## 1. General terms used in Unani medicine literature

عمومي اصطلاحات

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-1.0.0 | general terms                 | Terms that are not specific to Unani medicine, used in Unani medicine literature   | 'Umūmī lṣṭilāḥāt                 | عمومى اصطلاحات                                      |
| IUMT-1.0.1 | astronomy                     | Science which deals with the movement of celestial bodies  | ʻllm-i-Hay'at                    | علمِ ہیئت   |
| IUMT-1.0.2 | intellect                     | Faculty perceiving self-evident things and meanings,independent of matter in its existence and function, through which mind perceives self-evident things and meanings in their complete sense | 'AqI                             | عقل   |
| IUMT-1.0.3 | rational soul/<br>human soul  | Soul which coordinates rational functions of the human; this term does not cover <i>Nafs Nāṭiqa</i> mentioned under factors of existence   | Nafs Nāṭiqa /<br>Nafs al-Insān   | نفس ناطقه/ نفس الانسان                              |
| IUMT-1.0.4 | movement                      | This term does not cover <i>Ḥarakat</i> mentioned under factors of existence   | Ḥarakat                          | حر کت   |
| IUMT-1.0.5 | positional movement           | A type of movement accompanied by change in place of body or object, partially or totally  | Ḥarakat Ayniyya                  | حرکت اینیہ  |
| IUMT-1.0.6 | axial movement                | A type of movement accompanied by a change in position of body or object, but without changing its place   | Ḥarakat Waḍaʻiyya                | حركت وضعيه  |
| IUMT-1.0.7 | quantitative movement         | A type of movement accompanied by a change in quantity of body or object   | Ḥarakat Kammiyya                 | حرکت کمّیہ  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-1.0.8  | qualitative movement   | A type of movement accompanied by qualitative change in body or object  | Ḥarakat Kayfiyya                 | حرکت کیفیہ  |
| IUMT-1.0.9  | three kingdoms of nature   | Kingdoms of nature found as plants, animals and minerals  | Mawālīd Thalātha                 | مواليد ثلاثہ  |
| IUMT-1.0.10 | equator  | An imaginary line which passes from east to west and divides globe into equal north and south hemispheres   | Khaṭṭ-i-Istiwā'                  | خط استو اء  |
| IUMT-1.0.11 | celestial circle   | An imaginary celestial circle which lies on same plane as equator of the earth; the day and night become equal when sun comes across this plane   | Muʻaddil al-Nahār                | معدل النهار   |
| IUMT-1.0.12 | imaginary illustration of celestial orbit  | An imaginary illustration of celestial orbit divided into twelve divisions  | Minṭaqa al-Burūj                 | منطقةالبروج   |
| IUMT-1.0.13 | school of thought<br>supporting experience<br>as the basis of<br>knowledge/empiricist  | One of three schools of thought having difference of opinion on the method of obtaining useful things for health, stating that such things are acquired through experience  | Aṣḥāb al-Tajriba                 | اصحاب التجربة                                       |
| IUMT-1.0.14 | school of thought<br>supporting assumption<br>and syllogism as basis<br>of knowledge   | One of three schools of thought having difference of opinion on method of obtaining useful things for health, stating that experience alone is not sufficient and must be combined with syllogism to obtain such things   | Aṣṇāb al-Qiyās                   | اصحاب القياس  |
| IUMT-1.0.15 | school of thought not<br>supporting views of<br>Aṣṇāb al-Tajriba and<br>Aṣṇāb al-Qiyās | One of three schools of thought having difference of opinion on method of obtaining useful things for health, summarizing science of medicine through manipulations by removing topics with which Aṣḥāb al-Tajriba and Aṣḥāb al-Qiyās preoccupied themselves and were irrelevant in its opinion | Aṣṇāb al-Ḥiyal                   | اصحاب الحيل   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-1.0.16 | Unani medicine                 | Science by which one learns various states of<br>human body, in health and when not in health,<br>and means by which health is likely to be lost,<br>and when lost, is likely to be restored (science<br>of medicine/ Unani System of Medicine/<br>Unani Medicine)  | Ţibb / Yūnānī Ţibb               | طب / یونانی طب                                      |
| IUMT-1.0.17 | theoretical aspect of medicine | Aspect of medicine concerned with theoretical topics such as temperaments, humours, faculties, various diseases, symptoms and causes  | Ţibb Nazarī                      | طب نظری   |
| IUMT-1.0.18 | practical aspect of medicine   | Aspect of medicine concerned with knowledge of medical management and practice, e.g., knowledge of methods of preserving health under various conditions and treating every kind of disease   | Ţibb 'Amalī                      | طب عملی   |
| IUMT-1.0.19 | subject matter<br>of medicine  | Subject of medicine, which is the human body in health and disease and as a whole deals with primary components/elements, humours, temperaments, simple and compound organs, pneuma, faculties and their functions; states of body with regard to health, disease and intermediate state and causes thereof such as air, food and drinks, water, habitation and residence, physical and mental movement and repose, sleep and wakefulness, elimination and retention, occupation, age, gender and extrinsic factors which act on body; preservation of health and treatment of all the various diseases along with dietary habits, purification and preservation of air, regulation of rest and activity, use of drugs and operative procedures | Mawḍūʻ-i-Ţibb                    | موضوع طب  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English             | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-1.0.20 | causes / means of health and disease      |  | Asbāb-i-Şiḥḥat-o-Maraḍ           | اسباب صحت و مرض                                     |
| IUMT-1.0.21 | material causes/<br>physical causes       | One of four groups of causes of health and disease whose immediate subject is organs and their pneuma; the more remote subject is humours; and the most remote subject is the primary components / elements  | Asbāb Māddiyya                   | اسباب مادّیہ  |
| IUMT-1.0.22 | acting causes/<br>efficient causes        | One of four groups of causes of health and disease which either preserve or produce changes in the human body and are: (a) various types of airs and associated factors; (b) food, water and other drinks, etc.; (c) evacuation and retention; (d) habitat and residence, etc.; (e) physiological and psychological rest and activity; (f) sleep and wakefulness; (g) various phases of life and variations therein; (h) sex variations; (i) occupations; (j) habits; and (k) favourable and unfavourable agents affecting the human body by contact | Asbāb Fāʻiliyya                  | اسباب فاعلیہ  |
| IUMT-1.0.23 | formal causes / causes<br>related to form | One of four groups of causes of health and disease which include temperaments, faculties emerging from these temperaments, and structures  | Asbāb Şūriyya                    | اسباب صوريہ   |
| IUMT-1.0.24 | final causes                              | One of four groups of causes of health and diseases which include functions  | Asbāb Tamāmiyya                  | اسباب تماميہ  |

## 2. Logic and philosophy

# منطق و فلسفم

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English     | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-2.0.0 | logic and philosophy              |  | Manṭiq-o-Falsafa                 | منطق و فلسفہ<br>                                    |
| IUMT-2.0.1 | logic                             | Reasonable thinking; tool to discover the unknown from the known, which saves the human being from errors in thinking  | Al-Manţiq                        | المنطق  |
| IUMT-2.0.2 | process of signifying<br>by signs | The process of knowing one reality on the basis of reflection or expression of another factor or knowledge of another reality, leading to conclusive facts, e.g., yellowness of the face of a person denotes fear, where one reality is face and the other reality is the yellow expression leading to fact, which is fear   | Al-Dalāla                        | الدلالة   |
| IUMT-2.0.3 | literal expression                | Use of a statement in the complete meaning of<br>the subject of declaration, e.g., when a person<br>says that he saw the sun, he means to say that<br>he saw the complete disc of the sun  | Al-Ḥaqīqa                        | الحقيقة   |
| IUMT-2.0.4 | figurative expression             | Use of a statement in part of the meaning of the subject of the declaration, e.g., when one says that he saw the sun intending that he saw part of the disc of the sun at sunset time or intending that he saw the sunlight or usage of the expression in other than the meaning of its subject, e.g., when one says that he saw the lion, intending to mean that he saw a brave man | Al-Majāz                         | المجاز  |

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-2.0.5 | universal concept   | A statement about an object or phenomenon which has many members and is applied to all of them, e.g., human, which has many members and the statement human includes all of them  | Al-Kullī                         | الْكلِّي  |
| IUMT-2.0.6 | species   | Group of members similar in essence; a type of universal concept, which covers all of its members who are similar in their essence, e.g., human, whose members are Zaid, Mohan, Jacob, etc.; they may differ in height, colour, etc. but are one in reality   | Al-Nawʻ                          | النوع   |
| IUMT-2.0.7 | (1) members or units of<br>a class having common<br>characteristics and<br>being divisible into<br>subordinate<br>kinds; (2) gender | (1) A type of universal concept where members or units of a class vary in their reality and the variation is the part of reality of members, e.g., animal whose members are animals along with humans;they differ in their reality but being an animal is part of all of these diverse realities; (2) either of two main divisions (male and female) of humans and many of living organisms   | Al-Jins                          | الجنس   |
| IUMT-2.0.8 | (1) distinguishing<br>character of a<br>group; (2) season   | (1) A type of universal concept having members similar in reality and this similarity is part of the reality of its members, e.g., being rational is part of the reality of human and members of humanity are similar in reality; (2) singular of Al-Fuṣūl and means any one of four seasons (Al-Fuṣūl al-Arba'a) of the year (spring, autumn, summer and winter); this term does not cover Al-Fuṣūl al-Arba'a mentioned under preservation and promotion of health | Al-Faşl                          | الفصل   |
| IUMT-2.0.9 | particular incidence/<br>particular occurrence  | A type of universal concept that is special for<br>one reality and is outside of its main essence,<br>e.g., laughing which is special for human but is<br>not part of its reality and essence   | Al-'Arḍ al-Khāṣ                  | العرض الخاص   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-2.0.10 | common incidence/<br>common occurrence  | A type of universal concept that is not special for<br>one reality and is outside of its main essence,<br>e.g., walking which includes realities<br>other than human  | Al-'Arḍ al-'Ām                   | العرض العام   |
| IUMT-2.0.11 | partial   | Statement having one meaning, which is applied to only a particular member  | Al-Juz'ī                         | الجزئى  |
| IUMT-2.0.12 | affirmation   | Affirmation that helps to ascertain unknown facts   | Al-Ḥujja                         | الحجّة  |
| IUMT-2.0.13 | deduction of the state of<br>universal concept from<br>the state of divisive<br>concepts        | Reaching a conclusion regarding the state of universal concept from the state of divisive concepts; the conclusion will have specific feature in its universal concept, e.g., conclusion regarding the growth of the human being, while seeing the members of the human growing in a gradual manner             | Al-Istiqrā'                      | الاستقراء   |
| IUMT-2.0.14 | syllogistic inference   | Deduction of the state of divisive concept from a state of universal concept, i.e., reaching a conclusion regarding the state of divisive concept from the state of universal concept, e.g., concluding that John, a divisive concept of the human, is a rational animal because the human is a rational animal | Al-Qiyās                         | القياس  |
| IUMT-2.0.15 | deduction of the state of<br>other divisive concepts<br>from a state of the<br>divisive concept | Reaching a conclusion regarding the state of<br>the divisive concept through the state of other<br>divisive concepts, e.g., concluding that cannabis<br>is illegal due to its similarity with liquor which is<br>also illegal   | Al-Tamthīl                       | التمثيل   |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-2.0.16 | opined statement  | Statement expressing an opinion; may be true or false and may be confirmed or rejected  | Al-Qaḍiyya                       | القضية  |
| IUMT-2.0.17 | contradictory proposition   | Difference in two propositions where the truth of one of the two requires the falsehood of the other  | Al-Tanāquḍ                       | التناقض   |
| IUMT-2.0.18 | philosophy  | Reasoning to understand sensible objects;<br>science which deals with sensible objects<br>through applying logical reasoning  | Falsafa                          | فلسفہ   |
| IUMT-2.0.19 | <ul><li>(1) distinctive attribute;</li><li>(2) condition due to any other disease/symptom</li></ul> | (1) Thing that does not exist on its own and depends on other things for its existence, e.g., colour; (2) An abnormal condition which appears due to any other disease, e.g., headache occurring due to fever   | 'Arḍ                             | عرض   |
| IUMT-2.0.20 | (1) thing existing on its own; (2) active parts of drug   | (1) Thing that exists on its own and does not depend on any other thing for its existence, e.g., body; (2) Part of the drug obtained through specific processing methods which is comparatively more active than its other parts; (1) does not cover Jawāhir/Jawhara mentioned under Unani pharmacology | Jawhar                           | <b>ج</b> و ہر                                       |
| IUMT-2.0.21 | substance/material acquiring various forms  | Substance/material which acquires various forms and cannot exhibit itself without them  | Mādda                            | مادّه   |
| IUMT-2.0.22 | body(ies)   | Divisible thing(s); things divisible into length, width and depth   | Jism/Ajsām                       | جسم/ اجسام  |
| IUMT-2.0.23 | prime matter  | Matter that can take any shape or form  | Hayūlā                           | ھيو لئ  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in<br>Arabic/Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-2.0.24 | visible shape                 | The determinate structure which gives things their essential characteristics                | Şūrat                            | صورت  |
| IUMT-2.0.25 | physical form                 | Form of a body which accepts the length, width and depth                                    | Şūrat Jismiyya                   | صورت جسمیہ  |
| IUMT-2.0.26 | specific form                 | Form common to various objects of a specific group that differentiates it from other groups | Şūrat Nawʻiyya                   | صورت نوعیہ  |

## 3. Basic theories الامور الكلّية من علم الطب

Unani medicine describes human as made up of the following seven factors:

- 1. elements, 2. humours, 3. temperament, 4. pneuma, 5. organs, 6. faculties and 7. functions. These factors are considered to be essential for the composition of the human body and are responsible for its existence.
- 1. Elements are four in number and can be defined as simple bodies that cannot be subdivided into bodies having different forms, and are primary substances of human and non-human bodies.
- 2. Humours, four in number, are the body fluids. A humour can be defined as the form taken up by elements in living things. The balance of humours is health and their imbalance results in disease.
- 3. Temperament is the general quality of human beings. It is used to assess the health of the body and deviation, if any, may lead to the development of disease.
- 4. Pneuma is the light gaseous substance produced in the body by the interaction of inspired air with subtle humours of organs and body fluids.
- 5. Organs are the physical body.

