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भाग 8/अनुभाग 3 आंत, मेसेन्टरी और अन्य भाग के रोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त मानकीकृत शब्दावली

Draft Indian Standard
UNANI MEDICINE — GLOSSARY OF TERMS PART 8/SEC 3
STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR DISEASES OF
INTESTINE, MESENTERY AND OTHER PARTS

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FOREWORD

(Formal Clause may be added later)

There is a growing interest in holistic health care systems worldwide aimed at the promotion of health as well as 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 percent of the world's population is estimated to use traditional medicine for their primary health care needs. This highlights the necessity for a new, inclusive, and integrated health care system to guide health policies and programmes in the future.

Unani medicine is a comprehensive medical system, which meticulously deals with various states of health and disease. It provides promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare. Its holistic approach considers individual in relation to his environment and stresses on health of body, mind and soul. Tracing its roots to ancient Egypt and Babylon, Unani medicine's theoretical foundation rests upon the teachings of Hippocrates, revered as its father. This system flourished through adoption and significant development by Greek and Arab scholars before its introduction to India in the 8th century. Over time, Unani medicine integrated into Indian culture, experiencing notable expansion.

Unani medicine is based on the theory of four humours, where disease results from their imbalance. It emphasizes restoring their balance, guided by “*Medicatrix Naturae (Ṭabī‘at/ Al-Ṭabī‘a al-Mudabbira li’l Badan)*” the body’s natural healing power. The temperament (*Mizāj*) of a patient is given great importance both in diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and in determining appropriate diet and lifestyle for maintaining health and preventing illness.

Several technical terms are specific to Unani medicine, including the terminology pertaining to Diseases of lower gastrointestinal (GIT) Intestine, Mesentery and other parts, the structure and function of the human body according to Unani principles, diagnostic and etiological factors, clinical signs and symptoms, treatment modalities, medicine preparation, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, as well as dietary requirements. Hence, need has been felt to formulate standard on terminology being used in diseases of lower gastrointestinal tract (GIT) Intestine, mesentery and other parts.

The inputs for the development of this standard have been derived from various sources such as 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.

This standard is one of the series of IS 18750 on UNANI MEDICINE — GLOSSARY OF TERMS. Other standards published so far in the series are:

Part 1 Standardized terminology used for Fundamental principles

Part 2 Standardized terminology used for Head and Nervous system

Part 3 Standardized terminology used for diseased of Eye

Part 4 Standardized terminology used for Ear, Nose and Throat diseases

Part 5 Standardized terminology used for Cardiovascular diseases

Part 6 Standardized terminology for Respiratory diseases

Part 7 Standardized terminology for Urinary diseases

Draft Indian Standard

UNANI MEDICINE — GLOSSARY OF TERMS PART 8/SEC 3 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR DISEASES OF LOWER GIT (INTESTINE, MESENTERY AND OTHER PARTS)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 8/Sec 3) covers description and definition of terms related to Diseases of lower gastrointestinal (GIT) Intestine, Mesentery and other parts in Unani medicine.

NOTE — The original terms appearing in the text (as per Unani Classical Literature) have been transliterated in Hindi and English Possible English equivalents and description has been given for the purpose of clear understanding of Unani terms by any person. These terms may be used by researchers, manufacturers, academicians, regulators, clinical practitioners etc.

