

भारतीय मानक मसौदा  
यूनानी चिकित्सा शब्दकोष की शब्दावली  
भाग-5 हृदय रोगों के लिए मानकीकृत शब्दावली  
*Draft Indian Standard*  
Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine  
Part-5 Standardized Terminology Cardiovascular Diseases  
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**FOREWORD**

(Formal Clauses will be added later)

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 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. 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.

## Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine

### Part-5 Standardized Terminology Cardiovascular Diseases (*Amrād-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*)

#### 1 SCOPE

This standard (part 5) covers description of terms related to disease of cardiovascular diseases (*Amrād-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*). 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	<i>th</i>
ٹ	<i>t</i>	ں	<i>n</i>	چھ	<i>ch</i>
چ	<i>ch</i>	بھ	<i>bh</i>	دھ	<i>dh</i>
ڈ	<i>d</i>	پھ	<i>ph</i>	کھ	<i>kh</i>
ڑ	<i>r</i>	تھ	<i>th</i>	گھ	<i>gh</i>

- $\text{پ}$  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  $\text{ع}$  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*.
- $\text{و}$  and  $\text{و}$  are not expressed in both the pause and construct forms.
- Article  $\text{ال}$  is transliterated as *al-* (*'l-* in construct form) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter.
- $\text{و}$  as a Persian/Urdu conjunction is transliterated as (-o-) and as an Arabic conjunction is transliterated as *wa*.
- Short vowel (  $\text{ـِ}$  ) in Persian/Urdu passive or in conjunction form is transliterated as (-i-).
- Double alphabet has been expressed in the following form:

$\text{و}$  = *uww*

$\text{و}$  = *iy*

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

Short vowels	Long vowels	Diphthongs
$\text{ـِ}$ = <i>a</i>	$\text{ـِ}$ = <i>ā</i>	$\text{و}$ = <i>aw</i>
$\text{ـِ}$ = <i>i</i>	$\text{ـِ}$ = <i>ī</i>	$\text{و}$ = <i>ay</i>

و = u	و = ū	
	ي = ī	

### 3 Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Cardiovascular disease (*Amrāḍ-i-Qalb wa Dawrān-i-Khūn*)  
(Clause 3)

S.No	Unani Term (1)	Hindi Transliteration (2)	English Transliteration (3)	English translation (4)	Description. (5)
1	وجع القلب	वजअ अल-क़ल्ब	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.
2	خفقان	खफ़क़ान	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.
3	خفقان حار	खफ़क़ान हार	Khafaqān Ḥārr	Palpitation due to hot morbid temperament of heart	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the impaired temperament of <i>Dam (sanguine)</i> and <i>Ṣafra'</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.
4	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.
5	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.
6	خفقان سدي	खफकान सुद्दी	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.
7	خفقان ضعفي	खफकान जोअफी	Khafaqān Ḍu‘fī	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.
8	خفقان حسبي	खफकान हिस्सी	Khafaqān Ḥissī	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.
9	خفقان شرکي	खफकान शिकी	Khafaqān Shirkī	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.
10	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.
11	غشي امتلائي	गशी इमितलाई	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.
12	غشي استفراغي	गशी इस्तिफरागी	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.
13	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
14	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.
15	غشي سدي	गशी सुददी	Ghashī Suddī	Fainting due to obstruction	It is a type of syncope that occurs due to obstruction in blood

				in the vessels	vessels.
16	غشي جوعي	गशी जूर्ह	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.
17	غشي تعبى و يبسى	गशी तअबी व युब्सी	Ghashī Ta'ābī-o-Yūbsī	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.
18	غشي نفسانى	गशी नफ़्सानी	Ghashī Nafsānī	Fainting due to excessive emotions	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by stimuli, such as emotional stress.
19	غشي معدى	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.
20	غشي اختناقى الرحم	गशी इख़्तिनाकी	Ghashī Ikhtināqī al Raḥm	Fainting due to hysteria	It is a type of vasovagal syncope triggered by hysterical conditions in females.
21	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.