- 6. Faculties are the physiological powers responsible for corresponding basic functions of the organism.
- 7. Function is the ability of organs to behave or function in certain ways and produce particular effects to fulfil the objectives of the body. It is also the proof of the presence of faculties in the organs.

#### Causes and mechanism of disease

A cause is defined as a specific factor that causes a shift from health to sickness.

According to Unani medicine, the states of the body are grouped under health, disease and a state of neither health nor disease. Health is a state which helps to maintain the functions of the human body through proper balancing of its temperament and composition. Disease is the abnormal condition or unnatural state of the human body that leads to functional disorder as a primary consequence. It develops either due to abnormal temperament or abnormal composition. There is also an intermediate state in which there is neither absolute health nor absolute disease. Diseases are of two types, simple and compound. The simple disease may manifest itself as abnormal temperament, abnormal composition, or loss of continuity. The compound disease is a combination of two or more simple diseases.

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English         | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script     |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-3.0.0 | basic principles of<br>Unani medicine |   | Al-Umūr al-Kulliyya min<br>ʻllm al-Ţibb                              | الامور الكلّية من علم<br>الطب                            |
| 3.1        | Factors of existence                  |   |  |  |
| IUMT-3.1.0 | factors of existence                  | Seven factors considered to be essential for the composition of the human body, which are responsible for its existence, i.e., primary components/elements, temperament, humours, organs, pneuma, faculties and functions   | Umūr Ṭabīˈiyya   | امور طبیعیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.1 | primary components /<br>elements      | Simple bodies that cannot be subdivided into bodies having different forms and are primary substances of human and non-human bodies, producing different forms in nature through their intermixture. ("Al-Arkān" has also been translated as "elements" by many writers. However, in the context of Unani medicine, this is not taken as the elements of the periodic table, rather for primary components, i.e., fire, air, earth and water) | Al-Arkān / Ajsām Basīṭa/<br>Ajzā' Awwaliyya/<br>Usṭuqussāt / 'Anāṣir | الاركان / اجسام بسيطم/<br>اجزاءاوّليم/ اسطقسات/<br>عناصر |
| IUMT-3.1.2 | four primary components /<br>elements | Primary components of human and non-human bodies, i.e., fire, air, earth and water, producing different forms in nature through their intermixture  | Al-Usṭuqussāt al-Arbaʻa/<br>Arkān Arbaʻa /<br>ʻAnāṣir Arbaʻa         | الاسطقسات الاربعة /<br>اركان اربعه/ عناصر اربعه          |
| IUMT-3.1.3 | earth                                 | One of the four primary components /elements of human and non-human bodies having cold and dry quality, which remains situated at the centre of all existence, make the objects firm and stable, and maintain their forms and figures   | Al-Arḍ / Khāk/ Mi <u>tt</u> ī  | الارض / خاک/ مثّی  |

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.4 | water                         | One of the four primary components /elements of human and non-human bodies having cold and moist quality, which surrounds the earth and lend itself readily to dispersion, and consequently assumes any shape without permanency, providing the possibility of things being constructed, moulded, spread out and attempered | Al-Mā' / Āb / Pānī               | الماء / آب/پانی                                      |
| IUMT-3.1.5 | air                           | One of the four primary components/elements of human and non-human bodies having hot and moist quality, which remains positioned above the sphere of water and beneath that of fire and rarefies and render things finer, lighter, more delicate, softer and consequently better able to move to the higher spheres         | Al-Hawā' / Hawā                  | الـهواء / بوا  |
| IUMT-3.1.6 | fire                          | One of the four primary components /elements of human and non-human bodies having hot and dry quality, which remains positioned above the other three primary components and produces maturation, lightness and intermingling   | Al-Nār / Ātish/ Āg               | النار / آتش/آگ                                       |
| IUMT-3.1.7 | temperament                   | Uniform quality of a compound present in its all particles in equal proportion, developed due to the interaction of opposite qualities of the four primary components in such a manner that most of the particles of each of the primary components/elements may come into contact with most of the others                  | Al-Mizāj                         | المزاج   |
| IUMT-3.1.8 | real equable<br>temperament   | Temperament wherein the opposite qualities and quantities of all the participating primary components/ elements in a compound are equal   | Mizāj Muʻtadil Ḥaqīqī            | مزاج معتدل حقیقی                                     |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                            | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.9  | equable temperament   | Temperament wherein the qualities and quantities of all the participating primary components in a compound are not equal but perfectly balanced as per the required properties and functions of that compound | Mizāj Muʻtadil Ṭibbī /<br>Mizāj<br>Muʻtadil/ʻAdl fi'l Qisma | مزاج معتدل طبى / مزاج<br>معتدل/ عدل فى القسمة        |
| IUMT-3.1.10 | equable temperament<br>of one species as<br>compared to other<br>species                                    | Particular temperament provided to a particular species which is normal and most suitable for that species but abnormal for other species   | Mizāj Muʻtadil Nawʻī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Khārij             | مزاج معتدل نوعی بالقیاس<br>الی الخارج                |
| IUMT-3.1.11 | equable temperament of<br>a member of one<br>species as compared to<br>other members of the<br>same species | Equable temperament provided to a member of a species which is most suitable and best among all the members of that species and has not been provided to any other member of that species                     | Mizāj Muʻtadil Nawʻī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Dākhil             | مزاج معتدل نوعى بالقياس<br>الى الداخل                |
| IUMT-3.1.12 | equable temperament of<br>one race as compared<br>to other races  | Equable temperament provided to each race of human species, which helps to perform the required functions of each race with maximum completeness  | Mizāj Muʻtadil Şinfī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Khārij             | مزاج معتدل صنفی بالقیاس<br>الی الخارج                |
| IUMT-3.1.13 | equable temperament of<br>a person of one race as<br>compared to other<br>persons of the same<br>race       | Equable temperament provided to a person of a race which is not provided to any other person of that race and is better than all the persons of that race   | Mizāj Muʻtadil Şinfī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Dākhil             | مزاج معتدل صنفی بالقیاس<br>الی الداخل                |
| IUMT-3.1.14 | equable temperament of<br>a person as compared<br>to other persons  | Equable temperament provided to a person which is most suitable for himself to perform his normal functions but is not suitable for any other person  | Mizāj Muʻtadil Shakhşī<br>bi'l Qiyās ila'l Khārij           | مزاج معتدل شخصى<br>بالقياس الى الخارج                |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.15 | equable temperament of<br>a person as compared<br>to his own temperament<br>in different states | Equable temperament provided to a person which is most suitable for a particular period or state in his life  | Mizāj Muʻtadil Shakhṣī<br>bi'l Qiyās ila'l Dākhil | مز اج معتدل شخصى<br>بالقياس الى الداخل               |
| IUMT-3.1.16 | equable temperament of<br>an organ as compared<br>to other organs<br>of the body                | Equable temperament furnished to each and every organ of the body   | Mizāj Muʻtadil ʻUḍwī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Khārij   | مزاج معتدل عضوى<br>بالقياس الى الخارج                |
| IUMT-3.1.17 | equable temperament of<br>an organ as compared<br>to its own temperament<br>in different states | Equable particular temperament provided to an organ in most suitable states which is most ideal as compared to all other states of that organ                   | Mizāj Muʻtadil ʻUḍwī bi'l<br>Qiyās ila'l Dākhil   | مزاج معتدل عضوى<br>بالقياس الى الداخل                |
| IUMT-3.1.18 | abnormal temperament/<br>inequable temperament/<br>intemperament/<br>immoderate<br>temperament  | Temperament wherein the qualities and quantities of all the participating primary components in a compound are not in accordance with the natural needs         | Mizāj Ghayr Muʻtadil                              | مزاج غير معتدل                                       |
| IUMT-3.1.19 | simple abnormal<br>temperament  | Imbalanced temperament occurring due to dominance of any one of the four qualities, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness, moistness, over the other three qualities | Mizāj Ghayr<br>Muʻtadil Mufrad                    | مزاج غير معتدل مفرد                                  |
| IUMT-3.1.20 | compound abnormal temperament   | Imbalanced temperament occurring due to dominance of two of the four qualities, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness, moistness                                     | Mizāj Ghayr Muʻtadil<br>Murakkab                  | مزاج غير معتدل مركب                                  |
| IUMT-3.1.21 | humour(s) / body fluid(s)   | Primary fluid of the body which is an initial product of digestion and transformation of food   | Khilţ / Akhlāţ                                    | خلط /اخلاط   |
| IUMT-3.1.22 | four humours  | Four primary fluids of the body, i.e., sanguine, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile   | Akhlāṭ Arbaʻa                                     | اخلاط اربعه  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics              | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.23 | sanguine                      | One of the four humours, which is characterized<br>by hot and moist temperament, red colour,<br>sweet taste and no odour; it is the best of all the<br>four varieties of humours   | Dam / Khūn /Khilţ Aḥmar                       | دم / خون/ خلط احمر                                   |
| IUMT-3.1.24 | normal sanguine               | Red-coloured, odourless and sweet in taste sanguine humour   | Dam Ṭabīʿī / Khūn<br>Ṭabīʿī/ Dam Maḥmūd       | دم طبیعی/خون طبیعی/دم<br>محمود                       |
| IUMT-3.1.25 | abnormal sanguine             | Sanguine humour, devoid of its normal qualities either through change of temperament, such as getting hot or cold, or due to admixture with the humours derived from outside or produced within the sanguine humour, e.g., when a part of it gets putrefied, the lighter portion is converted into abnormal yellow bile and the heavier portion into abnormal black bile | Dam Ghayr Țabī'ī /<br>Ghayr Țabī'ī Khūn       | دم غیر طبیعی/غیر طبیعی<br>خون                        |
| IUMT-3.1.26 | phlegm                        | One of the four humours, which is white in colour, bears cold and moist temperament and is next to sanguine humour in excellence   | Balgham / Khilţ Abyaḍ                         | بلغم/خلط ابيض  |
| IUMT-3.1.27 | normal phlegm                 | Phlegm that can be converted into sanguine humour by the body when needed  | Balgham Ṭabīʿī /<br>Balgham Maḥmūd            | بلغم طبيعي/ بلغم محمود                               |
| IUMT-3.1.28 | abnormal phlegm               | Phlegm devoid of basic characters of normal phlegm   | Balgham Ghayr Ṭabīʿī /<br>Balgham Mutaghayyir | بلغم غیر طبیعی / بلغم<br>متغیر                       |
| IUMT-3.1.29 | saline phlegm                 | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, which is saline or alkaline in taste and inclined towards hotness and dryness   | Balgham Māliḥ /<br>Balgham Shor               | بلغم مالح/بلغم شور                                   |
| IUMT-3.1.30 | sour phlegm                   | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, which is sour in taste and inclined towards coldness and dryness  | Balgham Ḥāmiḍ /<br>Balgham Tursh              | بلغم حامض/ بلغم ترش                                  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                           | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics           | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-3.1.31 | tasteless phlegm  | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, which is tasteless, very immature and quite cold  | Balgham Masīkh /<br>Balgham Tafih          | بلغم مسيخ / بلغم تفه                                 |
| IUMT-3.1.32 | gallic phlegm;<br>astringent phlegm                     | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, which is gallic in taste and inclined towards coldness and dryness                        | Balgham 'Afiş                              | بلغم عفص   |
| IUMT-3.1.33 | sweet phlegm  | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, which is sweet in taste and inclined towards hotness and moistness                        | Balgham Ḥulw                               | بلغم حلو   |
| IUMT-3.1.34 | watery phlegm   | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, having watery consistency   | Balgham Mā'ī                               | بلغم مائى  |
| IUMT-3.1.35 | calcareous phlegm                                       | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, having thicker consistency  | Balgham Jaşşī                              | بلغم جصتى  |
| IUMT-3.1.36 | mucoid phlegm   | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, having mucoid consistency   | Balgham Mukhāţī                            | بلغم مخاطى   |
| IUMT-3.1.37 | vitreous phlegm   | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, having vitreous consistency   | Balgham Zujājī                             | بلغم زجاجي   |
| IUMT-3.1.38 | foul-smelling phlegm                                    | One of the abnormal types of phlegm, having a foul smell, produced by sepsis/infection/ putrefaction                           | Balgham Muntin/<br>Balgham Mutaʻaffin      | بلغم منتن / بلغم متعفن                               |
| IUMT-3.1.39 | bile / yellow bile/<br>yellow humour/<br>bilious humour | One of the four humours, which is yellow in colour, has hot and dry temperament and is next to phlegm in excellence            | Şafrā'/ Khilţ Şafrā'/<br>Al-Khilţ al-Aşfar | صفراء / خلط صفراء/<br>الخلط الاصفر                   |
| IUMT-3.1.40 | normal yellow bile                                      | Yellow bile that remains like the froth in sanguine humour, is yellowish red in colour, light in weight and hot in temperament | Şafrā' Ṭabīʻī /<br>Şafrā' Maḥmūda          | صفراء طبیعی / صفراء<br>محموده                        |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                    | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script          |
|-------------|--|---|--|---|
| IUMT-3.1.41 | abnormal yellow bile                             | Yellow bile that becomes abnormal either due to addition of extraneous material or alteration in its own composition  | Şafrā' Ghayr Țabīʿī /<br>Şafrā' Mutaghayyira                                     | صفراء غیر طبیعی/<br>صفراء متغیره                              |
| IUMT-3.1.42 | vitelline yellow bile                            | One of the abnormal types of yellow bile, produced by the admixture of thick phlegm   | Şafrā' Muḥḥiyya  | صفراء مدّيہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.43 | serous yellow bile                               | One of the abnormal types of yellow bile, produced by the admixture of thin phlegm  | Mirra Şafrā'   | مرّه صفراء  |
| IUMT-3.1.44 | burnt yellow bile                                | One of the abnormal types of yellow bile, produced by the admixture of burnt black bile   | Şafrā' Muḥtariqa   | صفراء محترقه  |
| IUMT-3.1.45 | leek green yellow bile                           | One of the abnormal types of yellow bile, produced by the combustion of ordinary yellow bile, resulting in development of leek green colour due to mixing of the burnt material with the original yellow bile | Şafrā' Kurrāthī  | صفراء كرّاثى  |
| IUMT-3.1.46 | verdigris green<br>yellow bile                   | The hottest and the most harmful of all abnormal types of yellow bile, produced due to extreme combustion of leek green bile  | Şafrā' Zanjārī   | صفراء زنجارى  |
| IUMT-3.1.47 | black bile / black humour/<br>melancholic humour | One of the four humours, which is black in colour and has cold and dry temperament  | Sawdā' / Khilţ Sawdā'/<br>Khilţ Sawdāwī / Mirra<br>Sawdā'/ Al-<br>Khilţ al-Aswad | سوداء / خلط سوداء/ خلط<br>سوداوى/ مرّه سوداء/<br>الخلط الاسود |
| IUMT-3.1.48 | normal black bile                                | One of the four humours, which is a sediment of normal sanguine with a taste between sweetness and astringency  | Sawdā' Ṭabīʿī /<br>Sawdā' Maḥmūda  | سوداء طبیعی / سوداء<br>محموده                                 |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English        | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-3.1.49 | abnormal black bile                  | Black bile produced either by combustion of<br>black bile itself or combustion of any of the other<br>three humours, i.e., sanguine, phlegm,<br>yellow bile | Sawdā' Ghayr Ṭabīʿī  | سوداء غير طبيعي  |
| IUMT-3.1.50 | sanguineous black bile               | One of the abnormal types of black bile, produced by combustion of sanguine   | Sawdā' Damawī /<br>Dam Aswad                                       | سوداء دموی / دم اسود                                   |
| IUMT-3.1.51 | bilious black bile                   | One of the abnormal types of black bile, produced by combustion of yellow bile  | Sawdā' Şafrāwī /<br>Marār Aswad                                    | سوداء صفراوی / مرار<br>اسود                            |
| IUMT-3.1.52 | phlegmatic black bile                | One of the abnormal types of black bile, produced by combustion of phlegm   | Sawdā' Balghamī  | سوداء بلغمى  |
| IUMT-3.1.53 | melancholic black bile               | One of the abnormal types of black bile, produced by combustion of black bile itself  | Sawdā' Sawdāwī   | سوداء سوداوی   |
| IUMT-3.1.54 | organ(s)                             | Parts of the body formed of normal humours that retain their own shapes   | 'Uḍw/ A'ḍā'  | عضو/اعضاء  |
| IUMT-3.1.55 | simple organs/<br>homogeneous organs | Organs whose visible parts have the same name and definitions as the whole organ  | Aʻḍā'<br>Mufrada / Aʻḍā' Basīṭa /<br>Aʻḍā'<br>Mutashābiha al-Ajzā' | اعضاء مفرده / اعضاء<br>بسیطہ/ اعضاء متشابهة<br>الاجزاء |
| IUMT-3.1.56 | bone(s)                              | Hard and white simple organ forming skeleton  | 'Azm/'lzām   | عظم/ عظام  |
| IUMT-3.1.57 | cartilage(s)                         | Simple organ, which is softer than bone but relatively harder than other tissues  | Ghuḍrūf/ Ghaḍārīf  | غضروف/ غضاريف  |
| IUMT-3.1.58 | nerve(s)                             | White and elastic simple organ originating from brain and the spinal cord   | 'Aşab/A'şāb  | عصب/ اعصاب   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.59 | tendon(s)                     | Simple organ bearing resemblance to nerve, which arises from the ends of muscle and gets attached to the mobile parts of the body  | Watr/Awtār                       | وتر/ اوتار   |
| IUMT-3.1.60 | ligament(s)                   | White simple organ bearing resemblance to nerve, strengthening the joint by joining one bone with another  | Ribāţ / Ribāţāt                  | رباط/ رباطات   |
| IUMT-3.1.61 | artery(ies)                   | Simple long hollow pulsating organ originating from heart, which contracts and expands with a period of rest in between the two movements  | Shiryān / Sharāyīn               | شریان/ شرایین  |
| IUMT-3.1.62 | vein(s)                       | Simple non-pulsating organ similar to artery, originating from liver   | Warīd / Awrida                   | وريد/ اوردة  |
| IUMT-3.1.63 | membrane(s)                   | Simple organ made of invisible nerve-like fibres, which is spread into thin sheets over various organs   | Ghishā'/ Aghshiya                | غشاء/ اغشية  |
| IUMT-3.1.64 | flesh                         | Simple organ that fills spaces between other simple organs   | Laḥm                             | لحم  |
| IUMT-3.1.65 | fat                           | White and soft simple organ having oily matter, which is commonly found over membranes   | Shaḥm                            | شحم  |
| IUMT-3.1.66 | hair                          | Simple organ originating from thicker part of body vapours that keeps on accumulating into the skin pores and gets transformed into hair; it grows in length during whole lifetime of a person | Sha'r                            | شعر  |
| IUMT-3.1.67 | nail(s)                       | Simple organ which always grows in length during whole lifetime of a person and remains attached with distal phalanx   | Żufr∕ Ażfār                      | ظفر/ اظفار   |