2 TRANSLITERATION TABLE

The following Arabic letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as mentioned against each:

ا	<i>a</i>	ر	<i>r</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ز	<i>z</i>	ق	<i>q</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	س	<i>s</i>	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>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>	تھ	<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>

د	<u>d</u>	پھ	<u>ph</u>	کھ	<u>kh</u>
ڑ	<u>r</u>	تھ	<u>th</u>	گھ	<u>gh</u>

- /ہ/ 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.
- 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:
 ھ = uww
 ھ = iyy
- Short and long vowels and diphthongs are used in the following form:

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

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF UNANI MEDICINE

The terminologies pertaining to Diseases of lower gastrointestinal (GIT) Intestine, Mesentery and other parts of Unani medicine is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Diseases of lower gastrointestinal (GIT) Intestine, Mesentery and other parts
(Clause 3)

S. No.	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	اسہال	इस्हाल	<i>Ishāl</i>	Diarrhoea	A morbid state characterized by frequent passage of loose watery stools.
2.	اسہال غذائی	इस्हाल गिजाई	<i>Ishāl Ghidhā'ī</i>	Diarrhoea due to dietary irregularities	A morbid state occurring due to intake of any particular food material.

3.	اسهال ہوائی / اسهال وبائی	इस्हाल हवाई / इस्हाल वबाई	<i>Ishāl Hawā'ī / Ishāl Wabā'ī</i>	Epidemic diarrhoea	Widespread occurrence of diarrhoea due to exposure to extremely hot or cold climate or to polluted air.
4.	اسهال عضوی	इस्हाल उज्जी	<i>Ishāl 'Uḍwī</i>	Diarrhoea due to morbid condition of any body organ	A morbid state occurring due to disease of any other body organ.
5.	اسهال دماغی	इस्हाल दिमागी	<i>Ishāl Dimāghī</i>	Diarrhoea due to involvement of brain	A morbid state accompanied by catarrh, characterized by frequent frothy loose motions and coughing after prolonged sleep.
6.	اسهال الدم	इस्हाल अल-دم	<i>Ishāl al-Dam</i>	Diarrhoea mixed with blood	A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with blood.
7.	اسهال معدي	इस्हाल मेअदी	<i>Ishāl Mi'dī</i>	Diarrhoea due to involvement of stomach	A morbid state characterized by loose motions usually occurring during daytime with excretion of undigested food.
8.	اسهال کبدی / قیام کبدی	इस्हाल कबिदी/ क्रियाम कबिदी	<i>Ishāl Kabidī / Qiyām Kabidī</i>	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver	A morbid state characterized by frequent painless and foul- smelling loose motions usually occurring at night in large quantity.
9.	اسهال کبدی غسالی	इस्हाल कबिदी गुसाली	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ghusālī</i>	Diarrhoea similar to raw meat washings due to involvement of liver	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of stool similar to raw meat washings.
10.	اسهال کبدی صفراوی	इस्हाल कबिदी सफ़रावी	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious diarrhoea due to involvement of liver	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of bilious matter not mixed with stool as a result of accumulation of morbid matter in liver.
11.	اسهال کبدی صديدي	इस्हाल कबिदी सदीदी	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ṣadīdī</i>	Purulent diarrhoea due to involvement of liver	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of pus not mixed with stool as a result of accumulation of morbid matter in liver.
12.	اسهال کبدی خائری	इस्हाल कबिदी खासिरी	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Khāthirī</i>	Diarrhoea similar to curdled milk due to involvement of liver	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of matter similar to curdled milk.

