

भारतीय मानक मसौदा
यूनानी चिकित्सा--पारिभाषिक शब्दावली
भाग 2 मूत्रीय तंत्र के रोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त मानकीकृत शब्दावली

Draft Indian Standard
Unani Medicine — Glossary of Terms
Part 8 Standardized Terminology Used
for Urinary Diseases
ICS 01.040.11, 11.020.99

Unani Sectional Committee, AYD 04

Last date of comments: December 15, 2024

FOREWORD

(Formal Clauses will be added later)

FOREWORD

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

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 Urinary System of the Unani Medicine, Structure and Function of human body as per Unani, Diagnosis and Etiological factors, Signs and Symptoms, Treatment modalities, preparation of medicines, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy and foods

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

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.

Indian Standard

Unani Medicine — Glossary of Terms
Part 8 Standardized Terminology Used
for Urinary Diseases (*Amrād-i-Nizām-i-Bawl*)

1 SCOPE

This standard cover description of terms related to the disease of Urinary system. The original terms appearing in the text (as per Unani Classical Literature) have been transliterated into Hindi and English. Possible English equivalents and descriptions have been given for a 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><u>th</u></i>
ٹ	<i>ṭ</i>	ں	<i><u>n</u></i>	چھ	<i><u>ch</u></i>
چ	<i>ch</i>	بھ	<i><u>bh</u></i>	دھ	<i><u>dh</u></i>

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492) October, 2024

ذ	<u>d</u>	ذ	<u>ph</u>	ك	<u>kh</u>
ذ	<u>r</u>	ذ	<i>th</i>	ك	<u>gh</u>

- ء has been transliterated with elevated coma (ˆ) if used in the mid or end of word followed by relevant; however the elevated coma has not been expressed at the beginning, only related vowel has been used directly.
- Letter ع is transliterated as elevated inverted coma (ˆ).
- Letter و as Arabic letter is transliterated as *W* and as Persian/Urdu letter is transliterated as *V*.
- ؤ and ؖ are not expressed in both the pause and construct forms.
- Article 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 alphabet has been expressed in the following form:

ؤ = *uww*
 ؖ = *iyy*

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

Short vowels	Long vowels	Diphthongs
ˆ = <i>a</i>	ا = <i>ā</i>	وˆ = <i>aw</i>
ˆ = <i>i</i>	آ = <i>ā</i>	يˆ = <i>ay</i>
ˆ = <i>u</i>	و = <i>ū</i>	
	ي = <i>ī</i>	

3 Glossary of Terminology of Unani Medicine

The terminologies pertaining to Urinary diseases of Unani medicine is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Urinary Diseases
(Clause 3)

S.No.	Unani Term (1)	Hindi Transliteration (2)	English Transliteration (3)	English translation (4)	Description (5)
1.	هزال الكلية/ ضمور الكلية	हुज़ाल अल- कुल्यह/जुमूर अल-कुल्यह	<i>Huzāl al-Kulya</i> <i>/ Dumūr al-</i> <i>Kulya</i>	Renal atrophy	It is a morbid state characterized by reduction in the size of kidneys. The condition is caused either due to the hot or cold impaired temperament of kidneys. Due to the hot derangement, the fat over the kidneys gets dissolved and they become weak and their size decreases. If there is cold derangement, the kidneys become weak due to the weakened digestive faculties. Sometimes it may be due to excessive sexual indulgence and intake of diuretics or purgatives. In this condition, urine becomes colorless and its quantity increases.
2.	ذیابیطس/ دولابیہ/ معطشہ/ دواریہ/پرکاریہ	जयाबीतुस /दूलाबियह/ मुआतिशह / दव्वारिय्यह/ पर्कारिय्यह इल्लत-ए-बरकर/ जलाकुल कुल्लियाह	<i>Dhayābītus /</i> <i>Dūlābiya/</i> <i>Mu‘aṭṭisha/</i> <i>Dawwāriyya/</i> <i>Parkāriyya/</i> <i>Illat-e-Barkar/</i> <i>Zalaqul kulliyah</i>	Diabetes	It is a disease in which the expulsive faculty of kidneys becomes strong and they expel maximum water, manifested as excessive thirst and polyuria. The water taken by the patient is expelled out from the body without change or metabolism. It is due to the weakness of kidneys in which the calyces become dilated

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)

