

भारतीय मानक मसौदा
यूनानी चिकित्सा शब्दकोष की शब्दावली
भाग-6 श्वसन तंत्र रोगों के लिए मानकीकृत शब्दावली
Draft Indian Standard
Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine
Part-6 Standardized Terminology for Respiratory System Diseases
ICS 01.040.11, 11.020.99

Unani Sectional Committee, AYD 04

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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 humoural 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 Respiratory System (*Amrād-i-Nizām-i-Tanaffus*) 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-6 Standardized Terminology for Respiratory System Diseases (*Amrāḍ-i-Nizām-i-Tanaffus*)

1 SCOPE

This standard (part 6) covers description of terms related to disease of Respiratory System (*Amrāḍ-i-Nizām-i-Tanaffus*). 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> | ک | <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 | <u>t</u> | ٹ | <u>n</u> | چ | <u>ch</u> |
| چ | <i>ch</i> | بھ | <u>bh</u> | دھ | <u>dh</u> |
| ط | <u>d</u> | پھ | <u>ph</u> | کھ | <u>kh</u> |
| ث | <i>t</i> | تھ | <i>th</i> | گھ | <u>gh</u> |

- ٲ 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*.
- ؤ and ؖ are not expressed in both the pause and construct forms.
- Article ال 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 alphabet has been expressed in the following form:

و = *uww*

و = *iy*

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

Short vowels

ا = *a*

ي = *i*

و = *u*

Long vowels

ا = *ā*

آ = *ā*

و = *ū*

Diphthongs

او = *aw*

اي = *ay*

ي = ī

3 Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Respiratory System Diseases (*Amrūd-i-Nizām-i-Tanaffus*)
(Clause 3)

| S. No | Unani Term | Hindi Transliteration | English Transliteration | English Translation | Description |
|-------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | ورم قصبه رنه | वरम-ए- कसबह -ए- रिअह | <i>Waram-i-Qaṣaba'-i-Ri'a</i> | Tracheitis | A morbid condition of inflammation of trachea characterized by mild fever and pain, pulsation in interscapular region and hoarseness of voice. |
| 2. | قروح قصبه رنه | कुरुह-ए- कसबह -ए- रिअह | <i>Qurūh-i-Qaṣaba'-i-Ri'a</i> | Tracheal ulcers | A morbid state of ulcers of trachea characterized by fishy breath with little expectoration. |
| 3. | اختلاج القصبة | इख्तिलाज अल- कसबह | <i>Ikhtilāj al-Qaṣaba</i> | Intermittent trembling of trachea | A morbid state characterized by shaking of voice at intervals during conversation. This condition is caused by accumulation of thick gases produced by thick sanguine or phlegm or burnt black bile. |
| 4. | ارتعاش القصبة | इरतिआश अल- कसबह | <i>Irti'āsh al-Qaṣaba</i> | Continuous trembling of trachea | A morbid state characterized by shaky voice throughout conversation. It is caused by predominance of phlegm on the muscles and membrane of larynx leading to their incomplete flaccidity. |
| 5. | خشونت قصبه | खुशूनत-ए- कसबह | <i>Khushūnat-i-Qaṣaba</i> | Roughness of trachea | A morbid state of roughness of trachea usually caused by dust and smoke and characterized by cough. |
| 6. | ضعف رنه | जुअफ-ए- रिअह | <i>Du'f-i-Ri'a</i> | Weakness of lungs | A morbid state characterized by cough with little expectoration, loss of appetite, loss of body weight, noisy breathing, puffy eyes, lethargy, loose motions, etc. It is usually caused by cold |