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|-------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.68 | skin   | Simple organ which forms outer covering of body   | Jild                                  | جلد  |
| IUMT-3.1.69 | compound organs                                  | Organs whose comprising parts, irrespective of size, differ in nature as well as name from the whole organ, e.g., hand, face, etc., where a part of the face cannot be called the face and a part of hand cannot be called the hand | Aʻḍā' Murakkaba/<br>Aʻḍā' Āliya       | اعضاء مركبه / اعضاء<br>آليم                          |
| IUMT-3.1.70 | compound organs type I                           | Compound organs composed of only simple organs, e.g., muscle which is composed of flesh, fat, etc.  | Aʻḍā' Murakkaba ba<br>Tarkīb Awwalī   | اعضاء مرکبہ بہ ترکیب<br>اوّلی                        |
| IUMT-3.1.71 | compound organs type II                          | Compound organs composed of a compound organ type I with other organs, e.g., eye which is composed of muscle (a compound organ type I), fluids and seven layers   | Aʻḍā' Murakkaba ba<br>Tarkīb Thānwī   | اعضاء مرکبہ بہ ترکیب<br>ثانوی                        |
| IUMT-3.1.72 | compound<br>organs type III                      | Compound organs composed of a compound organ type II with other organs, e.g., face which is composed of eye (a compound organ type II), nose, mouth, cheeks, etc.   | Aʻḍā' Murakkaba ba<br>Tarkīb Thālithī | اعضاء مرکبہ بہ ترکیب<br>ثالثی                        |
| IUMT-3.1.73 | compound<br>organs type IV                       | Compound organs composed of a compound organ type III with other organs, e.g., head which is composed of face (a compound organ type III), ear, brain, etc.   | Aʻḍā' Murakkaba ba<br>Tarkīb Rābiʻī   | اعضاء مرکبہ بہ ترکیب<br>رابعی                        |
| IUMT-3.1.74 | organs for nutrition,<br>growth and reproduction | Organs executing the functions of the physical faculty, with the liver being the chief organ  | А'ḍā' Ṭabī'iyya                       | اعضاء طبيعيه   |
| IUMT-3.1.75 | organs for nutrition<br>and growth               | Organs making suitable changes in the diet consumed by an individual, to make it part of his body and replace wear and tear   | Aʻḍā' al-Ghidhā'                      | اعضاء الغذاء   |

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|-------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.76 | reproductive organs                                | Organs executing functions of reproductive faculty for preservation of species, the testes being the chief organ in males and the ovaries in females   | Aʻḍā' al-Tanāsul/<br>Aʻḍā' al-Tawlīd | اعضاء التناسل / اعضاء<br>التوليد                     |
| IUMT-3.1.77 | organs for blood<br>circulation and<br>respiration | Organs executing functions of vital faculty, the heart being the chief organ   | Aʻḍā' Ḥaywāniyya                     | اعضاء حيوانيم  |
| IUMT-3.1.78 | organs for psychic functions                       | Organs executing the functions of the psychic faculty, the brain being the chief organ   | Aʻḍā' Nafsāniyya                     | اعضاء نفسانيه  |
| IUMT-3.1.79 | pneuma(s)  | Light gaseous substance obtained from the interaction of inspired air with subtle humours found in organs and fluids of the body and help faculties in their functions; the term does not cover $R\bar{u}h$ mentioned under Unani pharmacy | Rūḥ/ Arwāḥ                           | روح/ ارواح   |
| IUMT-3.1.80 | psychic pneuma                                     | The pneuma found in the organs of the psychic faculty whose centre is brain and helps psychic faculty to perform its functions   | Rūḥ Nafsāniyya                       | روح نفسانیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.81 | vital pneuma                                       | The pneuma found in the organs of the vital faculty whose centre is heart and helps vital faculty to perform its functions   | Rūḥ Ḥaywāniyya                       | روح حیوانیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.82 | physical pneuma                                    | The pneuma found in the organs of the physical faculty whose centre is liver and helps physical faculty to perform its functions   | Rūḥ Ṭabīʻiyya                        | روح طبيعيہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.83 | faculty(ies)/ power(s)                             | One of the seven factors of existence, which provides the basis for different bodily functions   | Quwwat / Quwā                        | قوّت/قوى   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.84 | physical faculty              | Faculty serving the functions of nutrition, growth, reproduction and evacuation of waste products from the body for the preservation of the individual as well as the species  | Quwwat Ṭabī'iyya                    | قوت طبيعيہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.85 | primary physical faculties    | Physical faculties responsible for preservation of the individual as well as the species   | Quwā Ṭabīʻiyya<br>Makhdūma          | قوائے طبیعیہ مخدومہ                                  |
| IUMT-3.1.86 | personal faculty              | Primary physical faculty making alteration in the food for the preservation of the individual  | Quwwat Shakhşiyya                   | قوت شخصیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.87 | nutritive faculty             | One of the type of physical faculties making alteration in the food in such a manner that it becomes temperamentally similar to the body and suitable to replace daily wear and tear   | Quwwat Ghādhiya                     | قوت غاذیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.88 | collecting faculty            | One of the three components of nutritive faculty, which selects and collects the matter for digestion  | Quwwat Muḥaṣṣila                    | قوت محصّلہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.89 | adhesive faculty              | One of the three components of the nutritive faculty, which attaches digested matter to the organs for their nutrition   | Quwwat Mulaşşiqa                    | قوت ملصقہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.90 | faculty of assimilation       | One of the three components of the nutritive faculty, which transforms the matter attached to the organ by the adhesive faculty in such a way that it resembles the nourished organ in all respects and becomes a part of that organ | Quwwat Mushabbiha                   | قوت مشبّہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.91 | faculty of growth             | One of the physical faculties, which develops<br>the organs in the required form and size and<br>integrates the nutrient material to complete<br>individual development  | Quwwat Nāmiya /<br>Quwwat Murabbiya | قوت نامیہ / قوت مربّیہ                               |

