

भारतीय मानक मसौदा  
यूनानी चिकित्सा—पारिभाषिक शब्दावली,  
भाग 8/अनुभाग 2 यकृत, प्लीहा और अग्न्याशय के रोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त मानकीकृत शब्दावली

*Draft Indian Standard*  
**UNANI MEDICINE — GLOSSARY OF TERMS (PART 8/SEC 2)**  
**STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR DISEASES OF LIVER,**  
**SPLEEN AND PANCREAS**

ICS 11.120.10

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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 liver, spleen and pancreas 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 considerations. Hence, need has been felt to formulate standard on terminology being used in Diseases of liver, spleen and pancreas

The inputs for 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 2) STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY USED FOR DISEASES OF LIVER, SPLEEN AND PANCREAS

## 1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 8/Sec2) covers description and definition of terms related to diseases Liver, Spleen and Pancreas 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>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:

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پ	<i>p</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	ٹھ	<u><i>th</i></u>
ٹ	<u><i>t</i></u>	ں	<u><i>n</i></u>	چھ	<u><i>ch</i></u>
چ	<i>ch</i>	بھ	<u><i>bh</i></u>	دھ	<u><i>dh</i></u>

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

- ء 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 إ 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

ي = iyy

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

Short vowels	Long vowels	Diphthongs
ا = a	آ = ā	او = aw
إ = i	آ = ā	اي = ay
أ = u	و = ū	
	ي = ī	

### 3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF UNANI MEDICINE

The terminologies pertaining to diseases of liver, spleen and pancreas of Unani medicine is given in Table 1.

**Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Diseases of Liver, Spleen and Pancreas**  
(Clause 3)

S. No	Unani Term	Hindi Transliteration	English Transliteration	English Translation	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	ضعف الكبد / ضعف جگر	जुअफ अल-कबिद/ जुअफ- ए-जिगर	Du'f al-Kabid / Du'f-i-Jigar	Hepatic insufficiency	A morbid state characterized by decreased appetite, skin discoloration, emaciation and diarrhoea similar in colour to raw-meat washings.
2.	سوء مزاج الكبد / سوء مزاج جگر	सूअ मिज़ाज अल-कबिद/ सूअ-ए-मिज़ाज-ए-जिगर	Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid /	Morbid temperament of liver	A morbid state occurring due to predominance of heat, cold, moistness or dryness in liver.

			<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Jigar</i>		
3.	سوء مزاج الكبد / الحار سوء مزاج جگر حار	سूअ मिजाज अल-कबिद अल-हार्/ सूअ-ए-मिजाज-ए- जिगर हार्	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-Hārr / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i- Jigar Hārr</i>	Hot morbid temperament of liver	A morbid state characterized by intense thirst, bitter taste, roughness of tongue, decreased appetite, swift pulse, yellowish discoloration of body and eyes and increased temperature at site of liver.
4.	سوء مزاج الكبد / البارد سوء مزاج جگر بارد	सूअ मिजाज अल-कबिद अल-बारिद/ सूअ-ए-मिजाज-ए- जिगर बारिद	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-Bārid / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i- Jigar Bārid</i>	Cold morbid temperament of liver	A morbid state characterized by diarrhoea, puffiness of face, decreased thirst, whitish skin and lips, slow pulse and white urine of thick consistency.
5.	سوء مزاج الكبد / الرطب سوء مزاج جگر رطب	सूअ मिजाज अल-कबिद अल-रत्ब/ सूअ-ए-मिजाज- ए- जिगर रत्ब	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-Raṭb / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i- Jigar Raṭb</i>	Moist morbid temperament of liver	A morbid state characterized by decreased thirst, increased salivation, puffiness of face and eyes, increased sleep, lethargy, disturbed senses and indigestion.
6.	سوء مزاج الكبد / اليباس سوء مزاج جگر يابس	सूअ मिजाज अल-कबिद अल-याबिस / सूअ-ए-मिजाज-ए- जिगर याबिस	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-Yābis / Sū' Mizāj-i-Jigar Yābis</i>	Dry morbid temperament of liver	A morbid state characterized by thirst, weight loss, decreased quantity of stool, firm and incompressible pulse, white urine of thin consistency and decreased quantity of blood.
7.	سدد الكبد	सुदद अल-कबिद	<i>Sudad al-Kabid</i>	Obstructions of liver	A morbid state characterized by pallor, weight loss, decreased quantity of blood in body, heaviness without pain in liver and soft and whitish stool.
8.	نفخة الكبد/ نفخ و رياح جگر	नफ़ख़ह अल-कबिद/ नफ़ख़ - व- रियाह-ए-जिगर	<i>Nafkha al-Kabid / Nafkh-o-Riyāh-i- Jigar</i>	A morbid state characterized by feeling of distension below the lower ribs at right side	A morbid condition characterized by feeling of distension beneath the lower ribs on the right side.
9.	وجع الكبد / درد جگر	वजअ अल-कबिद/ दर्द-ए- जिगर	<i>Waja' al-Kabid / Dard-i-Jigar</i>	Hepatalgia	Pain in liver; a morbid state characterized by mild to severe pain in liver depending on the causative factor, for example, inflammation of liver, accumulation of gases, hot or cold morbid temperament of liver, etc.
10.	شرقه	शर्क़ह	<i>Sharqa</i>	Severe hepatalgia	Severe pain of liver caused by intake of cold water just after strenuous exercise, empty stomach, or after steam bath.