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| | | | | | coryza. |
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| 7. | ضيق النفس | ज़ीक अल- नफ़स | <i>Ḍīq al-Nafas</i> | Dyspnoea | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in breathing due to narrowing of air passages. |
| 8. | انتصاب النفس | इंतिसाब अल- नफ़स | <i>Intiṣāb al-Nafas</i> | Orthopnoea | A morbid state in which patient can breathe only in sitting posture with raised head. |
| 9. | بهر | बुहर | <i>Buhr</i> | Cardiac asthma | A morbid state of severe shortness of breath, characterized by difficulty in breathing due to congestion of lung arteries. |
| 10. | ربو | रब्व | <i>Rabw</i> | Bronchial asthma | A morbid state of shortness of breath, characterized by difficulty in breathing due to narrowing of bronchioles. |
| 11. | ربو نزلی | रब्व नज़ली | <i>RabwNazlī</i> | Catarrhal bronchial asthma | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to catarrh, characterized by sudden aggravation of dyspnoea along with postnasal drip, headache and heaviness of head. |
| 12. | ربو بلغمي | रब्व बलगमी | <i>Rabw Balghamī</i> | Phlegmatic bronchial asthma | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to phlegmatic matter, characterized by gradual aggravation of dyspnoea, noisy breathing, heaviness of chest and thick sputum. |
| 13. | ربو دخانی | रब्व दुखानी | <i>Rabw Dukhānī</i> | Bronchial asthma due to vapours | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to vapours arising from heart, characterized by dyspnoea with dry cough, increased thirst and palpitation. |
| 14. | ربو ريحي | रब्व रीही | <i>Rabw Rīhī</i> | Bronchial asthma due to gases | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to gases, characterized by dyspnoea without heaviness of chest, dry cough and intensification of symptoms after taking flatulent diets. |
| 15. | ربو استرخائي | रब्व इस्तिरखाई | <i>Rabw Istirkhā'ī</i> | Bronchial asthma due to paralysis of muscles | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to paralysis of muscles, characterized by breathlessness in the recumbent position. |

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| 16. ربو يبسي | रब्ब युब्सी | <i>Rabw Yubsī</i> | Bronchial asthma due to dryness in the lungs | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to predominance of dryness in the lungs, characterized by dyspnoea, dry cough, increased thirst, high-pitched voice and relief with usage of moistness-producing things. |
| 17. ربو ورمي | रब्ब वरमी | <i>Rabw Waramī</i> | Bronchial asthma due to inflammation | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to inflammatory conditions of lung, characterized by dyspnoea along with the clinical features of causative disease. |
| 18. ربو حار | रब्ब हार | <i>Rabw Ḥārr</i> | Bronchial asthma due to increased heat of lungs | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to increased heat of lungs, characterized by dyspnoea along with other features of increased heat. |
| 19. ربو بارد | रब्ब बारिद | <i>Rabw Bārid</i> | Bronchial asthma due to cold | A morbid state of shortness of breath due to increased coldness of lungs, occurring after exposure to cold environment and intake of things of cold temperament, characterized by dyspnoea and dry cough. |
| 20. سعال / سرفه | सुआल/ सुरफ़ा | <i>Su'āl / Surfa</i> | Cough | A morbid state in which reflex action of body tries to get rid of some irritative substance from the respiratory air passage by coughing. |
| 21. سعال يابس | सुआल याबिस | <i>Su'āl Yābis</i> | Dry cough | A morbid state in which cough is not accompanied by expectoration. |
| 22. سعال رطب | सुआल रत्ब | <i>Su'āl Raṭb</i> | Productive cough | A morbid state in which cough is accompanied by expectoration. |
| 23. سرفه نزلي حار | सुरफ़ा नज़ली हार | <i>Surfa Nazlī Ḥārr</i> | Acute catarrhal cough | A morbid state of cough due to acute catarrh, characterized by coughing which becomes worst at night along with irritation of throat, stuffy nose, etc. |
| 24. سرفه نزلي بارد | सुरफ़ा नज़ली | <i>Surfa Nazlī Bārid</i> | Chronic catarrhal cough | A morbid state due to chronic catarrh, occurring after cold, characterized by severe cough with viscid sputum. |