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|--------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.92  | reproductive faculties          | Primary physical faculties provided to an individual for preservation of its species   | Quwā Tanāsuliyya                                | قوائے تناسلیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.93  | generative faculty              | One of the reproductive faculties, which forms the male and female reproductive units  | Quwwat Muwallida                                | قوت مولّده   |
| IUMT-3.1.94  | primary transformative faculty  | Faculty in the male element separating various faculties in the sperm and rearranging them to provide each member the temperament appropriate for it | Quwwat Mughayyira Ūlā                           | قوت مغیّره اولیٰ                                     |
| IUMT-3.1.95  | formative faculty               | One of the reproductive faculties, which gives shape to each organ of body in accordance with the species or race                                    | Quwwat Muşawwira                                | قوت مصوّره   |
| IUMT-3.1.96  | secondary<br>physical faculties | Faculties that help in the actions of nutritive faculty  | Quwā Ṭabīʿiyya Khādima                          | قوائے طبیعیہ خادمہ                                   |
| IUMT-3.1.97  | absorptive faculty              | Faculty which serves the nutritive faculty and absorbs beneficial material into the body   | Quwwat Jādhiba                                  | قوت جاذبہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.98  | retentive faculty               | Faculty which serves the nutritive faculty and retains the dietary material until the digestive faculty completes its work                           | Quwwat Māsika                                   | قوت ماسكم  |
| IUMT-3.1.99  | digestive faculty               | Faculty which serves the nutritive faculty and digests the dietary material to make it part of an organ  | Quwwat Hāḍima/<br>Quwwat<br>Mughayyira Thāniyya | قوت ہاضمہ / قوت مغیّرہ<br>ثانیہ                      |
| IUMT-3.1.100 | expulsive faculty               | Faculty which serves the nutritive faculty and expels waste products from body   | Quwwat Dāfiʻa                                   | قوت دافعہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.101 | vital faculty                   | Faculty which is essential for life and reaches from heart to body organs through arteries and keeps them alive                                      | Quwwat Ḥaywāniyya                               | قوت حيوانيہ  |

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|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.102 | psychic faculty/<br>mental faculty                         | Faculty which is furnished in an individual for sensory/perceptive and motor/motive function of the body; it controls nervous tissues to perform the functions of sensation/perception and regulates the nervous system for motor activity | Quwwat Nafsāniyya   | قو ت نفسانیہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.103 | motor faculty/<br>motor power                              | Type of psychic and mental faculty which regulates motor activities in the body; the motor faculty contracts and relaxes the tendons, through which the organs and the joints extend and flex  | Quwwat Muḥarrika /<br>Quwwat Ḥarakiyya                          | قوت محرّکہ /<br>قوت حرکیہ                            |
| IUMT-3.1.104 | motivating faculty/<br>preparatory faculty                 | One of the motor faculties that prepares the mind to do something either in favour or against the will   | Quwwat Shawqiyya /<br>Quwwat Nuzūʻiyya /<br>Quwwat Istiʻdādiyya | قوت شوقیہ / قوت<br>نزوعیہ/قوت استعدادیہ              |
| IUMT-3.1.105 | desiring faculty   | A subserving faculty of the motivating faculty, which directs the mind to obtain things perceived to be useful   | Quwwat Shahwāniyya  | قوت شهوانيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.106 | raging power/<br>protective faculty                        | A subserving faculty of the motivating faculty, which directs the mind for a reaction against a threat or an event comprehended to be harmful  | Quwwat Ghaḍabiyya   | قوت غضبيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.107 | stimulating power/<br>efficient faculty                    | One of the motor faculties, which helps in directing the organs for actions  | Quwwat Fāʻila   | قوت فاعلم  |
| IUMT-3.1.108 | receptive faculty/<br>sensory faculty/<br>perceptive power | Type of psychic faculty which regulates sensory/ perceptive functions of body  | Quwwat Mudrika/<br>Quwwat-i-Idrāk/<br>Quwwat Ḥissiyya           | قوت مدرکہ / قوت<br>ادراک/ قوت حسیہ                   |
| IUMT-3.1.109 | external receptive faculty                                 | One of the sensory faculties, which help to interpret the outer sensations of the body   | Quwwat Mudrika Zāhira   | قوت مدركم ظابره                                      |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.110 | five external senses                              | Five external senses, executed by external sense organs, i.e., eye, ear, nose, tongue and skin  | Ḥawās Khamsa Zāhira              | حواس خمسہ ظاہرہ                                      |
| IUMT-3.1.111 | power/sense of vision                             | Capability of eyes to focus and detect images/<br>power which performs the functions of vision  | Quwwat Bāṣira                    | قوت باصره  |
| IUMT-3.1.112 | hearing power                                     | Power/sense which perceives sounds and performs the function of hearing   | Quwwat Sāmiʻa                    | قوت سامعہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.113 | smelling power                                    | Power/sense which perceives odours  | Quwwat Shāmma                    | قوت شامّہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.114 | power of taste                                    | Sense/capability to detect different tastes   | Quwwat Dhā'iqa                   | قوت ذائقہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.115 | tactile sensation                                 | Power which perceives sensation of touch  | Quwwat Lāmisa                    | قوت لامسم  |
| IUMT-3.1.116 | internal perceptive<br>faculty/receptive<br>power | One of the sensory faculties, which recognises, receives and collects the sensations forwarded by external senses; this faculty has its centre/ seat inside the brain   | Quwwat Mudrika Bāṭina            | قوت مدر کہ باطنہ                                     |
| IUMT-3.1.117 | faculty of composite sense                        | One of the five internal perceptive faculties, which receives all sensations, composes them into percepts and enables proper sensory appreciations  | Ḥiss Mushtarak                   | حسّ مشترک  |
| IUMT-3.1.118 | faculty of imagination                            | One of the five internal perceptive faculties, which preserves knowledge perceived by the faculty of composite sense and the knowledge or sense with which new sensory experiences of the same or similar types can be compared | Quwwat-i-Khayāl                  | قوت خيال   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                                 | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                 | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-3.1.119 | faculty of imagination with interpretation                    | One of the five internal perceptive faculties, which interprets the meanings of those particular forms perceived by faculty of composite sense and decides what is in favour of an individual and what is against him or her | Quwwat Wāhima  | قوت واہمہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.120 | faculty of memory /<br>cognitive faculty/<br>memorizing power | One of the five internal perceptive faculties, which preserves the meanings derived by the faculty of imagination with interpretation; the memory may be instantaneous, short-term or long-term                              | Quwwat Ḥāfiẓa /<br>Quwwat Dhākira                                | قوت حافظہ / قوت ذاکرہ                                |
| IUMT-3.1.121 | faculty of modification/<br>administration                    | One of the five internal perceptive faculties, which modifies various sensory information in various ways and gives new dimensions to preserved knowledge  | Quwwat Mutaşarrifa /<br>Quwwat Mufakkira/<br>Quwwat Mutakhayyila | قوت متصرفہ / قوت<br>مفکّرہ/ قوت متخیلہ               |
| IUMT-3.1.122 | function(s)   | Bodily activity, essential to fulfil the objectives of<br>the body, which is performed by the organs and<br>is testimony to the presence of faculties in them  | Fiʻl/ Afʻāl  | فعل/ افعال   |
| IUMT-3.1.123 | physical functions  | Functions which are essential to energize all powers and develop the organs  | Afʻāl Ṭabīʻiyya  | افعال طبيعيه   |
| IUMT-3.1.124 | function of nutrition   | Function performed by the digestive faculty which digests and transforms food to become the part of the body   | Fiʻl-i-Ightidhā'   | فعل اغتذاء   |
| IUMT-3.1.125 | function of absorption  | Process of absorption of food controlled by the absorptive faculty   | Fiʻl-i-Injidhāb  | فعل انجذاب   |
| IUMT-3.1.126 | function of retention   | Function of retaining food at all sites of digestion, controlled by the retentive faculty  | Fiʻl-i-Imsāk   | فعل امساک  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.127 | function of digestion         | Function of digestion and transformation of food into nutriment, controlled by the digestive faculty   | Fiʻl-i-Inhiḍām                   | فعل انهضام   |
| IUMT-3.1.128 | function of expulsion         | Function of expulsion of undigested and waste matter from the body, controlled by the expulsive faculty  | Fiʻl-i-Indifāʻ                   | فعل اندفاع   |
| IUMT-3.1.129 | function of growth            | Function of nourishment and growth of the body, controlled by the physical faculty   | Fiʻl-i-Numū                      | فعل نمو  |
| IUMT-3.1.130 | function of reproduction      | Function of reproduction, controlled by the reproductive faculty for continuation of the species   | Fiʻl-i-Tawlīd                    | فعل توليد  |
| IUMT-3.1.131 | psychic functions             | Functions controlled by the psychic faculty  | Afʻāl Nafsāniyya                 | افعال نفسانيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.132 | sensory function              | Function controlled by the sensory faculty through sensory nerves and associated organs  | Fi'l-i-Ḥiss                      | فعل حس   |
| IUMT-3.1.133 | motor function                | The function which is controlled by the motor faculty and is executed by motor nerves and associated organs; this term does not cover <i>Ḥarakat</i> , mentioned under general terms; this is in the context of function of motor nerves (not in the context of bodily movements)  | Fiʻl-i-Ḥarakat                   | فعل حرکت   |
| IUMT-3.1.134 | function of intellect         | Function controlled by the intellectual faculty; it depends on the level of intellect of an individual and thereby differs from person to person; this term does not cover <i>Tadbīr</i> , mentioned under Unani pharmacy and therapeutics; this is in the context of function of psychic faculty; it is also used for detoxification and processing of drugs in Unani pharmacy and for therapeutic regimen for various diseases | Tadbīr                           | تدبير  |

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|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.135 | imagination  | Function performed when intellectual faculties, such as faculty of modification, give new dimensions to perceived sensations   | Takhayyul   | تخيّل  |
| IUMT-3.1.136 | consideration/<br>contemplation/act<br>of thinking | Function performed when intellectual faculties, such as the faculty of imagination with interpretation, establish the meaning of the perceived sensations  | Fikr  | فكر  |
| IUMT-3.1.137 | memorization                                       | Function performed when intellectual faculties, such as faculty of memory, preserve knowledge forwarded by the faculty of imagination with interpretation  | Ḥifz  | حفظ  |
| IUMT-3.1.138 | desire   | Function of mind awakening to fulfil the needs of<br>the body under the influence of the<br>desiring faculty   | Shahwat   | شبهوت  |
| IUMT-3.1.139 | vital functions                                    | Functions which are indispensable for survival and are performed by the vital faculties through the vital organs   | Afʻāl Ḥaywāniyya  | افعال حيوانيم  |
| IUMT-3.1.140 | simple function                                    | Function or act performed by only one power under any of the faculties, e.g., act of vision, act of olfaction  | Fi'l Mufrad   | فعل مفرد   |
| IUMT-3.1.141 | compound function                                  | Function or act performed by more than one power or faculty, e.g.,digestion, respiration   | Fiʻl Murakkab   | فعل مركّب  |
| IUMT-3.1.142 | medicatrix naturae                                 | Natural power for self-preservation; the power endowed by nature to every individual for self-preservation; it regulates normal functions and is the administrator, protector and healer of the body | Ṭabīʻat / Al-Ṭabīʻa<br>al-Insāniyya/ Al-Ṭabīʻa<br>al-Mudabbira li'l Badan | طبيعت / الطبيعة<br>الانسانية/ الطبيعة<br>المدبرة للبدن |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                                  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.143 | factor maintaining<br>medicatrix naturae                       | Factor that comprises the structure and temperament of an organ or the whole body and is necessary for maintenance of medicatrix naturae   | Āla'-i-Ṭabī'at'                         | آلمء طبيعت   |
| IUMT-3.1.144 | single primary<br>component/element                            | A group of ancient philosophers held the view that everything in the world was made of only water, earth, fire or air  | 'Unşur Waḥīd                            | عنصر وحيد  |
| IUMT-3.1.145 | multiple primary components/elements                           | A group of philosophers put forth the concept of<br>an unlimited number of elements and said that<br>primary elements of all things in the universe<br>were plentiful and could not be counted | 'Anāşir Kathīra                         | عناصر كثيره  |
| IUMT-3.1.146 | fiery primary<br>components/elements                           | Primary components/elements bearing the natural properties of hotness and dryness and performing activities like fire  | 'Anāşir Nāriyya                         | عناصر ناریہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.147 | airy primary<br>components/elements                            | Primary components/elements bearing the natural properties of hotness and moistness and performing activities like air   | 'Anāşir Rīḥiyya                         | عناصر ريحيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.148 | watery primary<br>components/elements                          | Primary components/elements bearing the natural properties of coldness and moistness and performing activities like water  | 'Anāşir Mā'iyya                         | عناصر مائيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.149 | earthy primary<br>components/elements                          | Primary components/elements bearing the natural properties of coldness and dryness and performing activities like earth  | 'Anāşir Arḍiyya                         | عناصرارضيہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.150 | physical properties/<br>physical qualities/<br>physical states | Four physical properties or qualities i.e., hotness, coldness, moistness/wetness and dryness, associated with matter   | Kayfiyāt Ṭabīʻiyya /<br>Kayfiyāt Arbaʻa | کیفیات طبیعیہ/کیفیات<br>اربعہ                        |
| IUMT-3.1.151 | active properties  | Two active properties, i.e.,hotness and coldness   | Kayfiyāt Fāʻila                         | كيفيات فاعلم   |