October, 2024

					and are unable to hold water i.e. the retaining capacity of the kidneys is reduced. It can also be due to exposure to cold climate or increased intake of cold water. The most common cause is the increase in the innate heat of kidneys either simple, complex which increases the absorption of water from kidneys and thereby its expulsion. It is of two types: <i>Dhayābītus Ḥārr</i> and <i>Dhayābītus Bārid</i>
3.	ضعف الكلية	जुअफ़ अल-कुल्यह	<i>Du'f-i-Kulya</i>	Renal insufficiency / Renal debility	The inability of the kidneys to perform their normal functions either due to their impaired temperament, atrophy, diseases such as calculus, inflammation, use of diuretics, or physical exertion. In this condition, there is decrease in the quantity of urine, with increased frequency, loss of libido, headache and heaviness at the site of kidneys.
4.	حصى ورملة الكلية	हसाह व रम्ल अल-कुल्यह	<i>Ḥaṣāwa Raml al-Kulya</i>	Renal stones and concretions	Renal stones result from the retention of viscous humour in the kidneys and their transformation into calculus due to the innate heat of kidneys. According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> inflammation and obstruction of kidneys due to their impaired temperament weakens the expulsive faculty of kidneys. As a result, there is retention of viscous humours in the kidneys which

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					essentially transforms into calculus.
5.	ريح الكلية	रीह अल-कुल्यह	<i>Rih al-Kulya</i>	Gas in kidneys	Accumulation of gases in the perinephric region which causes heaviness and distension at the site of kidneys. Sometimes mild migrating pain occurs but subsides after digestion of food.
6.	وجع الكلية	वजम् अल-कुल्यह	<i>Waja' al-Kulya</i>	Renal pain	Pain in kidney is a symptom and not a disease, which may develop due to many causes, such as gas accumulation, weakness, inflammation, calculus or wound, etc.
7.	سدد الكلية	सुदद अल-कुल्यह	<i>Sudad al-Kulya</i>	Obstructions in kidney Renal obstruction	Obstruction in kidneys occurs due to the accumulation of mucilaginous viscous humours or the inflammation. In case of viscous humours patient feels heaviness at the site of kidneys and urine output becomes less. In case of inflammation patient feels pain and fever.
8.	ورم الكلية	वरम अल-कुल्यह	<i>Waram al-Kulya</i>	Nephritis	Inflammation of kidneys. Like other organs, inflammation of kidneys can be of two types; acute and chronic. Acute can be due to the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood/sanguine) and <i>Şafrā'</i> (yellow bile) while chronic can be due to <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). The inflammation of kidneys can be in the cortical or medullary region or in the renal parenchyma. This can

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					affect one or both kidneys or a part of kidney.
9.	ورم الكلية حار	वरम अल-कुल्यह हार	<i>Waram al-Kulya Hārr</i>	Acute nephritis	Inflammation of kidneys due to predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood/sanguine) and <i>Şafrā'</i> (yellow bile). It is an acute type of inflammation with severe pain, continuous fever with chills and rigors, delirium, dysuria, heaviness and distension at the site of kidneys. Firstly, urine appears to be colourless and later reddish.
10.	ورم الكلية بارد بلغمي	वरम अल-कुल्यह बारिद बलगमी	<i>Waram al-Kulya Bārid Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic nephritis	Inflammation of kidney due to predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm). In this condition there is moderate fever and oedema.
11.	ورم الكلية صلب	वरम अल-कुल्यह सुल्ब	<i>Waram al-Kulya Şulb</i>	Nephrosclerosis	It is a chronic inflammation of kidneys. In this condition urine output is reduced followed by weakness of lower extremities, oedema, discolouration of skin, distension of abdomen and splenomegaly.
12.	دييلة الكلية	دुबैله अल- कुल्यह	<i>Dubayla al-Kulya</i>	Renal abscess	When the inflammation of kidneys gets suppurated, there is a severe heaviness at the site of kidneys. The condition is marked by fever with rigors and chills. Urine becomes viscous and precipitates appear. When abscess ruptures; it leads to discharge of pus in urine. If it ruptures in the peritoneal cavity, bladder or intestines, it