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| 25. سرفه رطوبي | सुरफा रतूबी | <i>Surfa Ruṭūbī</i> | Cough due to moistness on the lungs | A morbid state of cough due to predominance of moistness in the lungs, usually occurring during old age and in persons having moist temperament, characterized by cough with noisy breathing. |
| 26. سرفه بیسی | सुरफा युब्सी | <i>Surfa Yubsī</i> | Cough due to dryness on the lungs | A morbid state of cough due to predominance of dryness in the lungs, characterized by coughing which becomes worse during physical exertion, hunger and after intake of things of dry temperament and subsides during rest and after usage of moistness-producing regimens. |
| 27. سرفه وبائی | सुरफा वबाई | <i>Surfa Wabā'ī</i> | Epidemic cough | A morbid state of epidemic cough characterized by severe cough, decreased thirst, loss of appetite and puffiness of face and eyes. |
| 28. سعال اطفال | सुआल-ए-अत्फाल | <i>Su'āl-i-Atfāl</i> | Pediatric cough | A morbid state of children's cough caused by predominance of moistness, dryness of trachea or dust and smoke, characterized by cough which may be productive or non-productive. |
| 29. بثور الرئة | बुसूर अल - रिअह | <i>Buthūr al-Ri'a</i> | Eruptions in lungs | A morbid state in which eruptions appear in the lungs, characterized by fast and shallow breathing, heaviness of chest, feeling of heat in the chest, and body without fever. |
| 30. خرخره عظیمه | खरखरह अजीमह | <i>Kharkhara 'Azīma</i> | Loud Snoring Obstructive Sleep Apnea | A morbid state of noisy breathing during sleep, caused by excess of secretions in the lungs. |
| 31. نفث الدم | नफ़स अल-दम | <i>Nafth al-Dam</i> | Haemoptysis | A morbid condition of coughing up of blood, characterized by expectoration of blood or blood-stained sputum. |
| 32. ذات الرئة | ज़ात अल-रिअह | <i>Dhāt al-Ri'a</i> | Pneumonia | A morbid condition of inflammation of lungs, characterized by continuous high-grade fever, severe |

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| | | | | dyspnoea, cough, thirst, heaviness in anterior part of chest, pain in chest and interscapular area, etc. |
| 33. ذات الرئة دموى | ज्ञात अल- रिअह दमवी | <i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Damawī</i> | Sanguineou s pneumonia | A morbid condition of inflammation of lungs due to sanguine, characterized by severe dyspnoea, cough, redness of tongue, eyes and cheeks, throbbing pain of chest, drowsiness and stickiness in mouth. |
| 34. ذات الرئة صفراوى | ज्ञात अल- रिअह सफ़रावी | <i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Ṣafrāwī</i> | Bilious pneumonia | A morbid condition of inflammation of lungs due to yellow bile, characterized by moderate dyspnoea, dry cough, fever, intense thirst, dryness of tongue, feeling of heat in chest and yellowish colour of urine. |
| 35. ذات الرئة بلغمى | ज्ञात अल- रिअह बलगमी | <i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Balghamī</i> | Phlegmatic pneumonia | A morbid condition of inflammation of lungs due to phlegm, characterized by dyspnoea, cough, heaviness in chest and excessive salivation. |
| 36. ورم رية اطفال | वरम-ए-रिअ- ए-अत्फ़ाल | <i>Waram-i- Ri'a'-i-Atfāl</i> | Infantile pneumonia | A morbid condition of inflammation of lungs of children, characterized by breathlessness, fever, thirst and dryness of mouth. |
| 37. سل | सिल्ल | <i>Sill</i> | Phthisis/ tuberculosis | A morbid condition of ulceration of lungs leading to emaciation of body, characterized by ulceration of lungs, haemoptysis, continuous mild fever with tendency to increase after food intake and during night, and emaciation. |
| 38. سل غير حقيقي | सिल्ल गैर हकीकी | <i>Sill Ghayr Ḥaqīqī</i> | Condition similar to phthisis | A morbid state characterized by severe cough with expectoration and breathlessness without ulceration of lungs. |
| 39. نفث المدة | नफ़स अल- मिद्दह | <i>Nafth al- Midda</i> | Pyoptysis | A morbid condition of expectoration of pus caused by ulcers of lungs, larynx, pharynx, trachea or oesophagus and infiltration of |