11.	ورم الكبد / ورم جگر	वरम अल-कबिद/ वरम-ए- जिगर	<i>Waram al-Kabid / Waram-i-Jigar</i>	Inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by unpleasant appearance of body and face, heaviness below right lower ribs, inability to sleep on right side.
12.	ورم الكبد الدموي / ورم جگر دموی	वरम अल-कबिद अल-दमवी / वरम-ए-जिगर दमवी	<i>Waram al-Kabid al-Damawī / Waram-i-Jigar Damawī</i>	Sanguineous inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, intense thirst, restlessness, burning sensation at site of liver with heaviness and severe pain, redness of face and tongue, loss of appetite, dry cough and hiccup.
13.	ورم الكبد الصفراوي / ورم جگر صفراوي	वरम अल-कबिद अल- सफ़रावी / वरम-ए-जिगर सफ़रावी	<i>Waram al-Kabid al-Şafrāwī / Waram-i-Jigar Şafrāwī</i>	Bilious inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, excessive thirst, restlessness, severe burning, piercing pain, rapid pulse, yellowish urine and bilious vomiting and loose motions.
14.	ورم الكبد البلغمي / ورم جگر بلغمی	वरम अल-कबिद अल-बलगामी / वरम-ए-जिगर बलगामी	<i>Waram al-Kabid al-Balghamī / Waram-i-Jigar Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by inflammation of liver without pain and fever, whitish face and tongue, decreased thirst and white-coloured phlegmatic loose motions.
15.	ورم الكبد السوداوي / ورم جگر سوداوی	वरम अल-कबिद अल-सौदावी / वरम-ए-जिगर सौदावी	<i>Waram al-Kabid al-Sawdāwī / Waram-i-Jigar Sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by hardness of liver, increased thirst and dryness of tongue.
16.	ضربة و سقطة الكبد / ضربه و سقطه جگر	ज़र्बह्-व-सक्त्रह् अल-कबिद/ ज़र्बह्-व-सक्त्रह्-ए- जिगर	<i>Ḍarba wa Saqṭa al-Kabid / Ḍarba-o-Saqṭa'-i- Jigar</i>	Liver injury due to trauma	A morbid state in which liver becomes swollen and in severe cases there may be hematemesis and diarrhoea with blood.
17.	تبثر الكبد / تبثر جگر	तबस्सुर अल-कबिद / तबस्सुर-ए-जिगर	<i>Tabaththur al-Kabid / Tabaththur-i- Jigar</i>	Eruptions appearing on surface of liver	A morbid state characterized by burning sensation in liver, rigor and chills.
18.	عظم الكبد / عظم جگر	इजम अल-कबिद/ इजम-ए-जिगर	<i>‘Izam al-Kabid / ‘Izam -i-Jigar</i>	Hepatomegaly/i ncreased size of liver	A morbid state in which liver size enlarged and assessable on palpation and percussion, it maybe asymptomatic or develops the symptom of feeling of fullness, indigestion, yellow colouration of skin and whites of eye, loss of appetite, weakness and gradual weight loss.
19.	صغر الكبد / صغر جگر	सिगर अल-कबिद/ सिगर-ए-जिगर	<i>Şighar al-Kabid / Şighar-i-Jigar</i>	Decreased size of liver	A morbid state characterized by heaviness after intake of food in moderate quantity,

