैबी	Insidād Udhunī Jaybī	Sino atrial block	Impairment of conduction from the sino atrial node to the atrium resulting in delay or absence of an atrial beat.
l)	انسداد بطني اذني	इंसिदाद बल्नी उजुनी	Insidād Baṭnī Udhunī	Atrio ventricular heart block	A form of heart block in which the block occurs in the atrio ventricular junctional tissues.
li)	انسداد القلب كامل	इंसिदाद अल-कल्ब कामिल	Insidād al-Qalb Kāmil	Complete heart block	Loss of conduction through the atrioventricular node leading to atrioventricular dissociation.
lii)	انسداد شاخ حزمه	इंसिदाद-ए-षाख-ए-हुज़मह	Insidād Shākh-i-Ḥuzma	Bundle branch block	A form of heart block in which one ventricle is excited before the other because of absence of conduction in one of the branches of bundle of His.
liii)	سقوط دوران الدم	सुकूत-ए-दौरान अल-	Suqūṭ Dawrān	Circulatory	Inadequate supply of blood to the body and its

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		दम	al-Dam	failure/Shock	organs.
liv)	توقف القلب	तवक्कुफ अल-कल्ब	Tawaqquf al-Qalb	Cardiac arrest	Sudden stoppage of the functions of heart.
lv)	سقوط البطن الايسر	سुकूत अल-बत्न अल-ऐसर	Suqūt al-Baṭn al-Aysar	Left ventricular failure	Inadequate output by the left ventricle.
lvi)	سقوط البطن الايمن	سुकूत अल-बत्न अल-ऐमन	Suqūt al-Baṭn al-Ayman	Right ventricular failure	Inadequate right ventricular output.
lvii)	تقهقر تاجي	तकहकुर ताजी	Taqahqur Tājī	Mitral regurgitation	The backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium owing to non-closure of the mitral valve.
lviii)	تقهقر اورطى	तकहकुर-ए-औरिता	Taqahqur-i-Awriṭā	Aortic regurgitation	The backflow of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle owing to non-closure of semi lunar valve.
lix)	ضغط الدم قوي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी	Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī	Hypertension	Condition in which there is persistent high arterial blood pressure.
lx)	ضغط الدم قوي اولى/ ضغط الدم قوي لازمي/ ضغط الدم قوي ابتدائي/ ضغط الدم قوي ذاتي/ ضغط الدم قوي اصلي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी अव्वली/ज़गत अल-दम कवी लाज़िमी/ज़गत अल-दम कवी इब्तिदाई/ ज़गत अल-दम कवी जाती/ ज़गत अल-दम कवी असली	Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī /Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Lāzīmī/ Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Ibtidā'ī/ Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Dhātī/ Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Aṣlī	Primary hypertension	Hypertension occurring without discernible organic cause.
lxi)	ضغط الدم قوي ثانوي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी सान्वी	Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Thānwī	Secondary hypertension	Hypertension due to or associated with a variety of diseases such as renal disorders, disorders of central nervous system, endocrine diseases and vascular diseases.
lxii)	ضغط الدم قوي خبيث	ज़गत अल-दम कवी खबीस	Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Khabīth	Malignant hypertension	Severe hypertensive state in which diastolic pressure is more than 120 mm Hg associated with papilloedema and poor prognosis.
lxiii)	ضغط الدم قوي رئوي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी	Ḍagħṭ al-Dam Qawī Ri'wī	Pulmonary hypertension	The increased blood pressure within the