13.	اسهال دردی	इस्हाल दुर्दी	<i>Ishāl Durdī</i>	Diarrhoea with sediments of burnt blood due to involvement of liver	Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of sediments of burnt blood accompanied with excessive thirst, decreased appetite and fever.
14.	اسهال مراری	इस्हाल मरारी	<i>Ishāl Marārī</i>	Diarrhoea due to bilious fever or hectic fever	A morbid state occurring after bilious fever or hectic fever
15.	اسهال طحالی	इस्हाल तिहाली	<i>Ishāl Ṭihālī</i>	Diarrhoea due to involvement of spleen	A morbid state characterized by features of predominance of black bile, diseased state of spleen and diarrhoea mixed with sediments.
16.	اسهال معوی	इस्हाल मेअवी	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī</i>	Diarrhoea due to involvement of intestine	A morbid state characterized by quick passage of stool mixed with causative matter from intestine.
17.	اسهال معوي رطوبي	इस्हाल मेअवी रतूबी	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Ruṭūbī</i>	Diarrhoea mixed with mucus due to involvement of intestine	A morbid state characterized by passage of stool mixed with mucus, flatulence and borborygmi.
18.	اسهال معوي بثوري	इस्हाल मेअवी बुसूरी	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Buthūrī</i>	Diarrhoea due to eruptions of intestine	A morbid state characterized by diarrhoea mixed with scales, burning sensation in intestine, excessive thirst, bitter taste, dry tongue and burning sensation during defecation.
19.	اسهال معوي صفراوي	इस्हाल मेअवी सफरावी	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Ṣafrāwī</i>	Diarrhoea due to pouring of yellow bile on intestine	A morbid state characterized by features of predominance of yellow bile, burning and irritation during defecation.
20.	اسهال معوي سوداوي	इस्हाल मेअवी सौदावी	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Sawdāwī</i>	Diarrhoea due to pouring of black bile on intestine	A morbid state characterized by passage of black bile or matter similar to pus having smell of vinegar.
21.	اسهال ذوبانی	इस्हाल जौबानी	<i>Ishāl Dhawbānī</i>	Diarrhoea leading to emaciation	A morbid state characterized by passage of foul-smelling loose curdled stools, gradual decrease of appetite, darkening and dryness of skin, nausea, dysuria, excessive flatus and borborygmi.
22.	اسهال المدة	इस्हाल अल-मिद्दह	<i>Ishāl al-Midda</i>	Purulent diarrhoea	A morbid state in which stools contain pus due to

					ruptured abscess of internal organs, for example, stomach, liver, etc.
23.	ذوسنطاريا كبدي	जूसन्तारिया कबिदी	<i>Dhūsanṭāriyā Kabidī</i>	Bloody diarrhoea of hepatic origin	Bloody diarrhoea due to involvement of liver; a morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool with fresh blood in episodes, dull pain at site of liver, emaciation, etc.
24.	ذوسنطاريا معوي	जूसन्तारिया मेअवी	<i>Dhūsanṭāriyā Mi'wī</i>	Bloody diarrhoea of intestinal origin	Bloody diarrhoea due to involvement of intestine; a morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with small quantity of fresh blood and scales, severe abdominal pain, emaciation at later stage, etc.
25.	اسهال اطفال	इस्हाल-ए-अत्फाल	<i>Ishāl-i-Atfāl</i>	Infantile diarrhoea	A morbid state usually occurring during teething period.
26.	سحج و قروح امعاء	सहज-व-कुरुह-ए-अम्आ	<i>Sahj-o-Qurūḥ-i- Am 'ā'</i>	Abrasion and ulcers of intestine	A morbid state characterized by abdominal pain and tenesmus occurring due to abrasion of internal surface of intestine
27.	اسهال سحجي	इस्हाल सहजी	<i>Ishāl Sahjī</i>	Diarrhoea due to abrasion of intestine	A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with scales, excessive thirst, abdominal pain and tenesmus.
28.	اسهال سحجي دموي	इस्हाल सहजी दमवी	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Damawī</i>	Diarrhoea mixed with blood due to abrasion of intestine	A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with thin or thick scales.
29.	اسهال سحجي مخاطي	इस्हाल सहजी मुखाती	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Mukhātī</i>	Diarrhoea caused by abrasion of intestine induced by thick matter	A morbid state caused by thick matter, characterized by passage of loose stool, usually during compound fevers.
30.	اسهال سحجي قشاری و خراطي	इस्हाल सहजी कुशारी-व- खुराती	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Qushārī-o- Khurātī</i>	Diarrhoea mixed with thin or thick scales due to abrasion of intestine	A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with thin or thick scales.
31.	اسهال سحجي صديدي / اسهال سحجي مدي	इस्हाल सहजी सदीदी/ इस्हाल सहजी मिदी	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Sadīdī / Ishāl Sahjī Middī</i>	Diarrhoea due to abrasion of intestine caused by pus coming	A morbid state caused by pus coming to intestine from other organs, leading to its abrasion and characterized by passage