					weak digestion and gradual weight loss.
20.	خفقة الكبد / خفقه جگر	खफ़क़ह अल-कबिद/ खफ़क़ह-ए-जिगर	<i>Khafqa al Kabid/ Khafqa'-i-Jigar</i>	Fluttering sensation in liver	A morbid state characterized by sensation of quivering in liver and piercing and cold sweats.
21.	دبيلة الكبد / دبيله جگر	दुबैलह अल-कबिद/ दुबैलह-ए-जिगर	<i>Dubayla al-Kabid / Dubayla'-i-Jigar</i>	Liver abscess	A morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, pain, burning sensation in liver, extreme thirst, loss of appetite, restlessness and redness of face.
22.	حصاة الكبد / حصات جگر	हसाह अल-कबिद/ हसात-ए-जिगर	<i>Ḥṣā al-Kabid / Ḥṣāt-i-Jigar</i>	Hepatic calculi	Calculi formation in liver; a morbid state characterized by vomiting after complete digestion of food, and pain and irritation in the liver.
23.	سوء القنية	सूअ अल-क़िन्यह	<i>Sū' al-Qinya</i>	Mild oedema with hepatic insufficiency	Inability of liver to produce normal humours; a morbid state caused by deranged temperament of liver whose debility is characterized by pallor and oedema of extremities.
24.	استسقاء	इस्तिस्का	<i>Istisqā'</i>	Dropsy	Collection of cold matter in organs and their cavities; a morbid state in which matter of cold temperament gets accumulated in external and internal organs of body.
25.	استسقاء لحمي	इस्तिस्का लहमी	<i>Istisqā' Lahmī</i>	Anasarca	Generalized pitting oedema; a morbid state characterized by whitish lustreless face, generalized pitting oedema, sour taste, decreased thirst, wavy pulse and whitish stool and urine.
26.	استسقاء طبلي	इस्तिस्का तब्ली	<i>Istisqā' Ṭablī</i>	Abdominal distension due to accumulation of gaseous matter	A morbid state characterized by abdominal distension without heaviness, flatulence, excessive belching, bulging of umbilicus, gradual weight loss, and tympanic sound on percussion of abdomen.
27.	استسقاء زقي	इस्तिस्का ज़िक़ी	<i>Istisqā' Ziqqī</i>	Ascites	A morbid state characterized by abdominal distension with heaviness, breathlessness, weight loss, tension of abdominal skin, puffiness of face and eyes and scanty urine.

28.	يرقان	यरकान	<i>Yarqān</i>	Yellowish or blackish discoloration of skin	A morbid state usually occurring due to abnormal condition of liver, gallbladder or spleen.
29.	يرقان اصفر	यरकान अस्फ़र	<i>Yarqān Asfar</i>	Icterus/ Jaundice	A morbid state characterized by yellow discoloration of skin and white of eyes.
30.	يرقان سدّی	यरकान सुद्धी	<i>Yarqān Suddī</i>	Obstructive jaundice	Yellow discoloration of skin and white of eyes due to obstruction of bile ducts.
31.	يرقان ورمی	यरकान वरमी	<i>Yarqān Waramī</i>	Jaundice due to inflammation of liver	A morbid state characterized by yellow discoloration of skin and white of eyes along with severe pain, fever, excessive thirst, restlessness and sensation of heat.
32.	يرقان سمّی	यरकान सम्मी	<i>Yarqān Sammī</i>	Jaundice due to poisoning	A morbid state characterized by yellow discoloration of skin and white part of eyes along with intense thirst, bad breath, restlessness and burning sensation.
33.	يرقان بحرانی	यरकान बुहरानी	<i>Yarqān Buhrānī</i>	Jaundice due to crisis of any disease	A morbid state characterized by yellow discoloration of skin and white part of eyes at the turning-point of a disease for better or worse, fever, bitter taste, nausea, bilious vomiting, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and constipation.
34.	يرقان اسود	यरकान अस्वद	<i>Yarqān Aswad</i>	Blackish discoloration of the skin	A morbid state characterized by gradual blackish discoloration of skin along with distension and heaviness below left lower ribs, blackish face, decreased appetite, slow pulse and weight loss.
35.	سوء مزاج الطحال	सूअ मिज़ाज अल-तिहाल	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Ṭihāl</i>	Morbid temperament of spleen	A morbid state occurring due to predominance of heat or cold, moistness or dryness in the spleen.
36.	سوء مزاج الطحال الحار	सूअ मिज़ाज अल-तिहाल अल-हार्	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Ṭihāl al-Ḥār</i>	Hot morbid temperament of spleen	A morbid state characterized by intense thirst, burning sensation at site of spleen, yellowish discoloration of face and body, disorderly conduct, unequal pulse, reddish urine and blackish stool.
37.	سوء مزاج الطحال البارد	सूअ मिज़ाज अल-तिहाल अल-बारिद	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Ṭihāl al-Bārid</i>	Cold morbid temperament of spleen	A morbid state characterized by decreased appetite, lack of thirst and excessive salivation.

