

भारतीय मानक मसौदा  
यूनानी शब्दकोष की शब्दावली  
भाग-4 कान, नाक और गला रोगों में प्रयुक्त मानक लिये मानकीकृत शब्दावली  
*Draft Indian Standard*  
**Glossary of Standard Terminology Part-4 used in diseases of ear, nose and throat  
in Unani Medicine**  
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## FOREWORD

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% 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 Diseases of ear, nose and throat (*Amrād-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. 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.

**Preliminary Draft of Glossary of Standard Terminology Part-I used in diseases of ear, nose and throat (*Amrād-i-Udhun, Anf-o-Ḥalq*) in Unani Medicine**

**Scope**

This covers description and definition of terms related to diseases of ear, nose and throat (*Amrād-i-Udhun, Anf-o-Ḥalq*) in Unani Medicine. The original terms in Arabic, Persian and Urdu appearing in the text have been transliterated in English, Hindi. These terms may be used by manufacturers, researchers, academicians, regulators, clinical practitioners and other enthusiasts interested in the science of Unani Medicine. This part consists of 80 terms related to diseases of ear, nose and throat. The terms and their English transliteration have been taken up from the published document of WHO International Standard Terminologies on Unani Medicine. The description includes clear understanding of the concept by any person who is not an expert in Unani symptoms and causes of the disease. English translation column depicts the possible English equivalent for the disease term.

## 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>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>	ث	<i>th</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	ن	<i>n</i>	چ	<i>ch</i>
ج	<i>ch</i>	ب	<i>bh</i>	د	<i>dh</i>
ذ	<i>d</i>	پ	<i>ph</i>	ک	<i>kh</i>
ز	<i>r</i>	ت	<i>th</i>	گ	<i>gh</i>

- $\dot{V}$  has been transliterated with elevated coma (') if used in the mid or end of word followed by relevant vowel and this elevated coma is not expressed at the beginning and only related vowel has been used directly.
- Letter  $\tilde{C}$  is transliterated as elevated inverted coma (').
- Letter  $\text{و}$  as Arabic letter is transliterated as *w* and as Persian/Urdu letter is transliterated as *v*.
- $\ddot{b}$  and  $\dot{b}$  are not expressed in both pause and construct forms.
- Article  $\text{ا}$  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).
- Double letters have been expressed as following:

و = uww

ئی = iyy

- Short & long vowels and Diphthongs are used in the following form:

Short vowels	Long vowels	Diphthongs
ا = a	آ = ā	او = aw
ی = i	آ = ā	ای = ay
و = u	و = ū	
	ی = ī	

S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
1.	وجع الاذن/ درد گوش	वजअ अल- उजुन / दर्द गोश्	<i>Waja' al-Udhun</i> / <i>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.
2.	وجع گوش اطفال	वजअ गौश अत्फाल	<i>Waja'-i-Gosh-i- Atfāl</i>	Infantile earache	Child earache; a disease characterized by pain in the ear, continuous crying, restlessness and rubbing the ear.
3.	طرش	तरश	<i>Tarash</i>	Partial hearing loss	A disease characterized by partial loss of ability to hear.

S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
4.	وقر/بطلان سماعت	वकर	<i>Waqr / Buṭlān-i-Samā'at</i>	Deafness	A disease characterized by complete loss of ability to hear.
5.	صمم	समम	<i>Ṣamam</i>	Congenital atresia of the external auditory canal	A condition in which patient has no external ear opening.
6.	دوى وطنين و صفير	दवी-व-तनीन-व-सफीर	<i>Dawī-o-Ṭanīn-o-Ṣafīr</i>	Tinnitus	Ringing or buzzing noise in ears; a disease characterized by perception of high-pitched or low-pitched sound in the ears which is not from an external source; this term does not cover Ṭanīn al-Udhunayn mentioned under signs and symptoms.
7.	انفجار الدم من الاذن	इंफिजार अल-दम मिनल उजुन	<i>Infjār al-Dam mina'l Udhun</i>	Ear bleeding	A disease characterized by bleeding from the ear, which may occur in the critical phase of some diseases or due to trauma or congestion and rupture of blood vessels
8.	دود الاذن	दूद अल-उजुन	<i>Dūd al-Udhun</i>	Aural myiasis	A disease characterized by presence of maggots in the ear along with a tickling sensation.
9.	سيلان الاذن	सयलान अल-उजुन	<i>Sayalān al-Udhun</i>	Otorrhoea	A disease characterized by discharge of pus from ear.
10.	حكة الاذن	हिककह अल-उजुन	<i>Hikka al-Udhun</i>	Pruritus of ear	A disease characterized by an itching sensation in the ear.