32.	اسهال سحجي زیدی	इस्हाल सहजी जबदी	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Zabādī</i>	from other organs Frothy diarrhoea due to abrasion of intestine	of loose stool mixed with pus. A morbid state occurring due to epidemic fever, characterized by passage of frothy loose stool.
33.	زلق الامعاء	जलक अल-अम्आ	<i>Zalq al-Am 'ā'</i>	Lienteric diarrhoea	A morbid state in which food is not retained in the intestine for the required time and slides out quickly.
34.	ذرب و خلفه	ज़रब-व-खिल्फह	<i>Dharab-o-Khilfa</i>	Sprue	continuous loose stools; a morbid state caused either by weak retentive faculty or strong expulsive faculty of intestine.
35.	زحیر / علة الدجاجة/ پیچش	ज़हीर / इल्लह अल- दजाजह / पेचिश	<i>Zahīr / 'Illa al-Dajāja/Pechish</i>	Dysentery/tenesmus	Dysentery/tenesmus; abnormal movement of rectum in which there is frequent passage of stools mixed with mucus and blood (sometimes) along with severe pain, tenesmus and intestinal distension.
36.	زحیر کاذب / زحیر باطل	ज़हीर काज़िब/ ज़हीर बातिल	<i>Zahīr Kādhīb/ Zahīr Bāṭil</i>	False dysentery/ False tenesmus	False dysentery/false tenesmus; a type of dysentery due to retention of dried faecal matter in small intestine, characterized by continuous urge to defecate, passage of viscous matter and scales, severe pain and intestinal distension.
37.	زحیر صادق	ज़हीर सादिक	<i>Zahīr Ṣādiq</i>	True dysentery/ True dysentery	True dysentery/true tenesmus; a type of dysentery occurring due to pouring of yellow bile or saline phlegm on rectum, acute inflammation of rectum, exposure of anus to cold or intake of things having cold temperament.
38.	زحیر صفراوی	ज़हीर सफ़रावी	<i>Zahīr Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious dysentery	Bilious dysentery/bilious tenesmus; a type of dysentery characterized by excretion of bile, scales and blood with stool, excessive thirst and anal burning.
39.	زحیر بلغمی	ज़हीर बलगामी	<i>Zahīr Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic dysentery	Phlegmatic dysentery/phlegmatic tenesmus; a type of dysentery characterized by excretion of mucus

					with phlegm, flatulence, borborygmi and decreased thirst.
40.	زحیر ورمی	ज़हीर वरमी	<i>Zaḥīr Waramī</i>	Dysentery due to inflammation	Dysentery/tenesmus due to inflammation; a type of dysentery characterized by throbbing pain, feeling of heaviness and distension in rectum, fever and dysuria.
41.	زحیر ایڈائی	ज़हीर ईजाई	<i>Zaḥīr Īdhā'ī</i>	Traumatic dysentery	Dysentery/tenesmus due to inflammation; a type of dysentery characterized by throbbing pain, feeling of heaviness and distension in rectum, fever and dysuria.
42.	زحیر وبائی	ज़हीर वबाई	<i>Zaḥīr Wabā'ī</i>	Epidemic dysentery	Epidemic dysentery/epidemic tenesmus; a type of dysentery accompanied by palpitation, frequent fainting, excessive thirst, bad breath and itching and burning along with small eruptions all over body.
43.	زحیر اطفال	ज़हीर-ए-अत्फ़ाल	<i>Zaḥīr-i-Atfāl</i>	Infantile dysentery	Infantile dysentery/infantile tenesmus; dysentery occurring in children due to predominance of coldness or yellow bile.
44.	مغص / مروڑ	मस/ मरोड़	<i>Maghṣ / Maroṛ</i>	Intestinal colic	Gripping pain in the abdomen.
45.	مغص حار سادہ	मस हार सादह	<i>Maghṣ Ḥār Sāda</i>	Simple hot intestinal colic	A morbid state occurring after intake of spicy food and characterized by gripping abdominal pain, excessive thirst and burning sensation.
46.	مغص صفاوی	मस सफ़रावी	<i>Maghṣ Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain, burning sensation, heaviness, excessive thirst, restlessness and anal burning.
47.	مغص بلغمی	मस बलगामी	<i>Maghṣ Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain, heaviness, excessive salivation and stool mixed with viscous phlegm.
48.	مغص سوداوی	मस सौदावी	<i>Maghṣ Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain and heaviness along with