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					may be grave.
13.		कुरुह अल-कुल्यह	<i>Qurūh al-Kulya</i>	Renal ulcers	It refers to the ulcers of kidneys; wound formation due to loss of continuity of renal parenchyma, usually associated with pus formation in it
14.	جرب الكلية	जरब अल-कुल्यह	<i>Jarab al-Kulya</i>	Renal irritability	It refers to small eruptions of kidneys characterized by irritation at the sites of kidneys, with severe pain, pus and mucoid casts in the urine.
15.	حصاة المثانة	हसाह अल-मसानह	<i>Ḥṣā al-Mathāna</i>	Vesical calculus	It refers to the presence of stones in the urinary bladder
16.	ورم المثانة	वरम अल-मसानह	<i>Waram al-Mathāna</i>	Cystitis	It refers to the inflammation of urinary bladder
17.	ورم المثانة صلب	वरम अल-मसानह सुल्ब	<i>Waram al-Mathāna Ṣulb</i>	Chronic cystitis	It is a long-lasting inflammation of the bladder which is either melancholic in origin or develops as a complication of some other inflammation. Sometimes acute inflammation, injury and rupture of bladder lead to chronic inflammation of bladder which turns into hard mass. In this condition, patient feels distension in the supra pubic region, numbness of calf muscles, difficulty in micturition and defecation. This can be felt on palpation.
18.	ديلة المثانة	दुबैलह अल-मसानह	<i>Dubayla al-Mathāna</i>	Vesicular abscess	It refers to the pus collection in the bladder. When acute inflammation of urinary bladder gets suppurated it takes the shape of an

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)

October, 2024

					abscess.
19.	ضعف المثانة	जुअफ़ अल- मसानह	<i>Du'fal- Mathāna</i>	Insufficiency of urinary bladder	It is a morbid state characterized by decreased functional ability of urinary bladder due to its impaired temperament or chronic inflammation, flaccidity, subluxation of the bladder. The condition leads to polyuria.
20.	قروح المثانة	कुरुह अल- मसानह	<i>Qurūh al- Mathāna</i>	Vesicular ulcers	It refers to ulcerations or sores that develop on the surface of the bladder. These ulcers can occur due to various reasons such as infections, inflammatory conditions, trauma, corrosive humours, or other underlying medical conditions affecting the bladder. Symptoms may include pain, discomfort, blood in the urine and foul-smelling urine with pus and casts.
21.	جرب المثانة	जरब अल- मसानह	<i>Jarab al- Mathāna</i>	Vesicular irritability	It refers to irritation of the bladder, often resulting in symptoms such as frequent urination, urgency (a sudden compelling need to urinate), and sometimes pain or discomfort in the lower abdomen or pelvis. It occurs due to the formation of small pustules in the bladder that are derived from acute irritant saline humours.
22.	انجماد الدم في المثانة	इंजिमाद अल-दम फ़िल मसानह	<i>Injimād al-Dam fi'l Mathāna /Jumūd-i-Dam Dar Mathāna /</i>	Clotting of blood in urinary bladder	It refers to the formation of blood clots within the bladder. This can occur due to various reasons, such as trauma, urinary

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					tract infections, bladder stones, tumors, etc. When blood clots form in the bladder, they can lead to symptoms such as painful urination, difficulty in passing urine, and visible blood in the urine (hematuria).
23.	استرخاء المثانة	इस्तिर्खा अल-मसानह	<i>Istirkhā' al-Mathāna</i>	Atonic bladder	It refers to a condition characterized by weakened or decreased bladder muscle tone and contractility, leading to difficulties in emptying the bladder completely. This condition can result in urinary retention and urinary incontinence.
24.	خلع المثانة	खलअ् अल-मसानह	<i>Khal' al-Mathāna</i>	Displacement of urinary bladder/ Subluxation of bladder	Displacement of the urinary bladder can occur due to trauma, resulting in either urinary incontinence or retention. Injury to the back can damage the ligaments that attach to the bladder, causing it to shift to one side. This condition leads to symptoms such as painful urination (dysuria) and involuntary leakage of urine (incontinence).
25.	وجع المثانة	वजअ् अल-मसानह	<i>Waja' al-Mathāna</i>	Vesicular pain/ Cystodynia	Pain in the urinary bladder primarily arises from six causes: inflammation, wounds, small eruptions, calculi, abnormal temperament, and flatus.
26.	ريح المثانة	रीह अल-मसानह	<i>Rīh al-Mathāna</i>	Gas accumulation in urinary bladder	It is a condition of accumulation of <i>Rīh</i> (gas) in the bladder which may result from consuming foods and fruits that produce gas.