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| | | | | sharp erosive humours into lungs. | |
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| 40. | ذات الجنب حقيقي | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> | Pleuritis | A morbid condition of inflammation in the right or left side of chest caused by inflammation of pleural membranes. |
| 41. | ذات الجنب حقيقي | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब हकीकी | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> <i>Ḥaḳīqī</i> | Pain of side of chest due to inflammation of internal or external muscles of chest or diaphragm | A morbid state characterized by pain of side of chest, fever and cough. |
| 42. | ذات الجنب خالص | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब खालिस | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> <i>Khālīs</i> | Pain of side of chest due to inflammation of internal muscles of chest, pleurae or diaphragm | A morbid state characterized by fever, dry cough in the initial stages, breathlessness and pain. |
| 43. | ذات الجنب خالص دموی | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब खालिस दमवी | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> <i>Khālīs</i> <i>Damawī</i> | Pain of side of chest due to sanguineous inflammation of internal muscles of chest, pleurae or diaphragm | A morbid state characterized by continuous high-grade fever, pain of side of chest with burning sensation, cough with reddish sputum, severe breathlessness, etc. |
| 44. | ذات الجنب خالص صفراوی | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब खालिस सफरावी | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> <i>Khālīs</i> <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> | Pain of side of chest due to bilious inflammation of internal muscles of chest, pleurae or diaphragm | A morbid state characterized by severe pain of side of chest with intense burning sensation, high-grade fever, cough with yellowish sputum, intense thirst, delirium, etc. |
| 45. | ذات الجنب خالص بلغمی | ज्ञात अल- जन्ब खालिस बलगमी | <i>Dhāt al-Janb</i> <i>Khālīs</i> <i>Balghamī</i> | Pain of side of chest due to phlegmatic inflammation | A morbid state characterized by mild fever, pain of side of chest with heaviness, headache, continuous lacrimation, cough with |

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| | | | n of internal muscles of chest, pleurae or diaphragm | whitish sputum, puffiness of face, etc. | |
| 46. | ذات الجنب خالص سوداوی | ज्ञात अल-जन्ब खालिस सौदावी | <i>Dhāt al-Janb Khāliṣ Sawdāwī</i> | Pain of side of chest due to melancholic inflammation of internal muscles of chest, pleurae or diaphragm | A morbid state characterized by pain of side of chest, dry cough in initial stages and blackish expectoration in later stages, fever, blackish discoloration of face, dryness of mouth, roughness of tongue, etc. |
| 47. | ذات الجنب غیر خالص | ज्ञात अल-जन्ब खालिस | <i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Khāliṣ</i> | Pain of side of chest due to inflammation of external muscles of chest with or without involvement of skin | A morbid state characterized by cough without expectoration, and pain on touching the affected area. |
| 48. | ذات الجنب غیر حقیقی | ज्ञात अल-जन्ब | <i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Haqīqī</i> | False pleurodynia | A morbid state of pain of side of chest due to accumulation of gases characterized by pain of side of chest due to accumulation of gases between pleural membranes. |
| 49. | ذات الجنب وبائی | ज्ञात अल-जन्ब वबाई | <i>Dhāt al-Janb Wabā'ī</i> | Epidemic pleurodynia | A morbid state of epidemic of pain of side of chest, characterized by pain of side of chest, mild fever, cough, fetid breath and syncope. |
| 50. | ذات الصدر | ज्ञात अल-सद्र | <i>Dhāt al-Ṣadr</i> | Inflammation of anterior part of mediastinal pleura | A morbid state characterized by continuous fever, restlessness, pain of anterior part of chest, breathlessness and inability to sleep on back and sides. |
| 51. | ذات العرض | ज्ञात अल-अर्ज | <i>Dhāt al-'Arḍ</i> | Inflammation of posterior part of mediastinal pleura | A morbid state characterized by cough, restlessness, severe piercing pain in the interscapular area and inability of patient to sleep on the back. |