					features of predominance of black bile.
49.	مغص ریحی	मस रीही	<i>Maghṣ Rīhī</i>	Intestinal colic due to flatulence	A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain relieved by passing of wind, flatulence, borborygmi and abdominal distension.
50.	مغص ورمی	मस वरमी	<i>Maghṣ Waramī</i>	Inflammatory Intestinal colic	Intestinal colic due to inflammation of intestine.
51.	مغص ثقلی	मस सुकली	<i>Maghṣ Thuflī</i>	Intestinal colic due to impaction of dried faecal matter	Abdominal gripping pain occurring due to impaction of dried faecal matter.
52.	مغص دیدانی	मस दीदानी	<i>Maghṣ Dīdānī</i>	Helminthic intestinal colic	Abdominal gripping pain due to worm infestation
53.	مغص اطفال	मस-ए-अत्फाल	<i>Maghṣ-i-Aṭfāl</i>	Infantile intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain due to weakness of stomach, abdominal distension and excessive crying.
54.	نفخ و قراقر	नफ़ख-व-कराक़िर	<i>Nafkh-o-Qarāqir</i>	Flatus and borborygmi	A morbid state characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling due to accumulation of gases in abdomen.
55.	نفخ و قراقر غذائی	नफ़ख-व-कराक़िर गिज़ाई	<i>Nafkh-o-Qarāqir Ghidhā'ī</i>	Flatus and borborygmi due to intake of flatulent or bad-quality food	A morbid state caused by intake of flatulent or bad-quality food, characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling.
56.	نفخ و قراقر اعضائی	नफ़ख-व-कराक़िर आज़ाई	<i>Nafkh-o-Qarāqir A'ḍā'ī</i>	Flatus and borborygmi due to involvement of other body organs	A morbid state caused by involvement of other organs, characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling.
57.	نفخ و قراقر بحرانی	नफ़ख-व-कराक़िर बुहरानी	<i>Nafkh-o-Qarāqir Buhrānī</i>	Flatus and borborygmi due to crisis of any disease	A morbid state occurring at the critical day of any disease, characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling.
58.	قولنج	कूलन्ज	<i>Qūlanj</i>	Large intestinal colic	Abdominal pain due to large intestinal obstruction, severe pain of colon due to obstruction or accumulation of thick flatus leading to obstructed defecation.
59.	قولنج صفراوی	कूलन्ज सफ़रावी	<i>Qūlanj Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious large intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by severe pain of colon with