22	غشي سمي	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 involved.
23	سقوط القوة	सुकूत अल-कुव्वह	Suqūṭ al- Quwwa	Shock	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.
24	ورم القلب	वरम अल-कल्ब	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.
25	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.
26	التهاب درون قلب	इलतिहाब-ए-दरुन-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.
27	ورم غشاء القلب	वरम-ए-गिषाअ अल-क़ल्ब	Waram Ghishā' al- Qalb	Pericarditis	An acute inflammation of the pericardium (outer covering of heart). It leads to syncope and sudden death.
28	امتلاء غلاف القلب	इम்தिला-ए-गिलाफ अल-क़ल्ब	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.
29	ضغظ القلب	ज़ग्त् अल-क़ल्ब	Ḍagħṭ 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.
30	تقشر القلب	तकष्पुुर 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.
31	قذف القلب	कज्फ 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.
32	غلبة الرطوبة على القلب/ استسقاء القلب	गलबह अल-रुतूबह अलल कल्ब/ इस्तिसकाअ 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.
33	دخانية القلب/ علة دخانية	दुखानीय्यह अल-कल्ब/ इल्लह दुखानीय्यह	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.
34	جذب القلب	जज्ब 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. The condition arises because of the congestion of liver with morbid humours.

35	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.
36	التنخر الانسدادي لععضل القلب	अल-तनख़्खुर अल-इन्सिदादी लि अज़ल अल-कल्ब	Al- Tanakhkhur al-Insidādi 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.
37	تخثر الدم	तख़रसुर अल-दम	Takhaththur al-Dam	Thrombosis	Formation of thrombus within the blood vessels.
38	فصور اكليلي حاد	कुसूर इक्लीली हाद	Quṣūr Iklīlī Ḥādd	Acute coronary insufficiency	A decrease of flow of blood through coronary arteries.
39	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.
40	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.
41	زائد انقباضات	ज़ाइद इन्किबाज़ात	Zā'id Inqibāḍāt	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.
42	ارتعاش اذني	इर्तिआश उजुनी	Irṭi'āsh Udhunī	Atrial fibrillation	An atrial arrhythmia characterized by rapid randomized

					contractions of the atrial myocardium causing a totally irregular often rapid ventricular rate.
43	مرض القلب الحداري	मरज़ अल-कल्ब अल-हुदारी	Marāḍ al-Qalb al-Ḥudārī	Rheumatic heart disease	It is seen in young and middle aged persons. Its common complication is mitral valve disease.
44	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.
45	سرعة القلب دوريه	سورअह अल-कल्ब दौरिय्यह	Sur‘a al-Qalb Dawriyya	Paroxysmal tachycardia	A condition marked by episodes of rapid heart rate having sudden onset and cessation.
46	سرعة القلب بطنيه	سورअह अल-कल्ब باتनीय्यह	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.
47	فوق البطن سرعة القلب	فؤك اल-بطن سورअह अल-كल्ब	Fawq al-Baṭn Sur‘a al-Qalb	Supra ventricular tachycardia	A combination of junctional tachycardia and atrial tachycardia.
48	انسداد القلب	इंसिदाद अल-कल्ब	Insidād al-Qalb	Heart block	Impairment of conduction in heart excitation often applied specifically to AV node.
49	انسداد اذني جيبي	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.
50	انسداد بطني اذني	इंसिदाद बत्नी उजुनी	Insidād Baṭnī	Atrio	A form of heart