38.	سوء مزاج الطحال الرطب	सूअ मिज्जाज अल-तिहाल अल-रत्ब	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Ṭihāl al-Raṭb</i>	Moist morbid temperament of spleen	A morbid state characterized by flabby body, excessive salivation, decreased thirst and blackish tongue.
39.	سوء مزاج الطحال اليابس	सूअ मिज्जाज अल- तिहाल अल-याबिस	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Ṭihāl al-Yābis</i>	Dry morbid temperament of spleen	A morbid state characterized by hardness of spleen, excessive fearfulness, callousness, emaciation and blackish discoloration of skin.
40.	ورم طحال	वरम-ए-तिहाल	<i>Waram-i-Ṭihāl</i>	Inflammation of spleen	A morbid state occurring due to putrefaction of sanguine, obstruction within spleen and trauma.
41.	ورم طحال دموی	वरम-ए-तिहाल दमवी	<i>Waram-i-Ṭihāl Damawī</i>	Sanguineous inflammation of spleen	A morbid state characterized by pain, burning sensation, excessive thirst and fever intensifying every fourth day.
42.	ورم طحال صفراوي	वरम-ए-तिहाल सफरावी	<i>Waram-i-Ṭihāl Ṣafrāwī</i>	Bilious inflammation of spleen	A morbid state characterized by intense burning sensation at site of spleen, yellowish discoloration of skin, eyes and tongue, and fever that intensifies every third day.
43.	ورم طحال بلغمی	वरम-ए-तिहाल बलगामी	<i>Waram-i-Ṭihāl Balghamī</i>	Phlegmatic inflammation of spleen	A morbid state characterized by enlarged spleen with mild pain, whitish discoloration of eyes and tongue, puffy eyes and blackish white colour of stool and urine.
44.	ورم طحال صلب سوداوی	वरम-ए-तिहाल सुल्ब सौदावी	<i>Waram-i-Ṭihāl Ṣulb Sawdāwī</i>	Hard melancholic inflammation of spleen	A morbid state characterized by enlarged hard spleen, abdominal distension, emaciation, diarrhoea, feeling of dread and sorrow etc.
45.	تقيح الطحال	तक्रय्युह अल-तिहाल	<i>Taqayyuh al-Ṭihāl</i>	Splenic abscess	A morbid state in which spleen develops pus, characterized by fever with chills and rigor, severe piercing pain, burning sensation in spleen and foul- smelling turbid urine.
46.	نفخة الطحال	नफ़खह अल-तिहाल	<i>Nafkha al-Ṭihāl</i>	Accumulation of gases in spleen	A morbid state characterized by distension below left lower ribs.
47.	ضعف الطحال	जुअफ़ अल- तिहाल	<i>Du'f al-Ṭihāl</i>	Debility of spleen	A morbid state occurring due to weakness of any of the four faculties of spleen, that is, absorptive, assimilative, digestive or expulsive faculty.
48.	سدد الطحال	सुदद अल-तिहाल	<i>Sudad al-Ṭihāl</i>	Obstruction within spleen	A morbid state characterized by pain and heaviness in spleen.



49.	حجارة الطحال	हिजाराह अल-तिहाल	<i>Hijāra al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Calculus in spleen	A morbid state characterized by piercing pain in spleen.
50.	وجع الطحال / درد طحال	वजअ अल-तिहाल/ दर्द-ए-तिहाल	<i>Waja ' al-Ṭiḥāl / Dard-i-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Pain of spleen	A morbid state caused by gases, inflammation and deranged temperament, etc.
51.	ورم مراره	वरम-ए-मरारह	<i>Waram-i-Marāra</i>	Cholecystitis	A morbid state caused by inflammation of gall bladder which is usually hot and dry in nature leading to sudden appearance of jaundice with low grade fever, bitter taste, whitish tongue, nausea, heaviness on the right side of upper abdomen.
52.	ورم بانقراس مزمن	वरम-ए-बानक्रास मुजमिन	<i>Waram-i-Bānqarās Muzmin</i>	Chronic Pancreatitis	A morbid state caused by inflammation of pancreas and characterized by pain, nausea and vomiting, indigestion, weakness and weight loss.
53.	صلابة الكبد / حشف الكبد	सलाबह अल-कबिद/ हश्फ अल-कबिद	<i>Ṣalaba al-Kabid/ Ḥashf al-Kabid</i>	Cirrhosis of liver	A morbid state in which liver becomes consolidated following the chronic inflammation of liver leads to develop the fibrosis and characterized by feeling of heaviness, nausea and vomiting, indigestion, ascites, oedema, weakness, weight loss, haematemesis, rectal bleeding and delirium.