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|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.152 | hotness                                | One of the two active properties naturally associated with matter  | Ḥarārat                                   | حرارت  |
| IUMT-3.1.153 | coldness                               | One of the two active properties naturally associated with matter  | Burūdat                                   | برودت  |
| IUMT-3.1.154 | passive properties                     | Two passive physical properties, i.e., moistness / wetness and dryness   | Kayfiyāt Munfaʻila                        | كيفيات منفعلم  |
| IUMT-3.1.155 | moistness/wetness                      | One of the two passive physical properties naturally associated with matter  | Ruṭūbat                                   | ر طوبت   |
| IUMT-3.1.156 | dryness                                | One of the two passive physical properties naturally associated with matter  | Yubūsat                                   | يبوست  |
| IUMT-3.1.157 | innate heat /<br>natural heat          | Heat of the body regulated by medicatrix naturae to maintain life  | Ḥarārat Gharīziyya /<br>Ḥarārat Ṭabī iyya | حرارت غریزیہ / حرارت<br>طبیعیہ                       |
| IUMT-3.1.158 | morbid heat /<br>abnormal heat         | Abnormal increase of heat disturbing body functions  | Ḥarārat Gharība                           | حرارت غريبہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.159 | hypothermia /<br>insufficient heat     | Abnormal deficit of body heat disturbing normal bodily functioning   | Ḥarārat Muqaṣṣira                         | حرارت مقصره  |
| IUMT-3.1.160 | admixture/intermixture                 | Intermixture of primary components/elements resulting in variable outcomes, depending on their individual properties                                 | lmtizāj                                   | امتزاج   |
| IUMT-3.1.161 | simple intermixture/<br>simple mixture | A type of intermixture in which two or more primary components/elements are mixed in a manner allowing their previous properties to remain unchanged | Imtizāj Sādhij                            | امتزاج ساذج  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                      | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics              | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.162 | complex intermixture                               | A type of intermixture in which two or more primary components/elements are mixed in a manner causing their previous properties to be changed  | lmtizāj Ḥaqīqī                                | امتزاج حقیقی   |
| IUMT-3.1.163 | chemical affinity                                  | Property of having chemical attraction present in some primary components/elements or compounds, which enables them to combine with certain other primary components/elements or compounds   | Ulfat Kīmiyāwiyya                             | الفت كيمياويه  |
| IUMT-3.1.164 | chemical repulsion                                 | Property of having chemical repulsion present in some primary components or components/ elements or compounds, which enables them to repel from combining with other primary components or compounds   | Nafrat Kīmiyāwiyya                            | نفرت کیمیاویہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.165 | ten identifying features<br>of temperament         | Ten features including complexion of the body, build, texture of the skin, condition of hair, movement of body, diet, quantum of sleep, seasons in which the person is most healthy and least healthy, character of pulse, emotions, used to identify the temperament of an individual | Ajnās 'Ashara /<br>Adilla'-i-Mizāj'           | اجناس عشرہ / ادلّۂ مزاج                              |
| IUMT-3.1.166 | primary temperament /<br>basic temperament         | Temperament inherited by the progeny which prevails throughout the life as identity and is not likely to change  | Mizāj Awwalī / Mizāj<br>Khilqī/ Mizāj Jibillī | مزاج اوّلی/ مزاج خلقی/<br>مزاج جبلی                  |
| IUMT-3.1.167 | secondary<br>temperament / acquired<br>temperament | Temperament developed in an individual under the influence of efficient causes like climate, food,drinks, etc.   | Mizāj Thānwī/ Mizāj<br>Iktisābī/ Mizāj 'Arḍī  | مزاج ثانوی / مزاج<br>اکتسابی/ مزاج عرضی              |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.168 | human temperament             | The temperament of human beings, which is considered to be the most perfect and noble in comparison with all other species and is inclined towards heat  | Mizāj Insānī                     | مزاج انسانی  |
| IUMT-3.1.169 | hot and dry<br>temperament    | Temperament in which the hot and dry qualities dominate the other two qualities, i.e., cold and moist  | Mizāj Ḥārr Yābis                 | مزاج حار یابس  |
| IUMT-3.1.170 | hot and moist<br>temperament  | Temperament in which the hot and moist qualities dominate the other two qualities, i.e., cold and dry  | Mizāj Ḥārr Raṭb                  | مزاج حار رطب   |
| IUMT-3.1.171 | cold and dry<br>temperament   | Temperament in which the cold and dry qualities dominate the other two qualities, i.e., hot and moist  | Mizāj Bārid Yābis                | مزاج بارد یابس                                       |
| IUMT-3.1.172 | cold and moist<br>temperament | Temperament in which the cold and moist properties dominate the other two qualities, i.e., hot and dry   | Mizāj Bārid Raţb                 | مزاج بارد رطب  |
| IUMT-3.1.173 | sanguineous<br>temperament    | A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (sanguine) in the body, which is hot and moist; individuals with this type of temperament have strong build, full pulse, pinkish colour of skin, etc.                   | Damawī al-Mizāj                  | دموى المزاج  |
| IUMT-3.1.174 | phlegmatic temperament        | A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) in the body, which is cold and moist; individuals with this type of temperament have fatty body, excessive sleep disposition, whitish colour of skin, etc. | Balghamī al-Mizāj                | بلغمى المزاج   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.175 | bilious temperament           | A type of temperament caused by the predominance of Ṣafrā' (yellow bile) in the body, which is hot and dry; individuals with this type of temperament have thin build, yellowish colour of the skin, rapid pulse, etc. | Şafrāwī al-Mizāj                 | صفراوى المزاج  |
| IUMT-3.1.176 | melancholic<br>temperament    | A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in the body, which is cold and dry; individuals with this type of temperament have thin build with prominent veins, blackish skin, etc. | Sawdāwī al-Mizāj                 | سوداوی المزاج  |
| IUMT-3.1.177 | temperament of gender         | Term used to explain the difference between the temperament of masculine and feminine gender   | Mizāj-i-Ajnās                    | مزاج اجناس   |
| IUMT-3.1.178 | feminine temperament          | Temperament of females, i.e., colder and more moist as compared with males   | Mizāj Unūthī                     | مزاج انوثی   |
| IUMT-3.1.179 | masculine temperament         | Temperament of males, i.e., hot and less moist in comparison with females  | Mizāj Dhukūrī                    | مزاج ذکوری   |
| IUMT-3.1.180 | four stages of life           | Four stages of the entire period of life, i.e., growing age, adulthood, age of decline and age of elderly  | Asnān Arba'a /<br>A'mār Arba'a   | اسنان اربعہ / اعمار اربعہ                            |
| IUMT-3.1.181 | growing age                   | Age in which the body continues to grow, has hot and moist temperament, extending from birth to thirty years   | Sinn-i-Numū/<br>Sinn-i-Ḥadāthat  | سن نمو/ سن حداثت                                     |
| IUMT-3.1.182 | infancy                       | The age of growth extending from birth to four years of age  | Sinn-i-Ṭufūlat                   | سن طفولت   |
| IUMT-3.1.183 | childhood                     | The age of growth extending from four to nine years  | Sinn-i-Şabā                      | سن صبیٰ  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.184 | adolescence                         | The age of growth extending from nine to fourteen years  | Sinn-i-Taraʻruʻ                    | سن ترعرع   |
| IUMT-3.1.185 | puberty                             | The time in life when a boy or girl becomes sexually mature  | Sinn-i-Bulūgh /<br>Sinn-i-Ruhāq    | سن بلوغ / سن رهاق                                    |
| IUMT-3.1.186 | final stage of growing age          | Stage of growing age extending from twenty-five to thirty years  | Sinn-i-Fatā                        | سن فنی   |
| IUMT-3.1.187 | adulthood                           | The age in which the body becomes fully mature and stable and has the most appropriate moderate hot and moist temperament; it extends from thirty to forty years                     | Sinn-i-Shabāb /<br>Sinn-i-Wuqūf    | سن شباب / سن وقوف                                    |
| IUMT-3.1.188 | age of decline                      | The age when innate heat starts to decline, the body inclines to adopt cold and dry temperament, loses its stability and starts to deteriorate; it extends from forty to sixty years | Sinn-i-Kuhūlat /<br>Sinn-i-Inḥiṭāṭ | سن كهولت / سن انحطاط                                 |
| IUMT-3.1.189 | age of elderly /<br>geriatric age   | The age when innate heat has declined, the body adopts cold and dry temperament and there is excess of abnormal moisture in the body; it extends from sixty years onwards            | Sinn-i-Shaykhūkhat                 | سن شيخوخت  |
| IUMT-3.1.190 | temperament of different age groups | Temperament of an individual in different phases of his/her life   | Mizāj-i-A'mār /<br>Mizāj-i-Asnān   | مزاج اعمار/ مزاج اسنان                               |
| IUMT-3.1.191 | temperament of children             | Temperament which remains hot and moist during childhood   | Mizāj al-Şibyān                    | مزاج الصبيان   |
| IUMT-3.1.192 | temperament of adults               | Temperament which remains hot and moist but the moistness is comparatively less than in the period of childhood  | Mizāj al-Shubbān                   | مزاج الشبان  |

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|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| IUMT-3.1.193 | temperament of the age of decline               | Temperament which ordinarily remains cold and dry during the age of decline   | Mizāj al-Kuhūl   | مزاج الكهول  |
| IUMT-3.1.194 | temperament of elderly/senile                   | Temperament which remains cold and dry along with dominance of abnormal moistness   | Mizāj al-Mashā'ikh   | مزاج المشائخ   |
| IUMT-3.1.195 | temperament<br>of occupation                    | Adaptive changes in temperament of human beings under the influence of different occupations  | Mizāj al-Şinā'āt   | مزاج الصناعات  |
| IUMT-3.1.196 | inhabited quadrant                              | The quadrant of the earth which was supposed to be inhabited by ancient philosophers  | Rub' Maskūn  | ربع مسكون  |
| IUMT-3.1.197 | seven regions /<br>seven zones                  | Seven equal belts from the equator to the north pole into which the earth has been divided; each has its own temperament  | Aqālīm Sabʻa / Haft Iqlīm                                  | اقالیم سبعہ/ ہفت اقلیم                               |
| IUMT-3.1.198 | moderate zone                                   | Region or belt of the earth which is considered to be the most suitable habitat for human beings; Avicenna considered the first belt or the tropical zone and Fakhruddin Razi considered the fourth belt to be the moderate one   | lqlīm Muʻtadil / Mamālik<br>Muʻtadila/<br>Buldān Muʻtadila | اقلیم معتدل / ممالک<br>معتدلہ/بلدان معتدلہ           |
| IUMT-3.1.199 | regional temperament /<br>habitable temperament | Temperament based on climatic conditions of a region; it is accredited as being suitable or otherwise for its inhabitants   | Mizāj-i-Aqālīm   | مزاج اقاليم  |
| IUMT-3.1.200 | humoural theory                                 | The body contains four humours, <i>Dam</i> (sanguine), <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm), <i>Şafrā'</i> (yellow bile) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile); these are essential for the maintenance of health, and the overall effect or the combined qualities of these humours should be in accordance with the temperament of the individual | Nazariyya'-i-Akhlāţ  | نظریۂ اخلاط  |

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|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.201 | production of humours   | The process involved in the production of humours in the body   | Tawlīd-i- Akhlāţ  | توليد اخلاط  |
| IUMT-3.1.202 | digestion   | Breaking down of food particles with the help of innate heat of the body, followed by assimilation                              | Haḍm  | ہضم  |
| IUMT-3.1.203 | four stages of digestion  | Four different stages of digestion through which food particles are assimilated in the body                                     | Huḍūm Arbaʻa  | بضوم اربعه   |
| IUMT-3.1.204 | alimentary digestion/<br>primary digestion /<br>chyme formation       | First stage of food digestion, occurring in the alimentary canal to form chyme  | Haḍm Miʻdī / Haḍm<br>Awwal/ Taghayyur Miʻdī/<br>Haḍm Kaymūsī  | ہضم معدی / ہضم اول/<br>تغیر معدی/ ہضم کیموسی         |
| IUMT-3.1.205 | hepatic digestion /<br>secondary digestion /<br>chyle formation       | Second stage of food digestion taking place in the liver to form chyle  | Haḍm Kabidī / Haḍm<br>Dom /Taghayyur Kabidī /<br>Haḍm Kaylūsī | بضم کبدی / بضم دوم/<br>تغیر کبدی/ بضم کیلوسی         |
| IUMT-3.1.206 | vascular digestion/<br>tertiary digestion                             | Third stage of digestion taking place in the vessels and helping in assimilation of food to make it part of the organs          | Haḍm 'Urūqī / Haḍm Som  | بضم عروقی / بضم سوم                                  |
| IUMT-3.1.207 | organic digestion / fourth<br>digestion / the<br>quaternary digestion | Fourth stage of digestion which takes place in the organs   | Haḍm ʻUḍwī / Haḍm<br>Chahārum /<br>Taghayyur ʻUḍwī            | ہضم عضوی / ہضم<br>چہارم/ تغیر عضوی                   |
| IUMT-3.1.208 | metabolism  | Transformation of food to become part of the body   | Istiḥāla  | استحالہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.209 | replacement of fluids<br>and energy                                   | Process of replacement of fluids and energy utilized during the performance of regular functions, growth and repair of the body | Badal Mā Yataḥallal   | بدل ما يتحلل   |
| IUMT-3.1.210 | seats of humours  | Places where humours stay in the body, mainly the blood vessels   | Masākin-i-Akhlāţ  | مساكن اخلاط  |