					burning sensation, excessive thirst, sleeplessness, bitter taste and bilious vomiting, and loose motions.
60.	قولنج بلغمی	कूलन्ज बलगामी	<i>Qūlanj Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic large intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by severe pain of colon accompanied by constipation, loss of appetite, heaviness, coldness of body part below the umbilicus and phlegmatic vomiting.
61.	قولنج سوداوی	कूलन्ज सौदावी	<i>Qūlanj Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic large intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by less severe pain of colon, sour belching, excretion of black stool and sudden formation of flatus.
62.	قولنج ريحي	कूलन्ज रीही	<i>Qūlanj Rīhī</i>	Gaseous large intestinal colic	A morbid state characterized by severe shifting and piercing pain of colon accompanied with nausea, tenesmus, constipation, excessive flatus and gurgling and inability to emit wind from anus.
63.	قولنج ثفلي	कूलन्ज सुफली	<i>Qūlanj Thufī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to faecal impaction	A morbid state characterized by gripping pain in colon accompanied with severe heaviness and excretion of only viscous and thick material during defecation.
64.	قولنج دیدانی	कूलन्ज दीदानी	<i>Qūlanj Dīdānī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to worm infestation	A morbid state characterized by pain in colon and nausea, aggravated at empty stomach along with features of worm infestation.
65.	قولنج ورمي	कूलन्ज वरमी	<i>Qūlanj Waramī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to inflammation of colon	A morbid state characterized by gradual occurrence of pulsating pain with feeling of distension and heaviness.
66.	قولنج ورم دموی	कूलन्ज वरमी دمवी	<i>Qūlanj Waramī Damawī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to sanguineous inflammation of colon	A morbid state characterized by gradual occurrence of pulsating pain with feeling of distension and heaviness, continuous fever, redness of face, puffiness of eyelids, sweet taste and cold extremities.

67.	قولنج ورمی صفرای	कूलन्ज वरमी सफ़रावी	<i>Qūlanj Waramī Ṣafrāwī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to bilious inflammation of colon	A morbid state characterized by gradual occurrence of moderate pulsating pain with feeling of distension and heaviness, bilious fever, severe burning sensation and bitter taste.
68.	قولنج ورمی بلغمی	कूलन्ज वरमी बलगामी	<i>Qūlanj Waramī Balghamī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to phlegmatic inflammation of colon	A morbid state characterized by gradual occurrence of pulsating pain with feeling of distension and severe heaviness, intermittent fever, lethargy, puffiness of face and phlegmatic vomiting.
69.	قولنج ورمی سوداوی	कूलन्ज वरमी सौदावी	<i>Qūlanj Waramī Sawdāwī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to melancholic inflammation of colon	A morbid state preceded by splenic disorder and characterized by gradual occurrence of moderate pulsating pain with feeling of distension and heaviness, quartan fever and sour taste.
70.	قولنج مرکب / خناق معوي	कूलन्ज मुक्कब/ खुनाक मेअवी	<i>Qūlanj Murakkab / Khunāq Mi 'wī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to multiple causes	Colic due to accumulation of thick humours and thick flatus in colon.
71.	قولنج وبائی	कूलन्ज ववाई	<i>Qūlanj Wabā'ī</i>	Epidemic colic of large intestine	Widespread occurrence of colic at a particular time accompanied with severe pain in colon, excessive thirst, burning sensation, palpitation and bad breath.
72.	قولنج عرضی	कूलन्ज अरज़ी	<i>Qūlanj 'Araḍī</i>	Colic of large intestine as a complication of diseases of other organs	Colic occurring as a result of complication of diseases of liver, spleen, kidneys and bladder.
73.	قولنج التوائی	कूलन्ज इलितवाई	<i>Qūlanj Iltiwā'ī</i>	Volvulus	Colic of large intestine due to twisting of intestine; a morbid state usually occurring in caecum.
74.	قولنج فتقی	कूलन्ज फत्की	<i>Qūlanj Fatqī</i>	Colic of large intestine due to herniation	Colic due to intestinal obstruction caused by herniation of intestine.
75.	قولنج رصاصی	कूलन्ज रसासी	<i>Qūlanj Raṣāṣī</i>	Lead induced colic	A condition of severe pain of colon due to lead poisoning.
76.	قولنج زائدي	कूलन्ज ज़ाएदी	<i>Qūlanj Zā'idī</i>	Appendicular colic	A condition of severe pain of colon due to inflammation and obstruction of appendix.