S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
11.	انكسار الاذن	इंकिसार अल-उजुन	<i>Inkisār al-Udhun</i>	Ear cartilage fracture	Fracture of the cartilage of ear due to trauma or injury.
12.	انقلاع الاذن	इंकिलाअ अल-उजुन	<i>Inqilā' al-Udhun</i>	Avulsion of ear	A morbid state characterized by detachment of the pinna.
13.	قلاع 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.
14.	هرب الاذن	हर्ब अल-उजुन	<i>Harb al-Udhun</i>	Hyperacusis	Noise sensitivity; a disease characterized by intolerance to loud sounds.
15.	سدة الاذن	सुद्वह अल-उजुन	<i>Sudda al-Udhun</i>	Ear obstruction	A disease caused by wax, coagulated blood, growth or foreign body and characterized by feeling of fullness in the affected ear.
16.	وسخ الاذن	वसख अल-उजुन	<i>Wasakh al-Udhun</i>	Impacted ear wax	Impacted ear wax.
17.	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.
18.	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.
19.	فدى الاذن	कजा फिल उजुन	<i>Qadhā al-Udhun</i>	Foreign body in ear	A morbid condition characterized by the presence of foreign body in the ear canal.

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20.	ورم اصل الاذن/ورم غده نكف	वरम-ए-अस्ल अल-उजुन/ वरम-ए-गुद्द-ए- नकफ	<i>Waram Aşl al- Udhun/ Waram- i-Ghudda-i- Nakaf</i>	Parotitis/Mumps	A type of inflammation that is usually dangerous and spreads in the form of epidemic. It may also appear in the form of parotid gland abscess, characterized by delirium, confusion and sometimes death. This is caused by morbid humours.
21.	زكام	जुकाम	<i>Zukām</i>	Coryza	A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards nose.
22.	نزله	नज़ला	<i>Nazla</i>	Catarrh	A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards throat and chest.
23.	خشم	खशम	<i>Khasham</i>	Anosmia	A disease characterized by loss of sense of smell.
24.	فساد الشم	फ़साद अल-शम्म	<i>Fasād al- Shamm</i>	Parosmia	Distortion of the sense of smell; a disease characterized by smelling of only one kind of odour, smelling of different odours at a time, smelling of fragrances only and not of bad odours, or smelling of only bad odours and not fragrances.
25.	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.

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26.	قروح انف	कुरुह अल-अन्फ	<i>Qurūh-i-Anf</i>	Nasal ulcers	A disease characterized by ulcers in nasal cavity with discharge of pus.
27.	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.
28.	عطاس	उतास	<i>‘Uṭās</i>	excessive sneezing	A morbid state caused by nasal irritation due to external factors such as dust, smoke, pungent odour, etc., or internal factors such as abnormal heat of brain resulting in irritating secretions.
29.	جفاف الانف	जफाफ अल-अन्फ	<i>Jafāf 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.
30.	قذی الانف	कज़ा अल-अन्फ	<i>Qadhā al-Anf</i>	Foreign body in the nose	Presence of foreign body in the nasal cavity. It can be living e.g. mosquito, flies, etc. and non-living e.g. seeds, peas, etc.