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| 52. | برسام | बरसाम | <i>Barsām</i> | Diaphragmit is | A morbid state of inflammation of the diaphragm, characterized by high-grade fever, dry cough, burning sensation, intense thirst, right upper quadrant pain, etc. |
| 53. | شوصه | शूसह | <i>Shūṣa</i> | Intercostal pain | A morbid state of inflammation of posterior part of diaphragm (false ribs), characterized by pain due to inflammation of posterior part of diaphragm which is attached to false ribs. |
| 54. | جمود الصدر / برد الصدر | जुमूद अल- सद्र/ बर्द अल- सद्र | <i>Jumūd al- Ṣadr / Bard al-Ṣadr</i> | Restricted breathing | A morbid condition of restricted breathing due to predominance of coldness in chest, characterized by shortness of breath with relief in sitting position, and tightened chest muscles. |
| 55. | تقيح صدر | तकय्युह-ए-सद्र | <i>Taqayyuh-i- Ṣadr</i> | Empyema | A morbid condition of collection of pus in the pleural cavity, in the area between lungs and inner surface of chest wall, characterized by mild fever, heaviness of chest, pain, breathlessness and dry or productive cough. |
| 56. | نفس سريع | नफ़स सरीअ | <i>Nafas Sarī'</i> | Rapid respiration/ Tachypnoea | A condition where respiratory rate is increased due to increased requirement of body e.g. in cases of anaemia. |
| 57. | نفس شاهق/ نفس عالي/ نفس عظيم | नफ़स शाहिक/ नफ़स आली/ नफ़स अज़ीम | <i>Nafas Shāhiq/ Nafas 'Ālī/ Nafas 'Aẓīm</i> | Respiratory distress | A condition of respiratory distress in which accessory muscles of respiration are involved during respiration. It occurs in epidemic fevers. |
| 58. | نفس صغير | नफ़स सगीर | <i>Nafas Ṣaghīr</i> | Shallow breathing | A condition of shallow breathing that occurs due to pain in the respiratory tract or narrowing of air passages. |
| 59. | نفس عسر | नफ़स असिर | <i>Nafas 'Asir</i> | Dyspnoea | A condition of difficulty in breathing caused by some damage to the respiratory organs, paresis of respiratory muscles due to excessive |

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| | | | | | cold. It can also be caused by the involvement of heart, liver, stomach and diaphragm. |
| 60. | نفس غير منتظم/ نفس مختلف | नफ़स ग़ैर मुंतज़िम/ नफ़स मुख्तलिफ़ | <i>Nafas Ghayr Muntaẓim/ Nafas Mukhtalif</i> | Irregular breathing | A condition of irregular respiration. |
| 61. | نفس قصير | नफ़स कसीर | <i>Nafas Qaṣīr</i> | Short respiration | A condition of respiration in which inspiratory and expiratory phase is short. If frequent, it indicates pain of respiratory tract and if infrequent, indicates loss of innate energy of the body. |
| 62. | نفس متتابع/ نفس متواتر | नफ़स नफ़स मुतताबए/ नफ़स मुतवातिर | <i>Nafas Mutatābi' /Naf as Mutawātir</i> | Frequent respiration | A condition of frequently occurring respiration that occurs due to increased demand of the body. This may be caused by pain, swelling or obstruction in the respiratory tract or fibrosis of lungs. |
| 63. | نفس متضاعف | नफ़स मुतज़ाइफ़ | <i>Nafas Mutadā'if</i> | Double respiration | A type of bronchial breathing which generally occurs in children or when the child cries. In this condition there is an interval between the inspiratory and expiratory phase. It is seen in fevers, weakness of respiratory organs, impaired temperament, pain and swelling in respiratory organs or adjacent area like diaphragm. |
| 64. | نفس متفاوت | नफ़स मुतफ़ावित | <i>Nafas Mutafāwit</i> | Irregular frequent respiration | A condition of infrequent respiration. |
| 65. | نفس ممثلى | नफ़स मुम्तली | <i>Nafas Mumtalī</i> | Thoracic respiration | A condition of short breath caused due to increased intra-abdominal pressure e.g. in pregnancy, ascites and after intake of food. |
| 66. | نفس مرتعش | नफ़स मुरतइश | <i>Nafas Murta'ish</i> | Trembling respiration | A condition of trembling respiration. |
| 67. | نفس منتن | | <i>Nafas Muntin</i> | Foul | A condition of foul smell |