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		रिअवी			pulmonary circulation.
lxiv)	ضغط الدم قوي كلوي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी कुल्वी	Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Kulwī	Renal hypertension	The hypertension due to or associated with renal disease.
lxv)	مفتوح قناة شرياني	मफ़तूह कनात शिर्यानी	Maftūḥ Qanāt Shiryānī	Patent ductus arteriosus	An abnormal persistence of an open lumen in the ductus arteriosus after birth.
lxvi)	تضيق اورطى	तजय्युक-ए-औरिता	Taḍayyūq-i-Awriṭā	Aortic stenosis	The narrowing or stricture of aortic orifice of the heart or of the aorta itself.
lxvii)	نقص حاجزي ادني	नक्स् हाजिज़ी उज़ुनी	Naqṣ Ḥājizī Udhunī	Atrial septal defect	Congenital cardiac abnormality in which there is abnormal communication between the ascending aorta and pulmonary artery just above the semilunar valves.
lxviii)	تصلب الشرايين	तसल्लुब अल-शरायीन	Taşallub al-Sharāyīn	Arteriosclerosis	Hardening and thickening of the walls of the arteries.
lxix)	تسدّد شمعي كلسي	तसददुद शहमी किल्सी	Tasaddud Shaḥmī Kilsī	Atherosclerosis	An extremely common form of arterio sclerosis in which deposits of yellowish plaques containing cholesterol, lipid material are formed within the inner layer of arteries.
lxx)	التهاب شرايين	इल्लिहाब-ए-शरायीन	Iltihāb-i-Sharāyīn	Arteritis	Inflammation of arteries.
lxxi)	التهاب اورطى أتشكي	इल्लिहाब-ए-औरिता आत्शकी	Iltihāb-i-Awriṭā Ātshakī	Syphilitic aortitis	The inflammation of aorta due to syphilis.
lxxii)	التهاب وعائي تسددي تخثري	इल्लिहाब विआई तसददुदी तखस्सुरी	Iltihāb Wi‘ā‘ī Tasaddudī Takhaththurī	Thromboangitis obliterans	An inflammatory and obliterative disease of the blood vessels of the extremities primarily of the lower extremities occurring chiefly in young men. It leads to ischaemia and gangrene of the tissues.
lxxiii)	انورسما	अनूरस्मा	Anūrasmā	Aneurysm	Its literal meaning is “flowing of blood”. It is a swelling of arteries. It

SI No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					is a dilatation of the arterial wall in which blood and fluids are accumulated. It is a longitudinal and movable dilatation which increases and decreases by the movement of arteries. This movement can be felt by fingers. The blood is usually dark coloured.
lxxiv)	انورسما حقيقي	अनूरस्मा हकीकी	Anūrasmā Ḥaqīqī	True aneurysm	An aneurysm in which the sac is formed by the arterial walls and one of it at least is unbroken.
lxxv)	انورسما كاذب	अनूरस्मा काज़िब	Anūrasmā Kādhīb	False aneurysm	An aneurysm in which sac is formed by the surrounding tissues.
lxxvi)	انورسما مغزلي	अनूरस्मा मिगज़ली	Anūrasmā Mighzalī	Fusiform aneurysm	A spindle shaped arterial aneurysm in which the stretching process affects the entire circumference of the artery.
lxxvii)	انورسما كيسي	अनूरस्मा कीसी	Anūrasmā Kīsī	Saccular aneurysm	An eccentric, localized distended sac affecting only a part of the circumference of arterial wall.
lxxviii)	انورسما تشريحي	अनूरस्मा तशरीही	Anūrasmā Tashrīhī	Dissecting aneurysm	A type of aneurysm in which haemorrhage results from the longitudinal splitting of the arterial wall, producing a tear in the intima and establishing communication with the lumen.
lxxix)	تمدد الاوعيه	तमददुद अल-औइयह	Tamaddud al-Aw'iyā	Dilatation of arterioles	The dilatation of arterioles making them swollen.

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>)
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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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Unani Drug Manufacturers Association, Delhi	DR NABEEL ANWAR DR SYED MUNEER AZMAT (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR WASIF ARBAB (<i>Alternate II</i>)
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DR MAHE ALAM
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Panel For Unani Terminologies and Related Subject, AYD 04/Panel 01

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