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31.	انحراف فاصل المنخرين	इंहिराफ़ फ़ासिल अल-मन्ख़रैन	<i>Inḥirāf Fāṣil al-Mankharayn</i>	Deviated nasal septum	Deviation of nasal septum on either side. It is of two types: Khilqī (congenital) and Iktisābī (acquired).
32.	انفى بيش حساسيت	अन्फ़ी बेष हस्सासियत	<i>Anfī Besh Hassāsiyat</i>	Allergic rhinitis	A state of hypersensitivity induced by exposure to a particular antigen. Unani physicians have described this as a response of medicatrix naturae 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.
33.	التهاب الانف	इलतिहाब अल-अन्फ़	<i>Iltihāb al-Anf</i>	Rhinitis	Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose.
34.	رعاف	रूआफ़	<i>Ru'āf</i>	Epistaxis	Bleeding from nose. It may be due to congestion, injury, during the Buḥrān (critical phase of disease) of disease. Other causes include presence of acute humours and increased pressure of blood.
35.	التهاب الانف حاد	इलतिहाब अल-अन्फ़ हाद	<i>Iltihāb al-Anf Hādd</i>	Acute rhinitis	Acute inflammation of nasal mucosa.

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36.	التهاب تجاويف الانف	इलतिहाब-ए- तजावीफ़ अल-अन्फ़	<i>Illihāb-i- Tajāwīf al-Anf</i>	Sinusitis	Inflammation of paranasal sinuses. This condition may be purulent, non-purulent, acute and chronic. Depending upon the site of involvement it is known as ethmoidal, frontal, maxillary or sphenoidal sinusitis.
37.	سده خيشوم	सुद्ध-ए-ख़यषूम	<i>Sudda-i- Khayshūm</i>	Nasal obstruction	It is the obstruction of nasal passage 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.
38.	ورم اللسان	वरम अल-लिसान	<i>Waram al-Lisān</i>	Glossitis	Inflammation of tongue which may be due to various causes but the most common is the accumulation of viscous fluids on the tongue.
39.	بطلان الذوق	बुत्लान अल-ज़ौक	<i>Buṭlān al- Dhawq</i>	Ageusia	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.
40.	فساد الذوق	फ़साद अल-ज़ौक	<i>Fasād al- Dhawq</i>	Dysgeusia	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

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					patient feels saline taste due to the preponderance of saline phlegm.
41.	قلاع	कुलाञ्	<i>Qulā'</i>	Stomatitis/ Thrush	A type of ulcer found on the external surface of mouth and tongue and spread towards oesophagus and stomach. It is due to accumulation of morbid humours. In this condition the patient feels burning and pain of 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.
42.	قلاع صبيان	कुलाञ्-ए-सिब्यान	<i>Qulā'-i-Şibyān</i>	Oral thrush in babies	A type of stomatitis of children caused by indigestion due to poor quality of milk.
43.	داء الحفر/حفر الاسنان والقلح	दाअ अल-हफ़र/हफ़र अल-असनान वल कलह	<i>Dā' al-Ḥafr/ Ḥafr al-Asnān wa'l Qalḥ</i>	Dental plaque	A yellow crust or discolouration of teeth which occurs at the root of the teeth. It can be of different colours e.g. 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

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					or causative humour. The crust is sometimes too hard to detach from the teeth.
44.	آكلة الفم	आकिलह अल-फ़म	<i>Ākila al-Fam</i>	Cancrum oris	Deep ulcers of mouth commonly found in children. It covers large part of mouth in a short span of time. Its cause is the presence of putrified, irritant, acrid and corrosive humour which infiltrate towards gums from head. This is characterized by foetid breath, burning and pain of mouth, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, etc.
45.	بخر الفم	बख़्र अल-फ़म	<i>Bakhr al-Fam</i>	Halitosis	Foul smell from the mouth due to involvement of stomach. It is caused by the abnormal heat and putrified phlegm in the stomach and characterized by blackish discoloration of teeth. It may also be caused by ulcers of gums and dental caries.
46.	كثرة اللعاب	कसरह अल-लुआब	<i>Kathra al-Lu'āb</i>	Sialorrhoea	Involuntary secretion of saliva during sleep. It is caused by hot and wet impaired temperament of stomach.
47.	ورم الحنك	वरम अल-हनक	<i>Waram al-Hanak</i>	Palatitis	Inflammation of soft and hard palate. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Acute type is