77.	قولنج كبدي	कूलन्ज कबिदी	<i>Qūlanj Kabidī</i>	Colic due to the involvement of liver	A condition of severe pain of colon due to obstruction of hepatic duct due to calculi.
78.	قولنج مراري	कूलन्ज मरारी	<i>Qūlanj Marārī</i>	Colic due to the involvement of gall bladder	A condition of severe pain of colon due to inflammation and obstruction of gall bladder.
79.	قولنج क्लوي	कूलन्ज कुल्वी	<i>Qūlanj Kulwī</i>	Colic due to the involvement of kidneys	A condition of severe pain of colon due to obstruction of kidneys with calculi.
80.	قولنج معدي	कूलन्ज मेअदी	<i>Qūlanj Mi'dī</i>	Colic due to the involvement of stomach	A condition of severe pain of colon due to spasm of stomach.
81.	قولنج نحاسي	कूलन्ज नुहासी	<i>Qūlanj Nuḥāsī</i>	Colic due to copper poisoning	A condition of severe pain of colon due to copper poisoning.
82.	ايلأوس	ईलाऊस	<i>Īlā'ūs</i>	Severe colicky pain of small intestine	A morbid state characterized by severe pain above the umbilicus, severe constipation, vomit containing faecal matter, bad breath and fetid belching.
83.	قبض / اعتقال البطن/ حصر/ احتباس البطن / احتباس الطبيعة / اعتقال الطبيعة / امساك البطن	क्रब्ज/ इअतिक्राल अल-बल/ हुस /इहतिबास अल-बल/ इहतिबास अल- तबीअह/ इअतिक्राल अल- तबीअह/ इम्साक अल-बल	<i>Qabḍ / I'tiqāl al-Baṭn/ Ḥuṣr/ Iḥtibās al-Baṭn/ Iḥtibās al- Ṭabī'a/ I'tiqāl al- Ṭabī'a/ Imsāk al-Baṭn</i>	Constipation	Difficulty in emptying bowels due to decreased functionality of large intestine.
84.	حصر معتاد/ حصر دائمي	हुस मुअताद/ हुस दाइमी	<i>Ḥuṣr Mu'tād/ Ḥuṣr Dā'imī</i>	Habitual constipation	A condition of constipation which persists for a long time due to the weakness of the expulsive faculty of intestine.
85.	حصر عرضي	हुस अरजी	<i>Ḥuṣr 'Arḍī</i>	Secondary constipation	A condition of constipation due to other causes, for example, fever, acute diseases, anaemia, melancholia and weakness of nervous system, paralysis, paresis, etc.
86.	ديدان الامعاء	दीदान अल-अमआ	<i>Dīdān al-Am 'ā'</i>	Intestinal worms	Different types of intestinal worm that can cause infestation include hookworms, tapeworms and threadworms.
87.	حيات	हय्यात	<i>Ḥayyāt</i>	Hookworm infestation	A morbid state characterized by tenesmus, grinding of teeth during sleep, persistent nausea,