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| | | नफ़स मुंतिन | | smelling respiration | during breathing caused by the accumulation of putrified humours either in trachea or lungs. |
| 68. | نفس منقطع | नफ़स मुंक्तह | <i>Nafas Munqati'</i> | Interrupted respiration | A condition of interrupted respiration. |
| 69. | نفس خناقى | नफ़स खुनाकी | <i>Nafas Khunāqī</i> | Asphyxic respiration | A kind of obstructive respiration. |
| 70. | عسر التنفس | उस्र अल-तनफ़स | <i>'Usr al-Tanaffus</i> | Dyspnoea/B reathlessness | A condition of difficulty in respiration which occurs both during inspiration and expiration. It is caused by disorder of respiratory organ specially lungs, predominance of heat on heart and disturbance of motor functions of the respiratory system. |
| 71. | سوء التنفس | सूअ अल-तनफ़स | <i>Sū' al-Tanaffus</i> | Impaired respiration | An abnormal type of respiration which occurs in various conditions, different impaired temperaments, pain, obstruction, swelling, general debility, acute fevers and poisonings. |
| 72. | نفس منخري | नफ़स मन्खरी | <i>Nafas Mankharī</i> | Impaired respiration with laryngonasal character | A very serious type of difficulty in respiration characterised by laryngeonasal character which is caused by accumulation of pus and humours in the lungs. |
| 73. | نفس منتصف | नफ़स मुन्तसिफ़ | <i>Nafas Muntaṣif</i> | Respiration occurring from healthy half of lung | An abnormal type of respiration which is caused by partial functioning of lungs. |
| 74. | اجتماع الماء في الرئة/ اوذيماء رئويه | इज्तमा अल-मॉ फ़िल-रिअह/ ऊज़ीमा रिअहियह | <i>Ijtimā' al-Mā' fi'l-Ri'a/Udhīmā Ri'wiyya</i> | Pulmonary oedema | A morbid condition of accumulation of excessive fluids in the lungs due to congestive conditions of the lungs. |
| 75. | ورم رئة الاطفال | वरम रिअह अल-अत्फ़ाल | <i>Waram Ri'a al-Atfāl</i> | Infantile bronchopneumonia | A morbid condition of breathlessness occurring in children. It is caused by the phlegmatic humours in the body. On inspection there is a bulge at the base of ribs on |

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| | | | | | respiration. It is accompanied with fever, cough etc. |
| 76. | شهيقه | शहीका | <i>Shahīqa</i> | Whooping cough/Pertussis | Its literal meaning is to cry. In this condition, child cries a lot while coughing severely. |
| 77. | فيح الصدر | कीह अल-सद्र | <i>Qīh al-Ṣadr</i> | Empyema thoracis | A morbid condition of pus formation in the pleural cavity. |
| 78. | هبوط الرئة | हुबूत अल-रिअह | <i>Hubūṭ al-Ri'a</i> | Atelectasis | A morbid condition of congenital and acquired consolidation of lungs. |
| 79. | هبوط وسيع | हुबूत वसी | <i>Hubūṭ Wasī'</i> | Massive collapse of lungs | A morbid condition of massive collapse of the lungs. |
| 80. | تدرن رئوي | तदर्न रिअहवी | <i>Tadarrun Ri'wī</i> | Pulmonary tuberculosis | A contagious infection of lungs. |
| 81. | ميتوته رئويه | मैतूतह रिअहविय्यह | <i>Maytūta Ri'wiyya</i> | Pulmonary infarction | Pulmonary ischaemia leading to death of a part of lung. |
| 82. | تدرن عمومي | तदर्न उमूमी | <i>Tadarrun 'Umūmī</i> | Miliary tuberculosis | A form of tuberculosis which progresses slowly leading to a fulminating acute disease. |
| 83. | اتساع الشعب | इत्तिसअ अल-शोअब | <i>Ittisā' al-Shu'ab</i> | Bronchiectasis | A morbid condition of dilatation of the bronchial tubes. It is an abnormal permanent dilatation of the bronchi marked by foetid breath and paroxysmal coughing with mucopurulent discharge. |
| 84. | التهاب الشعب حاد | इत्तिसह अल-शोअब हादद | <i>Ittihāb al-Shu'ab Ḥādd</i> | Acute bronchitis | A morbid condition of inflammation of bronchi with a short and severe course. It is due to the exposure to cold and some irritant substances. It is characterized by fever, chest pain, dyspnoea, etc. |
| 85. | التهاب الشعب مزمن | इत्तिसह अल-शोअब मुज़मिन | <i>Ittihāb al-Shu'ab Muzmin</i> | Chronic bronchitis | A chronic type of inflammation of bronchi. It is characterized by attacks of cough with sputum. |
| 86. | نفخة الرئة | नफ़खह अल- | <i>Nafkha al-Ri'a</i> | Pulmonary emphysema | Excessive and abnormal accumulation of air in the |

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| | | रिअह | | | alveoli of lung. |
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| 87. | سلعة الشعب سرطانيه | सलअह अल- शोअब सरतानिय्यह | <i>Sal'a al- Shu'ab Saraṭāniyya</i> | Bronchogen ic carcinoma | Carcinoma of the lungs which originates from the bronchial tree. |