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					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.
48.	ورم الشفتين	वरम अल-षफतैन	<i>Waram al-Shafatayn</i>	Cheilitis	Inflammation of lips caused by accumulation and predominance of putrified humours
49.	بثور الشفتين	बुसूर अल-षफतैन	<i>Buthūr al-Shafatayn</i>	Herpes labialis/Herpes febrilis	A cluster of eruptions occurring at the angles of lips after fever or other illnesses. It is caused by the predominance of yellow bile and sanguine.
50.	قروح الشفتين	कुरुह अल-षफतैन	<i>Qurūh al-Shafatayn</i>	Ulcers of lips	Ulceration of the papules of lips.
51.	بياض الشفتين	बयाज अल-षफतैन	<i>Bayād al-Shafatayn</i>	Vitiligo of lips	White discoloration of lips. It is caused by predominance of phlegmatic fluids and decreased heat of the organs of the body.
52.	اختلاج الشفتين	इखतिलाज अल-षफतैन	<i>Ikhtilāj al-Shafatayn</i>	Trembling of lips	Trembling of lips due to involvement of stomach which is accompanied with nausea. It can also be due to the involvement of nerve which supplies lips. Tremors and facial paralysis are its prodromal symptoms.

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53.	تشقق الشفتين / شقوق الشفتين	तषक्कुक् अल-षफतैन / षक्कुक् अल-षफतैन	<i>Tashaqquq al-Shafatayn/ Shaqūq al-Shafatayn</i>	Cracked lips	Cracking of lips due to dryness.
54.	التهاب الفم بثوري	इल्लिहाब अल-फम बुसूरी	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Buthūrī</i>	Follicular stomatitis	Inflammation of mouth characterized by the presence of inflammatory patches on the mucous membrane of mouth.
55.	التهاب الفم قروحي	इल्लिहाब अल-फम कुरुही	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Qurūhī</i>	Ulcerative stomatitis	Inflammation of mouth marked by ulcers of the mouth.
56.	وجع الاسنان	वजअ अल-असनान	<i>Waja' al-Asnān</i>	Odontalgia/ Toothache	Pain of the teeth 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.
57.	تزيد الاسنان	तजय्युद अल-असनान	<i>Tazayyud al-Asnān</i>	Odontitis	Increase in the level of teeth which can be due to inflammation. When this 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 increase will be without pain.

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58.	تغیر لون الاسنان	तगय्युर-ए-लौन अल-असनान	<i>Taghayyur Lawn al-Asnān</i>	Discolouration of teeth	Discolouration of teeth caused by the infiltration of morbid humours in the teeth. In this condition colour of teeth becomes blue, violet, or yellow depending on the humour involved.
59.	سقوط الاسنان	सुकूत अल-असनान	<i>Suqūṭ al-Asnān</i>	Teeth falling	Falling of teeth caused by old age, trauma, anaemia, etc.
60.	تاكل الاسنان	तअक्कुल अल-असनान	<i>Ta'akkul al- Asnān</i>	Dental caries	Decaying of teeth due to old age, predominance of dryness and putrified humours.
61.	تنقب الاسنان	तनक्कुब अल-असनान	<i>Tanaqqub al- Asnān</i>	Dental cavities	Cavities formed in the teeth due to the presence of putrified humours. It is an advance stage of dental caries
62.	حكة الاسنان	हिककह अल-असनान	<i>Ḥikka al-Asnān</i>	Dental irritation	Itching or irritation of teeth caused by intake of water mixed with salt, sulphur, etc. and intake of diets or food which produce acrid humours and may cause itching of the whole body.
63.	ضرس	ज़िर्स	<i>Ḍirs</i>	Dental anaesthesia	Insensitivity of teeth due to astringent and sour humour which causes roughening of teeth.