					excessive salivation and occasional passage of worms from mouth during vomiting.
88.	حب القرع	हब्ब अल-करअ	<i>Habb al-Qar'</i>	Tapeworm infestation	A morbid state characterized by excretion of segments from tapeworm in stools.
89.	صغار	सिगार	<i>Ṣighār</i>	Threadworm infestation	A morbid state characterized by anal pruritus and excretion of worms in stools.
90.	بواسير	बवासीर	<i>Bawāsīr</i>	Haemorrhoid	Piles; a morbid state characterized by appearance of polyp-like growth in region of anus due to accumulation of black bile in vessels.
91.	بواسير دامیه	बवासीर दामियह	<i>Bawāsīr Dāmiya</i>	Bleeding haemorrhoid	Bleeding piles; a type of piles characterized by episodic passage of fresh blood from anus.
92.	بواسير عميا/ بواسير اصم	बवासीर अम्या/ बवासीर असम्म	<i>Bawāsīr 'Amyā' / Bawāsīr Aṣamm</i>	Non-bleeding piles	A type of piles characterized by absence of fresh bleeding from anus.
93.	بواسير ثولولى	बवासीर सूलूली	<i>Bawāsīr Thūlūlī</i>	gram shaped polyps	Polyps in shape of lentil or gram.
94.	بواسير عنبيه	बवासीर ईनबीयह	<i>Bawāsīr 'Inabiyya</i>	Grape shaped polyps	Shape of the polyps resemble grapes.
95.	بواسير توتى	बवासीर तूती	<i>Bawāsīr Tūtī</i>	Mulberry shaped polyps	The polyps resemble with the shape of mulberry.
96.	بواسير نفأخى	बवासीर नफफाखी	<i>Bawāsīr Naffākhī</i>	Bubble shaped polyps	The polyps resemble with the shape of small bubble.
97.	بواسير نخلى	बवासीर नखली	<i>Bawāsīr Nakhli</i>	Polyps with spread vessels	Vessels of the polyps are spread like the branches and roots of date tree.
98.	بواسير تمرى	बवासीर तम्री	<i>Bawāsīr Tamrī</i>	Date-shaped polyps	Shapes of the polyps are similar to shape of date, that is, long and oval.
99.	ريح البواسير	रीह अल-बवासीर	<i>Rīh al-Bawāsīr</i>	Accumulation of thick gas in the alimentary canal	A morbid state characterized by pain, flatulence, borborygmi, constipation or occasional diarrhoea.
100.	نواصير / نواصير نافذه	नवासीर/ नवासीर नाफिजह	<i>Nawāṣīr /Nawāṣīr Nāfidha</i>	Fistula/ fistula in ano	Anal fistula; external opening in skin near the anus through which there is continuous oozing of fluid or pus having communication with rectum.
101.	نواصير غير نافذه	नवासीर गैर नाफिजह	<i>Nawāṣīr Ghayr Nāfidha</i>	Perianal sinus	Opening in skin near anus with a blind ending that does not communicate with rectum.

102.	ورم المقعد	वरम अल-मक्अद	<i>Waram al-Maq'ad</i>	Proctitis	Inflammation of anus; a morbid state caused by predominance of sanguine, bilious sanguine or humours of cold temperament and trauma.
103.	شقاق المقعد	शिकाक अल-मक्अद	<i>Shiqāq al-Maq'ad</i>	Anal fissure	A morbid state usually caused by passage of hard stool during defecation.
104.	استرخاء المقعد	इस्तिरखा अल-मक्अद	<i>Istirkhā' al-Maq'ad</i>	Atony of anus	A morbid state characterized by involuntary excretion of stool and gases.
105.	خروج المقعد/ خروج المبرز	खुरूज अल-मक्अद / खुरूज अल-मब्रज	<i>Khurūj al-Maq'ad / Khurūj al-Mabraz</i>	Rectal prolapse	Protrusion of part of rectum from anus.
106.	حكة المقعد	हिककह अल-मक्अद	<i>Hikka al-Maq'ad</i>	Pruritus ani	A morbid state caused by threadworm infestation or humours of bilious or salty nature.
107.	قروح المقعد	कुरुह अल-मक्अद	<i>Qurūḥ al-Maq'ad</i>	Anal ulcers	A morbid state caused by external factors or internal factors, for example, humour of sharp nature or any irritant.
108.	مقعد غير مثقوب	मक्अद गैर मस्कूब	<i>Maq'ad Ghayr Mathqūb</i>	Imperforated anus	Congenital abnormality in which patient has no anal opening.
109.	فوهات عروق مقعد	फूहात-ए-उरूक-ए- मक्अद	<i>Fūhāt-i-Urūq-i-Maq'ad</i>	Opening of anal vessels	A morbid state leading to haemorrhage without any symptoms of piles.