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					The weakened bladder lacks the energy to properly process the accumulated fluid, which eventually turns into gas, causing symptoms such as pain, dysuria, and bladder distension.
27.	حرقة البول	हुरकह अल-बौल	<i>Hurqa al-Bawl</i>	Burning micturition	Burning or irritation during urination can indicate various urinary tract disorders, attributed to factors such as excessive heat in the body, an imbalance in <i>Şafra'</i> (yellow bile), deficiencies in substances that neutralize urine acidity, and conditions like kidney or bladder ulcers and inflammation.
28.	سوزاك/سيلان زهري/حرقه النكال/عقوبه	सोज़ाक/ सैलान जुहरी/ हुरकह/ अल-नकाल/ उकूबह	<i>Al-Nakāl / SayalānZuhrī / Hurqa / Sozāk / 'Uqūb</i>	Gonorrhoea	It is a sexually transmitted disease caused by specific pathogen and may affect both males and females. It is of two types: <i>Hādda</i> (acute) and <i>Muzmina</i> (chronic). It is characterised by painful micturition and genital discharge.
29.	حرقه مزمنه/ زنقه	हुरकह मुज्मिनह/ जनकह	<i>HurqaMuzmina / Zanaqa</i>	Chronic gonorrhoea	Chronic gonorrhea is characterized by persistent burning micturition, pain and discharge of pus in urine.
30.	حرقة النساء	हुरकह अल-निसा	<i>Hurqa al-Nisā'</i>	Gonorrhoeal vaginitis	It refers to the inflammation of lower urinary tract as well as genital tract of females manifesting as burning micturition with pus discharge.

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

31.	احتباس البول	इहतिबास अल-बौल	<i>Ihtibās al-Bawl</i>	Retention of urine	It refers to the inability to pass urine. Retention of urine in the bladder is of two types: 1. Primary causes include <i>Burūdat-i-Mathāna</i> (impaired cold temperament of bladder), <i>Harārat-i-Mathāna</i> (impaired hot temperament of bladder), flaccidity of the bladder muscles, injury to the bladder, inflammation, tumour, calculus of the bladder. 2. Secondary causes include the disease of other organs e.g. liver, intestines, uterus, injury of spine, etc.
32.	عسر البول	उस्र अल-बौल	<i>Usr al-Bawl</i>	Dysuria	It refers to the difficulty or pain during micturition. It can be due to retention of viscous gases in the bladder, calculi, inflammation of bladder or secondary to diseases of adjoining organs e.g. uterus, intestine, etc.
33.	تقطير البول	तकतीर अल-बौल	<i>Taqṭīr al-Bawl</i>	Dribbling of urine	It refers to the condition where urine is passed drop by drop.
34.	سلس البول	सलस अल-बौल	<i>Salas al-Bawl</i>	Urinary incontinence	It refers to the involuntary passing of urine which may result from impaired cold temperament of bladder, flaccidity of the muscles of bladder, over use of diuretics, injury of the sacral region or any space occupying lesion pressing the bladder.
35.	بول في الفراش	बौल फिल फ़राष	<i>Bawl fi'lFarāsh</i>	Nocturnal enuresis/ bed-wetting	It refers to the involuntary passing of urine during sleep. It usually occurs in

WC DRAFT DOCUMENT: FOR COMMENTS ONLY
(Not to be reproduced without permission of BIS or used as Indian Standards)

AYD-04 (26492)
October, 2024

					children especially hyperactive ones. It is caused by the flaccidity of the muscles of bladder and acidity of urine.
36.	كثرة البول	कसरह अल-बौल	<i>Kathra al-Bawl</i>	Polyuria	It refers to the increased output of urine. It may result from exposure to cold environment, infections, calculi, vesical ulcers, etc. It is also one of the leading symptoms of diabetes.
37.	قلة البول	किल्लह अल-बौल	<i>Qilla al-Bawl</i>	Oliguria	It refers to the decreased output of urine. It may result from decreased water intake, excessive sweating, excessive purgation, weakness of kidneys or liver.
38.	بول الدم	बौल अल-दम	<i>Bawl al-Dam</i>	Haematuria	It refers to presence of blood in urine. It may result from 1. congestion of blood in kidneys, 2. intake of hot diets and drugs e.g. garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>), chillies, Jundbaydastar (castorium/beaver), Farfiyūn (<i>Euphorbia resinifera</i>) etc., 3. lifting of heavy weight, physical exertion, increased sexual activity, injury at the site of kidneys, 4. calculi