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64.	ذهاب ماء الاسنان	ज़हाब माअ अल-असनान	<i>Dhahāb Mā' al-Asnān</i>	Dental hyperaesthesia	Increased sensitivity of teeth due to loss of its upper most covering. In this condition there is increased sensation to cold and hot things.
65.	دود الاسنان / قاح	दूद अल-असनान / कादि ह	<i>Dūd al-Asnān / Qādiḥ</i>	Tooth Worm	A condition in which pain of the teeth is caused by the presence of worms in them. It may damage the roots of teeth.
66.	ورم اللثة	वरम अल-लिसह	<i>Waram al-Litha</i>	Gingivitis	Inflammation of gums that can be of three types: <i>Ḥārris</i> characterised by severe pain, <i>Ḥumra</i> has severe pain, burning and redness of gums. <i>Balghamī</i> has less pain and white swollen gums.
67.	لثة داميه	लिसह दामियह	<i>Litha Dāmiya</i>	Bleeding gums	Bleeding from the gums. It is caused by weakness of the digestive faculty of gums due to which gums cannot use the blood for their nutrition.
68.	قروح اللثة	कुरुह अल-लिसह	<i>Qurūḥ al-Litha</i>	Gingival ulcers	Ulcers of the gums which are of two types: 1. simple ulcers, 2. infected ulcers.
69.	تقيح اللثة	तकय्युह अल-लिसह	<i>Taqayyuh al-Litha</i>	Pyorrhoea	Formation of pus in the gums.



S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
70.	بولس	बोलस	<i>Bolas</i>	Gingival hypertrophy	Hypertrophy of gums in between the teeth is known as Bolas. This is treated surgically by removing the excess growth of gums.
71.	فارولس	फारुलस	<i>Fārūlas</i>	Gingival abscess	A small abscess in the gums. It should be punctured to remove pus from it.
72.	ورم حلق	वरम-ए-हलक	<i>Waram-i-Halaq</i>	Pharyngitis	The inflammation of pharynx.
73.	سقوط اللهاة	सुकूत अल-लहाह	<i>Suqūṭ al-Lahāh</i>	Uvuloptosis	Literal meaning of Suqūṭis “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.
74.	ورم لہات	वरम लहात	<i>Waram-i-Lahāt</i>	Uvulitis	It is 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 in to it.

S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
75.	ورم الحنجرة	वरम अल-हन्जरह	<i>Waram al-Hanjara</i>	Laryngitis	The inflammation of larynx.
76.	ورم اللوزتين	वरम अल-लौजतैन	<i>Waram al-Lawzatayn</i>	Tonsillitis	The inflammation of tonsils. Depending on the humours involved, it is of four types i.e. <i>Damawī</i> (Sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (Phlegmatic), <i>Şafrāwī</i> (Bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (Melancholic).
77.	قروح و بثور الحلق	कुरुह व बुसूर अल-हलक	<i>Qurūh wa Buthūr al-Halaq</i>	Ulcers of pharynx	Wounds and eruptions in the throat caused by humours i.e. <i>Dam</i> (sanguine) and <i>Şafrā</i> (yellow bile) leading to severe burning in the throat. Sometimes they appear in oesophagus and trachea also.
78.	بحة الصوت/ بحة الصوت	बुहहह अल-सौत/ बुहहह अल-सौत	<i>Buḥḥa al-Şawt/ Buḥūḥa al-Şawt</i>	Hoarseness	Change in the pitch/ tone of voice.
79.	عسر البلع/ عسر الازدرار	उस्स अल-बलअ/ उस्स अल-इजदिरार	<i>'Uṣr al-Bal'/'Uṣr al-Izdirār</i>	Dysphagia	Difficulty in swallowing of food.
80.	انقطاع الصوت	इनकित्ताअ अल-सौत	<i>Inqitā' al-Şawt</i>	Aphonia	Complete cessation of voice. It is caused by impaired temperament or damage to larynx or laryngeal muscles.