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			Udhunī	ventricular heart block	block in which the block occurs in the atrio ventricular junctional tissues.
51	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.
52	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.
53	سقوط دوران الدم	سुकوت-ए-दौरान अल-दम	Suqūt Dawrān al-Dam	Circulatory failure/Shock	Inadequate supply of blood to the body and its organs.
54	توقف القلب	तवक्कुफ अल-कल्ब	Tawaqquf al-Qalb	Cardiac arrest	Sudden stoppage of the functions of heart.
55	سقوط البطن الايسر	سुकوت अल-बطن अल-ऐसर	Suqūt al-Baṭn al-Aysar	Left ventricular failure	Inadequate output by the left ventricle.
56	سقوط البطن الايمن	سुकوت अल-بطن अल-ऐमन	Suqūt al-Baṭn al-Ayman	Right ventricular failure	Inadequate right ventricular output.
57	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.
58	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.
59	ضغط الدم قوي	ज़गत अल-दम कवी	Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī	Hypertension	Condition in which there is persistent high arterial blood pressure.
60	ضغط الدم قوي اولى/ ضغط الدم قوي لازمي/ضغط	ज़गत अल-दम कवी अव्वली/ज़गत अल-दम कवी	Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī /Ḍagḥ al-	Primary hypertension	Hypertension occurring without discernible organic

	الدم قوي ابتدائي /ضغط الدم قوي ذاتي/ضغط الدم قوي اصلي	लाजिमी / जगत अल-दम कवी इब्तिदाई / जगत अल-दम कवी जाती / जगत अल-दम कवी असली	Dam Qawī Lāzimī/ Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Ibtidā'ī/ Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Dhātī/ Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Aṣlī		cause.
61	ضغط الدم قوي ثانوي	जगत अल-दम कवी सान्ची	Ḍagḥ 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.
62	ضغط الدم قوي خبیث	जगत अल-दम कवी खबीस	Ḍagḥ 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.
63	ضغط الدم قوي رئوي	जगत अल-दम कवी रिअवी	Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Ri'wī	Pulmonary hypertension	The increased blood pressure within the pulmonary circulation.
64	ضغط الدم قوي كلوي	जगत अल-दम कवी कुल्वी	Ḍagḥ al-Dam Qawī Kulwī	Renal hypertension	The hypertension due to or associated with renal disease.
65	مفتوح قناة شرياني اذني	मफतूह कनात शिर्यानी	Maftūḥ Qanāt Shiryānī	Patent ductus arteriosus	An abnormal persistence of an open lumen in the ductus arteriosus after birth.
66	تضييق اورطی	तजय्युक-ए-औरिता	Taḍayyuq-i- Awriṭā	Aortic stenosis	The narrowing or stricture of aortic orifice of the heart or of the aorta itself.
67	نقص حاجزي اذني	नकस् हाजिजी उजुनी	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.
68	تصلب الشرايين	तसल्लुब अल-शरायीन	Taşallub al-Sharāyīn	Arteriosclerosis	Hardening and thickening of the walls of the arteries.
69	تسدد شحمي كلسي	तसद्दुद 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.
70	التهاب شرايين	इल्लिहाब-ए-शरायीन	Iltihāb-i-Sharāyīn	Arteritis	Inflammation of arteries.
71	التهاب اورطى آتشكي	इल्लिहाब-ए-औरिता आत्साकी	Iltihāb-i-Awriṭā Ātshakī	Syphilitic aortitis	The inflammation of aorta due to syphilis.
72	التهاب وعائي تسددى تخثرى	इल्लिहाब विआई तसद्दुदी तख्रस्सुरी	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.
73	انورسما	अनूरस्मा	Anūrasmā	Aneurysm	Its literal meaning is “flowing of blood”. It is a swelling of arteries. It 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.
74	انورسما حقيقي	अनूरस्मा हकीकी	Anūrasmā Ḥaḳīqī	True aneurysm	An aneurysm in which the sac is formed by the arterial walls and one of it at least is unbroken.
75	انورسما كاذب	अनूरस्मा काज़िब	Anūrasmā Kādhīb	False aneurysm	An aneurysm in which sac is formed by the surrounding tissues.
76	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.
77	انورسما كيسی	अनूरस्मा कीसी	Anūrasmā Kīsī	Saccular aneurysm	An eccentric, localized distended sac affecting only a part of the circumference of arterial wall.
78	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.
79	تمدد الاوعیه	तमददुद अल-औइयह	Tamaddud al- Aw'iyā	Dilatation of arterioles	The dilatation of arterioles making them swollen.