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|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.211 | primitive fluid                         | Fluid transferred by parents to newborns through their germ cells or the fluid that exists in the tissue elements since birth  | Ruṭūbat Aṣlī /<br>Ruṭūbat Aṣliyya                               | رطوبت اصلی / رطوبت<br>اصلیہ                          |
| IUMT-3.1.212 | innate humour                           | The moist part of an organ, essential to bind it together; when this moisture is lost the particles of the organ disintegrates quickly   | Ruṭūbat Usṭuqussiyya /<br>Ruṭūbat Gharīziyya                    | رطوبت اسطقسیہ /<br>رطوبت غریزیہ                      |
| IUMT-3.1.213 | primary fluid                           | Fluid found inside the blood vessels which contains all the four humours   | Ruṭūbat Ūlā   | رطوبت اولیٰ  |
| IUMT-3.1.214 | secondary fluid                         | Fluid derived from primary fluids, which has changed from its initial state and has penetrated through the organ but has not yet become a part of any organ; it is found outside the blood vessels | Ruṭūbat Thāniya   | رطوبت ثانیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.215 | enclosed fluid/humour in minute vessels | Type of secondary fluid enclosed in the cavities of the extremities of minute vessels in proximity of the principal organs which they irrigate   | Ruṭūbat Maḥṣūra   | رطوبت محصوره   |
| IUMT-3.1.216 | interstitial fluid /<br>dewy humour     | A type of secondary fluid which permeates in the interiors of organs like dew drops and is capable of being transformed into nutrient whenever such a need arises                                  | Ruṭūbat Ṭalliyya  | رطوبت طلّيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.217 | nearly congealed fluid                  | A type of secondary fluid which is about to congeal and become part of an organ  | Ruṭūbat Qarība<br>ba Inʻiqād                                    | رطوبت قریبہ بہ انعقاد                                |
| IUMT-3.1.218 | seminal fluid                           | A type of secondary fluid responsible for reproduction   | Ruṭūbat Manawiyya   | رطوبت منویہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.219 | normal humour/<br>healthy humour        | The best kind of humour, which has the capacity of becoming part of an organ and provides nourishment  | Khilţ Ṣāliḥ / Khilţ<br>Maḥmūd/ Khilţ Jayyid/<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs | خلط صالح / خلط محمود/<br>خلط جيّد/ حسن الكيموس       |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-3.1.220 | abnormal humour                | The kind of humour which is incapable of becoming part of an organ   | Khilţ Radī / Khilţ Fāsid/<br>Khilţ Ghayr Maḥmūd | خلط ردی / خلط فاسد/<br>خلط غیر محمود                 |
| IUMT-3.1.221 | raw humour/<br>immature humour | A type of humour which is immature and not capable of either being part of the body or providing nourishment to it             | Khilţ Khām / Khilţ Fijj                         | خلط خام / خلط فج                                     |
| IUMT-3.1.222 | effused humour                 | A type of humour which flows from the organ that produces it towards another organ to induce an action                         | Khilţ Munşabb                                   | خلط منصب   |
| IUMT-3.1.223 | superfluous humour             | Humour produced in excess  | Khilţ Fāḍil                                     | خلط فاضل   |
| IUMT-3.1.224 | colloidal humour               | A kind of abnormal humour in which the consistency of the matter is not constant throughout and shows imperfect metabolism     | Khilţ Gharawī                                   | خلط غروی   |
| IUMT-3.1.225 | subtle humours                 | Humours that diffuse easily in the organs  | Akhlāṭ Laṭīfa                                   | اخلاط لطيفه  |
| IUMT-3.1.226 | source of pneuma               | Mixture of a part of inhaled air and subtle humours  | Mādda'-i-Rūḥ                                    | مادّهٔ روح   |
| IUMT-3.1.227 | essence of pneuma              | Component of pneuma, which comes into existence after getting separated from inhaled air in the lungs and mixed with the blood | Jawhar-i-Rūḥ                                    | جوہر روح   |
| IUMT-3.1.228 | carrier of pneuma              | Agent which carries the essence of inspired air to all parts of the body   | Ḥāmil-i-Rūḥ                                     | حامل روح   |
| IUMT-3.1.229 | seats of pneuma                | Places from where the pneuma originates, e.g., heart, brain, liver   | Masākin-i-Rūḥ                                   | مساکن روح  |
| IUMT-3.1.230 | routes of pneuma               | Routes through which pneuma disperses in the body  | Masālik-i-Rūḥ                                   | مسالک روح  |

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|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-3.1.231 | movement of pneuma                       | Movement of pneuma from one place to another in the body along with the humours  | Intiqāl-i-Rūḥ  | انتقال روح   |
| IUMT-3.1.232 | heat generation                          | The process of generation of heat in the body, which involves action and reaction among pneuma and subtle humours  | Tawlīd-i-Ḥarārat                                       | تولید حرارت  |
| IUMT-3.1.233 | heat loss                                | The loss of body heat to maintain its normal scale   | Dayʻān-i-Ḥarārat                                       | ضيعان حرارت  |
| IUMT-3.1.234 | dense humours                            | Humours that perform constructive functions, become part of the organs, replenish wear and tear and promote growth   | Akhlāṭ Kathīfa /<br>Ajzā' Mukawwina                    | اخلاط کثیفہ / اجزاء<br>مکوّنہ                        |
| IUMT-3.1.235 | essential organs                         | Organs which come into existence by the contents of semen, and which, once damaged, cannot be regenerated  | Aʻḍā' Aşliyya / Aʻḍā'<br>Manawiyya/<br>Aʻḍā' Awwaliyya | اعضاء اصلیہ / اعضاء<br>منویہ/ اعضاء اوّلیہ           |
| IUMT-3.1.236 | haematogenic organs/<br>secondary organs | Organs which are produced by the humours and can be regenerated  | Aʻḍā' Damawiyya  | اعضاء دمويہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.237 | serving organ                            | Organ that serves the power/function to other organs, e.g.,the heart is a serving organ for the blood vessels  | ʻUḍw Muʻṭī   | عضو معطى   |
| IUMT-3.1.238 | receiving organ                          | An organ that receives power from other organs, e.g., blood vessels receive blood from the heart and nerves receive commands/ interpretations from the brain | ʻUḍw Qābil   | عضو قابل   |
| IUMT-3.1.239 | vital organs                             | The organs which are the source of primary faculties in the body and are indispensable for the existence of the individual or the species                    | Aʻḍā' Ra'īsa / Aʻḍā'<br>Sharīfa/Aʻḍā' Karīma           | اعضاء رئيسہ / اعضاء<br>شريفہ/ اعضاء كريمہ            |

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|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.240 | master organ                        | The brain, which sustains all the other faculties; it controls most of the activities of the body                     | Sayyid al-Aʻḍā'/<br>ʻUḍw Aʻẓam   | سيّد الاعضاء/ عضو<br>اعظم                            |
| IUMT-3.1.241 | principal organs /<br>served organs | Organs which are served by other organs for their functions   | Aʻḍā' Makhdūma                   | اعضاء مخدومه   |
| IUMT-3.1.242 | subservient organs                  | Organs which serve other organs in functioning of the body  | Aʻḍā' Khādima /<br>Aʻḍā' Mar'ūsa | اعضاء خادمہ / اعضاء<br>مرؤسہ                         |
| IUMT-3.1.243 | pre-serving organ                   | The helping organ which acts before the principal organ in execution of a particular function                         | 'Uḍw Muhayyī                     | عضو مهیی   |
| IUMT-3.1.244 | post-serving organ                  | The organ which serves after the act of the principal organ in accomplishing the needs of a function                  | ʻUḍw Mu'addī                     | عضو مؤدى   |
| IUMT-3.1.245 | nutritive organ                     | The organ which prepares the nutrients for other organs   | 'Uḍw Ghādhī                      | عضو غاذي   |
| IUMT-3.1.246 | nourished organ                     | An organ which consumes nutrients for its function and growth   | 'Uḍw Mughtadhī                   | عضو مغتذى  |
| IUMT-3.1.247 | brain                               | One of the vital organs having cold and moist temperament; it is the seat of mental faculties, sensation and movement | Dimāgh                           | دماغ   |
| IUMT-3.1.248 | heart                               | One of the vital organs having hot and wet temperament, which is the seat of the vital faculty                        | Qalb / Fūwād                     | قلب / فواد   |
| IUMT-3.1.249 | liver                               | One of the vital organs having hot and wet temperament, which is the seat of the nutritive and vegetative faculties   | Kabid / Jigar                    | کبد / جگر  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.250 | gonads/testicles              | Sex glands that are components of the vital organs and serve as the seat of reproductive faculties   | Unthayayn / Khuşyatayn           | انٹیین / خصیتین                                      |
| IUMT-3.1.251 | hard organs                   | Organs having cold and dry temperament and hard texture, the hardest being the tooth   | A'ḍā' Şulba                      | اعضاء صلبہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.252 | soft organs                   | Organs having cold and moist temperament and soft texture, the softest being the brain   | Aʻḍā' Layyina                    | اعضاء ليّنہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.253 | hot organs                    | Organs with hot temperament which are metabolically very active and rich in blood supply; the hot organs include heart, liver, etc.                                | Aʻḍā' Ḥārra                      | اعضاء حارّه  |
| IUMT-3.1.254 | cold organs                   | Organs with cold temperament, which are metabolically less active and have a relatively weak blood supply; the cold organs include bone, cartilage, ligament, etc. | Aʻḍā' Bārida                     | اعضاء بارده  |
| IUMT-3.1.255 | wet/moist organs              | Organs with wet/moist temperament, soft and with relatively high amount of water; the moist organs include fat, brain, spinal cord, glands, etc.                   | Aʻḍā' Raṭba                      | اعضاء رطبه   |
| IUMT-3.1.256 | dry organs                    | Organs with dry temperament, very hard and with a relatively low amount of water; the dry organs include hair, teeth, bone, tendon, cartilage, etc.                | Aʻḍā' Yābisa                     | اعضاء يابسہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.257 | glandular organs              | Organs with special character of secretion   | Aʻḍā' Ghuddiyya                  | اعضاء غدّيہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.258 | weak organ                    | An organ that becomes weak due to disease/ unhealthy conditions  | 'Uḍw Ḍa'īf                       | عضو ضعيف   |
| IUMT-3.1.259 | affected organ                | Organ affected by disease  | 'Uḍw Mā'ūf                       | عضو ماؤف   |

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|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.260 | conditions for nutrition              | Certain conditions regarding the quality and quantity of food which have to be fulfilled for the proper nutrition of the body   | Sharā'iṭ-i-Taghdhiya             | شرائط تغذیہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.261 | conditions for growth and development | Certain conditions regarding the temperament of<br>an individual and the organs which have to be<br>fulfilled for the proper growth and development<br>of the body  | Sharā'iṭ-i-Numū                  | شرائط نمو  |
| IUMT-3.1.262 | the basic components of the body      | Humours and fluids that take part in formation of<br>the body; they carry all the characters of the<br>species as well as the race  | Amshāj-i-Badan                   | امشاج بدن  |
| IUMT-3.1.263 | reproductive fluid                    |   | Jawhar-i-Manī                    | جوہر منی   |
| IUMT-3.1.264 | seminal fluid                         |   | Manī al-Rajul                    | منى الرجل  |
| IUMT-3.1.265 | secretions<br>containing ovum         |   | Manī al-Mar'a                    | منى المرأة   |
| IUMT-3.1.266 | sperm                                 |   | Nuṭfa                            | نطفہ   |
| IUMT-3.1.267 | homologous<br>compound                | A term that applies to compounds which physically appear as homologous but consist of different ingredients; Hippocrates used this term for semen, which was said to be apparently uniform but contained different particles to form different organs | Mushābiha al-Imtizāj             | مشابهةالامتزاج                                       |
| IUMT-3.1.268 | conception of pregnancy               | The process of implantation of the fertilized ovum in the uterus  | Istiqrār-i-Ḥaml                  | استقرار حمل  |
| IUMT-3.1.269 | formation of fetus                    | The process of transformation of conceived material into fetus  | Takwīn-i-Janīn                   | تكوين جنين   |

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|--------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.1.270 | sexual power                                   | The power which creates attraction between male and female followed by sexual urge, thus enabling them to perform the sexual act   | Quwwat-i-Bāh                         | قوت باه  |
| IUMT-3.1.271 | voluntary power/<br>implementing power         | Willpower / voluntary power for the implementation of thoughts; the faculty which helps in implementing thoughts established by the modifying faculty  | Quwwat Nāfidha/<br>Quwwat Irādiyya   | قوت نافذه / قوت ارادیہ                               |
| IUMT-3.1.272 | intellectual faculty                           | The main powers of the brain which analyse information perceived by the sensory powers   | Quwā'-i-Tadbīr                       | قوائے تدبیر  |
| IUMT-3.1.273 | individual with intellect                      | Individual with intellect having powers of perception, cognition and expression, etc; the unique power of perception, cognition and expression which has been endowed only in the human beings by nature, making them superior over other species; this term does not cover <i>Nafs Nāṭiqa</i> mentioned under general terms | Nafs Nāṭiqa                          | نفس ناطقہ  |
| IUMT-3.1.274 | human cognitive faculty/<br>intellectual power | The power of thinking or intellect which is exclusively found in human beings  | Quwwat 'Āqila Insāniyya              | قوت عاقلہ انسانیہ                                    |
| IUMT-3.1.275 | psychic reactions                              | Reactions produced as a result of factors affecting the psychic faculty, e.g., happiness, sorrow, anger, fear, etc.  | Infiʻālāt Nafsāniyya                 | انفعالات نفسانيم                                     |
| 3.2          | Structure of organs                            |  |                                      |  |
| IUMT-3.2.0   | anatomy/<br>structure of organs                | Branch of science which deals with the study of structure, shape, size, location, relations, etc., of the human body   | Ṣināʻa al-Tashrīḥ/<br>ʻIlm-i-Tashrīḥ | صناعة التشريح / علم<br>تشريح                         |
| IUMT-3.2.1   | cranium/skull                                  |  | 'Azm al-Qiḥf /<br>Al-Jumjuma         | عظم القحف / الجمجمة                                  |

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|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.2  | bones of head                    |             | ʻlzām al-Ra's                                     | عظام الرأس   |
| IUMT-3.2.3  | frontal bone                     |             | 'Aẓm al-Jabha                                     | عظم الجبهة   |
| IUMT-3.2.4  | parietal bones                   |             | 'Aẓm al-Yāfūkh                                    | عظم اليافوخ  |
| IUMT-3.2.5  | temporal bone                    |             | Al-'Azm al-Ḥajrī /<br>'Azm al-Ṣudgh               | العظم الحجرى / عظم<br>الصدغ                          |
| IUMT-3.2.6  | occipital bone                   |             | ʻAzm Mu'akhkhar<br>al-Ra's / ʻAzm<br>al-Qamaḥduwa | عظم موخر الرأس / عظم<br>القمحدوة                     |
| IUMT-3.2.7  | sphenoid bone                    |             | Al-'Azm al-Watadī /<br>Qā'ida al-Dimāgh           | العظم الوتد ي / قاعدة<br>الدماغ                      |
| IUMT-3.2.8  | ethmoid bone                     |             | Al-'Azm al-Mişfāt /<br>Al-'Azm al-Mashāshī        | العظم المصفاة / العظم<br>المشاشي                     |
| IUMT-3.2.9  | maxillary bone / maxilla         |             | Al-Fakk al-Aʻlā                                   | الفك الاعلى  |
| IUMT-3.2.10 | mandible                         |             | Al-Fakk al-Asfal                                  | الفك الاسفل  |
| IUMT-3.2.11 | coronoid process<br>of mandible  |             | Shuʻba al-Fakk al-Asfal<br>al-Ḥādda al-Ra's       | شعبة الفك الاسفل الحادة<br>الرأس                     |
| IUMT-3.2.12 | condyloid process<br>of mandible |             | Shuʻba al-Fakk al-Asfal<br>al-Mustadīra al-Ra's   | شعبة الفك الاسفل<br>المستديرة الرأس                  |
| IUMT-3.2.13 | suture                           |             | Darz / Sha'n                                      | درز / شان  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.2.14 | coronal suture                |             | Al-Darz al-lklīlī                   | الدرز الاكليلي                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.15 | sagittal suture               |             | Al-Darz al-Sahmī                    | الدرز السهمى   |
| IUMT-3.2.16 | beloid suture                 |             | Al-Darz al-Saffūdī                  | الدرز السفودي  |
| IUMT-3.2.17 | lambdoid suture               |             | Al-Darz al-Lāmī                     | الدرز اللامى   |
| IUMT-3.2.18 | squamous suture               |             | Al-Darz al-Qishrī                   | الدرز القشرى   |
| IUMT-3.2.19 | nasal bones                   |             | ʻlzām al-Anf                        | عظام الانف   |
| IUMT-3.2.20 | nasal septal cartilage        |             | Al-Ghudhrūf al-<br>Wasṭānī li'l Anf | الغضروف الوسطاني<br>للانف                            |
| IUMT-3.2.21 | hyoid bone                    |             | Al-'Aẓm al-Lāmī                     | العظم اللامي   |
| IUMT-3.2.22 | tooth/teeth                   |             | Al-Sinn/ Al-Asnān                   | السن/ الاسنان  |
| IUMT-3.2.23 | incisor (central)             |             | Al-Thanāyā                          | الثنايا  |
| IUMT-3.2.24 | incisor (lateral)             |             | Al-Rubā'iyāt                        | الرباعيات  |
| IUMT-3.2.25 | canine teeth                  |             | Al-Anyāb                            | الانياب  |
| IUMT-3.2.26 | premolar teeth                |             | Al-Arḥā'                            | الارحاء  |
| IUMT-3.2.27 | molar teeth                   |             | Al-Aḍrās / Al-Ṭawāḥin               | الاضراس / الطواحن                                    |
| IUMT-3.2.28 | wisdom teeth                  |             | Al-Nawājidh /<br>Asnān al-Ḥilm      | النواجذ / اسنان الحلم                                |

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|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| IUMT-3.2.29 | vertebra(e)                |             | Al-Faqara/Al-<br>Faqarāt / Al-Fiqār                          | الفقرة / الفقرات / الفقار                           |
| IUMT-3.2.30 | vertebral column           |             | Al-Şulb  | الصلب   |
| IUMT-3.2.31 | spinal process             |             | Shawk al-Fiqār / Al-<br>Sinsina/Al-Sanāsin                   | شوك الفقار / السنسنة /<br>السناسن                   |
| IUMT-3.2.32 | transverse processes       |             | Ajniḥa al-Fiqār  | اجنحة الفقار  |
| IUMT-3.2.33 | cervical vertebrae         |             | Fiqār al-'Unuq / Faqarāt<br>al-'Unuq /<br>Kharaz al-'Unuq    | فقار العنق / فقرات العنق/<br>خرز العنق              |
| IUMT-3.2.34 | thoracic vertebrae         |             | Fiqār al-Ṣadr /<br>Faqarāt al-Ṣadr                           | فقار الصدر / فقرات<br>الصدر                         |
| IUMT-3.2.35 | lumbar vertebrae           |             | Faqarāt al-Qaṭan   | فقرات القطن   |
| IUMT-3.2.36 | sacrum                     |             | 'Aẓm al-'Ajuz  | عظم العجز   |
| IUMT-3.2.37 | соссух                     |             | 'Azm al-'Uş'uş   | عظم العصعص  |
| IUMT-3.2.38 | ribs                       |             | Al-Aḍlāʻ   | الاضلاع   |
| IUMT-3.2.39 | thoracic ribs / true ribs  |             | Aḍlāʻ al-Ṣadr / Al-<br>Aḍlāʻ al-Tāmma                        | اضلاع الصدر / الاضلاع<br>التامة                     |
| IUMT-3.2.40 | false ribs / floating ribs |             | Aḍlāʻ al-Zūr / Al-Aḍlāʻ<br>al-Nāqiṣa/ Al-<br>Aḍlāʻ al-Khalaf | اضلاع الزور / الاضلاع<br>الناقصة/ الاضلاع الخلف     |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.2.41 | sternum                         |             | 'Azm al-Qaşş                     | عظم القص   |
| IUMT-3.2.42 | xiphoid process                 |             | Al-'Azm al-Khanjarī              | العظم الخنجرى  |
| IUMT-3.2.43 | clavicle                        |             | 'Azm al-Tarquwa                  | عظم الترقوة  |
| IUMT-3.2.44 | scapula                         |             | 'Azm al-Katif                    | عظم الكتف  |
| IUMT-3.2.45 | processes of scapula            |             | Zawā'id 'Aẓm al-Katif            | زوائد عظم الكتف                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.46 | acromion process                |             | Zā'ida al-Akhram                 | زائدة الاخرم   |
| IUMT-3.2.47 | coracoid process                |             | Zā'ida Minqār al-Ghurāb          | زائدة منقار الغراب                                   |
| IUMT-3.2.48 | scapular spine                  |             | 'Īr al-Katif                     | عير الكتف  |
| IUMT-3.2.49 | glenoid angle of<br>the scapula |             | Ra's al-Katif                    | رأس الكتف  |
| IUMT-3.2.50 | neck of the scapula             |             | 'Unuq al-Katif                   | عنق الكتف  |
| IUMT-3.2.51 | glenoid cavity                  |             | Nuqra al-Katif                   | نقرة الكتف   |
| IUMT-3.2.52 | humerus                         |             | 'Azm al-'Aḍud                    | عظم العضد  |
| IUMT-3.2.53 | radius                          |             | Al-Zand al-Aʻlā                  | الزند الاعلى   |
| IUMT-3.2.54 | styloid process of radius       |             | Al-Kursūʻ                        | الكرسوع  |
| IUMT-3.2.55 | ulna                            |             | Al-Zand al-Asfal                 | الزند الاسفل   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.56 | styloid process of ulna       |             | Al-Kūʻ                                  | الكوع  |
| IUMT-3.2.57 | carpal bones                  |             | ʻlẓām al-Rusgh                          | عظام الرسغ   |
| IUMT-3.2.58 | metacarpal bones              |             | ʻlzām Mushṭ al-Kaff                     | عظام مشط الكف  |
| IUMT-3.2.59 | phalanges of hand             |             | ʻlzām Aṣābiʻ al-Yad                     | عظام اصابع اليد                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.60 | bones of lower limb           |             | ʻlzām al-Rijl                           | عظام الرجل   |
| IUMT-3.2.61 | ilium                         |             | 'Azm al-Ḥarqafa /<br>'Azm al-Khāṣira    | عظم الحرقفة / عظم<br>الخاصرة                         |
| IUMT-3.2.62 | pubic bone                    |             | 'Aẓm al-'Āna                            | عظم العانة   |
| IUMT-3.2.63 | pubic symphysis               |             | Multaqā 'Azm al-'Āna                    | ملتقى عظم العانة                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.64 | ischium                       |             | 'Aẓm al-Warik                           | عظم الورك  |
| IUMT-3.2.65 | acetabulum                    |             | Ḥuqq al-Warik /<br>Ḥuqq al-Fakhidh      | حق الورك / حق الفخذ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.66 | femur                         |             | 'Aẓm al-Fakhidh                         | عظم الفخذ  |
| IUMT-3.2.67 | head of femur                 |             | Rummāna al-Fakhidh /<br>Ra's al-Fakhidh | رمانة الفخذ/ رأس الفخذ                               |
| IUMT-3.2.68 | greater trochanter            |             | Al-Ṭarūkhānṭīr al-Aʻẓam                 | الطروخانطير الاعظم                                   |
| IUMT-3.2.69 | bones of leg                  |             | 'Aẓm al-Sāq                             | عظم الساق  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.70 | tibia                         |             | Al-Qaṣaba al-Kubrā /<br>Al-Qaṣaba al-Insiyya    | القصبة الكبرىٰ / القصبة<br>الانسية                   |
| IUMT-3.2.71 | fibula                        |             | Al-Qaṣaba al-Ṣughrā /<br>Al-Qaṣaba al-Waḥshiyya | القصبة الصغرىٰ / القصبة<br>الوحشية                   |
| IUMT-3.2.72 | patella                       |             | ʻAẓm al-Raḍfa ∕<br>ʻAyn al-Rukba                | عظم الرضفة / عين الركبة                              |
| IUMT-3.2.73 | bones of foot                 |             | ʻlẓām al-Qadam                                  | عظام القدم   |
| IUMT-3.2.74 | talus                         |             | 'Aẓm al-Ka'b                                    | عظم الكعب  |
| IUMT-3.2.75 | calcaneus                     |             | 'Aẓm al-'Aqib                                   | عظم العقب  |
| IUMT-3.2.76 | navicular bone                |             | Al-'Azm al-Zawraqī                              | العظم الزورقى  |
| IUMT-3.2.77 | tarsus                        |             | Rusgh al-Qadam                                  | رسغ القدم  |
| IUMT-3.2.78 | cuboid bone                   |             | Al-'Azm al-Nardī/<br>Al-'Azm al-Musaddas        | العظم النردى / العظم<br>المسدس                       |
| IUMT-3.2.79 | metatarsals                   |             | ʻlzām Mushṭ al-Qadam                            | عظام مشط القدم                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.80 | phalanges of foot             |             | Sulāmiyāt al-Qadam                              | سلاميات القدم  |
| IUMT-3.2.81 | joint(s)                      |             | Al-Mafşil/Al-Mafāşil                            | المفصل/ المفاصل                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.82 | ginglymus joint               |             | Al-Mafșil al-Salis                              | المفصل السلس   |

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.83 | arthrodial joint                       |             | Mafşil 'Asir Ghayr<br>Muwaththaq            | مفصل عسر غير موثق                                    |
| IUMT-3.2.84 | synorthosis joint /<br>immovable joint |             | Mafşil Muwaththaq                           | مفصل موثق  |
| IUMT-3.2.85 | gomphosis                              |             | Mafşil Markūz                               | مفصل مركوز   |
| IUMT-3.2.86 | suture joint                           |             | Mafşil Madrūz / Mafşil<br>Sha'n/Mafşil Darz | مفصل مدروز / مفصل<br>شان/ مفصل درز                   |
| IUMT-3.2.87 | trochoid joint                         |             | Mafşil Mulzaq /<br>Mafşil Mulşaq            | مفصل ملزق / مفصل<br>ملصق                             |
| IUMT-3.2.88 | shoulder joint                         |             | Mafşil al-'Aḍud                             | مفصل العضد   |
| IUMT-3.2.89 | elbow joint                            |             | Mafşil al-Mirfaq                            | مفصل المرفق  |
| IUMT-3.2.90 | wrist joint                            |             | Mafşil al-Rusgh                             | مفصل الرسغ   |
| IUMT-3.2.91 | hip joint                              |             | Mafşil al-Warik                             | مفصل الورك   |
| IUMT-3.2.92 | knee joint                             |             | Mafşil al-Rukba                             | مفصل الركبة  |
| IUMT-3.2.93 | ankle joint                            |             | Mafşil al-Kaʻb                              | مفصل الكعب   |
| IUMT-3.2.94 | muscle(s)                              |             | Al-'Aḍala/Al-'Aḍal                          | العضلة /العضل  |
| IUMT-3.2.95 | muscles of face                        |             | 'Aḍal al-Wajh                               | عضل الوجه  |
| IUMT-3.2.96 | frontalis muscle                       |             | 'Aḍala al-Jabha                             | عضلة الجبهة  |

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| IUMT-3.2.97  | muscles of eye balls                         |             | 'Aḍal al-Miqla                                    | عضل المقلة   |
| IUMT-3.2.98  | muscles of eyelid                            |             | ʻAḍal al-Jafn                                     | عضل الجفن  |
| IUMT-3.2.99  | muscles of cheek                             |             | ʻAḍal al-Khadd                                    | عضل الخد   |
| IUMT-3.2.100 | muscles of lips                              |             | ʻAḍal al-Shafa                                    | عضل الشفة  |
| IUMT-3.2.101 | muscles of nostrils                          |             | ʻAḍal al-Mankharayn                               | عضل المنخرين   |
| IUMT-3.2.102 | muscles of lower jaw                         |             | ʻAḍal al-Fakk al-Asfal                            | عضل الفك الاسفل                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.103 | digastric muscle                             |             | ʻAḍala al-Faghar                                  | عضلة الفغر   |
| IUMT-3.2.104 | temporalis                                   |             | ʻAḍala al-Ṣudgh                                   | عضلة الصدغ   |
| IUMT-3.2.105 | masseter muscle                              |             | ʻAḍal al-Maḍgh                                    | عضل المضغ  |
| IUMT-3.2.106 | muscles of head                              |             | 'Aḍal al-Ra's                                     | عضل الرأس  |
| IUMT-3.2.107 | sternocleidomastoid<br>muscle                |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Munakkisa<br>Ii'l Ra's Waḥdahū       | العضلة المنكسة للرأس<br>وحده                         |
| IUMT-3.2.108 | muscle which bends<br>head and neck together |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Munakkisa<br>li'l Ra's Ma' al-Raqaba | العضلة المنكسة للرأس مع<br>الرقبة                    |
| IUMT-3.2.109 | muscles which turn only head backwards       |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muqalliba li'l<br>Ra's Waḥdahū        | العضل المقلبة للرأس<br>وحده                          |

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|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.110 | muscles which turn the<br>head and neck<br>backwards together     |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Muqalliba li'l<br>Ra's Ma' al-'Unuq | العضل المقلبة للرأس مع<br>العنق                      |
| IUMT-3.2.111 | muscles which perform<br>the action of lateral<br>bending of head |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Mumīla li'l<br>Ra's ila'l Jānibayn  | العضل المميلة للرأس الى<br>الجانبين                  |
| IUMT-3.2.112 | muscles of larynx/<br>laryngeal muscles                           |   | ʻAḍal al-Ḥanjara                                | عضل الحنجرة  |
| IUMT-3.2.113 | extrinsic muscles of larynx                                       |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Mufattiḥa<br>li'l Ḥanjara           | العضل المفتحة للحنجرة                                |
| IUMT-3.2.114 | muscles which contract the larynx                                 |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḍayyiqa<br>li'l Ḥanjara           | العضل المضيقة للحنجرة                                |
| IUMT-3.2.115 | intrinsic muscles of larynx                                       |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Muṭbiqa<br>Ii'l Ḥanjara             | العضل المطبقة للحنجرة                                |
| IUMT-3.2.116 | pharyngeal muscles  |   | ʻAḍal al-Ḥulqūm /<br>ʻAḍal al-Ḥalq              | عضل الحلقوم / عضل<br>الحلق                           |
| IUMT-3.2.117 | muscles that help in deglutition                                  |   | 'Aḍala al-Naghnagha                             | عضلة النغنغة   |
| IUMT-3.2.118 | stylohyoid, geniohyoid<br>and mylohyoid muscles                   |   | 'Aḍal al-'Aẓm al-Lāmī                           | عضل العظم اللامي                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.119 | muscles of tongue   | A group of muscles making up the tongue | 'Aḍal al-Lisān                                  | عضل اللسان   |
| IUMT-3.2.120 | muscles taking part in movement of the tongue                     |   | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḥarrika<br>li'l Lisān             | العضل المحركة للسان                                  |

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| IUMT-3.2.121 | neck muscles                     |             | ʻAḍal al-ʻUnuq                    | عضل العنق  |
| IUMT-3.2.122 | pectoral muscles                 |             | 'Aḍal al-Ṣadr                     | عضل الصدر  |
| IUMT-3.2.123 | muscles which expand the chest   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa<br>Ii'l Ṣadr   | العضل الباسطة للصدر                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.124 | muscles which contract the chest |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa<br>li'l Ṣadr   | العضل القابضة للصدر                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.125 | intercostal muscles              |             | 'Aḍal Bayn al-Aḍlā'               | عضل بين الا ضلاع                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.126 | shoulder muscles                 |             | ʻAḍal al-Katif                    | عضل الكتف  |
| IUMT-3.2.127 | muscles of arm                   |             | 'Aḍal al-'Aḍud                    | عضل العضد  |
| IUMT-3.2.128 | muscles of forearm               |             | 'Aḍal al-Sā'id                    | عضل الساعد   |
| IUMT-3.2.129 | extensor<br>muscles of forearm   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa<br>Ii'l Sā'id  | العضل الباسطة للساعد                                 |
| IUMT-3.2.130 | flexor<br>muscles of forearm     |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa<br>li'l Ṣā'id  | العضل القابضة للساعد                                 |
| IUMT-3.2.131 | supinator<br>muscles of forearm  |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāṭiḥa<br>Ii'l Sā'id  | العضل الباطحة للساعد                                 |
| IUMT-3.2.132 | pronator<br>muscles of forearm   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Mukibba<br>Ii'l Sā'id | العضل المكبة للساعد                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.133 | extensor<br>muscles of wrist     |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa<br>li'l Rusgh  | العضل الباسطة للرسغ                                  |

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| IUMT-3.2.134 | flexor muscles of wrist               |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa<br>li'l Rusgh            | العضل القابضة للرسغ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.135 | supinator muscles of wrist            |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāṭiḥa<br>li'l Rusgh            | العضل الباطحة للرسغ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.136 | pronator muscles of wrist             |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Mukibba<br>li'l Rusgh           | العضل المكبة للرسغ                                   |
| IUMT-3.2.137 | extensor muscles of fingers of hand   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa li<br>Aṣābi' al-Yad      | العضل الباسطة لاصابع<br>اليد                         |
| IUMT-3.2.138 | flexor muscles of fingers of hand     |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa li<br>Aṣābi' al-Yad      | العضل القابضة لاصابع<br>اليد                         |
| IUMT-3.2.139 | palmer muscles                        |             | ʻAḍal al-Kaff                               | عضل الكف   |
| IUMT-3.2.140 | palmer aponeurosis                    |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Munfarisha<br>'alā Rāḥa al-Yad | العضلة المنفرشة على<br>راحة اليد                     |
| IUMT-3.2.141 | superficial palmer<br>muscles         |             | Al-'Aḍal al-'Ulyā 'alā<br>Rāḥa al-Yad       | العضل العليا على راحة<br>اليد                        |
| IUMT-3.2.142 | deep palmer muscles                   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Suflā fī<br>Rāḥa al-Yad         | العضل السفلىٰ فى راحة<br>اليد                        |
| IUMT-3.2.143 | interspinales                         |             | 'Aḍal al-Ṣulb                               | عضل الصلب  |
| IUMT-3.2.144 | muscles which bend the spine backward |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Thāniya li'l<br>Şulb ilā Khalf  | العضل الثانية للصلب الى<br>خلف                       |

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| IUMT-3.2.145 | muscles which bend the spine forward       |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Ḥāniya<br>li'l Ṣulb            | العضل الحانية للصلب                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.146 | muscles of abdomen                         |             | ʻAḍal al-Baṭn                              | عضل البطن  |
| IUMT-3.2.147 | muscles of testes                          |             | ʻAḍal al-Unthayayn                         | عضل الانثيين   |
| IUMT-3.2.148 | muscle of bladder                          |             | ʻAḍala al-Mathāna                          | عضلة المثانة   |
| IUMT-3.2.149 | muscles responsible for movements of penis |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḥarrika<br>li'l Dhakar       | العضل المحركة للذكر                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.150 | muscles of anus                            |             | ʻAḍal al-Maqʻada                           | عضل المقعدة  |
| IUMT-3.2.151 | muscles of thigh                           |             | ʻAḍal al-Fakhidh                           | عضل الفخذ  |
| IUMT-3.2.152 | extensor muscles of thigh at hip joint     |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa li<br>Mafṣil al-Fakhidh | العضل الباسطة لمفصل<br>الفخذ                         |
| IUMT-3.2.153 | flexor muscles of thigh at hip joint       |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa li<br>Mafṣil al-Fakhidh | العضل القابضة لمفصل<br>الفخذ                         |
| IUMT-3.2.154 | adductor muscles of thigh                  |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muqarriba<br>li'l Fakhidh      | العضل المقربة للفخذ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.155 | adductor magnus muscle                     |             | ʻAḍala Insiyya<br>li'l Fakhidh             | عضلة انسية للفخذ                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.156 | abductor muscles of thigh                  |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Mub'ida<br>li'l Fakhidh        | العضل المبعدة للفخذ                                  |

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| IUMT-3.2.157 | semitendinosus muscle             |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Waḥshiyya<br>li'l Fakhidh      | العضلة الوحشية للفخذ                                 |
| IUMT-3.2.158 | circumduction muscles of thigh    |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Mudīra<br>li'l Fakhidh          | العضل المديرة للفخذ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.159 | semimembranous<br>muscle          |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Wusṭā<br>li'l Fakhidh          | العضلة الوسطى للفخذ                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.160 | muscles of knee joint             |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḥarrika li<br>Mafṣil al-Rukba | العضل المحركة لمفصل<br>الركبة                        |
| IUMT-3.2.161 | extensor muscles<br>of knee joint |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Bāsiṭa li<br>Mafṣil al-Rukba    | العضل الباسطة لمفصل<br>الركبة                        |
| IUMT-3.2.162 | flexor muscles of leg             |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Qābiḍa<br>li'l Sāq              | العضل القابضة للساق                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.163 | muscles of foot                   |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḥarrika li<br>Mafṣil al-Qadam | العضل المحركة لمفصل<br>القدم                         |
| IUMT-3.2.164 | dorsiflexor muscles of foot       |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Mushīla li<br>Mafṣil al-Qadam   | العضل المشيلة لمفصل<br>القدم                         |
| IUMT-3.2.165 | planter flexor muscles of foot    |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Khāfiḍa li<br>Mafṣil al-Qadam   | العضل الخافضة لمفصل<br>القدم                         |
| IUMT-3.2.166 | extensor muscle<br>of great toe   |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Bāsiṭa<br>li'l Ibhām           | العضلة الباسطة للابهام                               |
| IUMT-3.2.167 | flexor muscle of foot             |             | Al-'Aḍala al-Qābiḍa<br>li'l Qadam           | العضلة القابضة للقدم                                 |

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| IUMT-3.2.168 | muscles of toes               |             | Al-'Aḍal al-Muḥarrika li<br>Aṣābi' al-Rijl | العضل المحركة لا صابع<br>الرجل                       |
| IUMT-3.2.169 | anatomy of nerves             |             | Tashrīḥ al-Aʻṣāb                           | تشريح الاعصاب  |
| IUMT-3.2.170 | cranial nerves                |             | Al-Aʻṣāb al-Dimāghiyya                     | الاعصاب الدماغية                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.171 | sensory nerves                |             | Al-Aʻṣāb al-Ḥissiyya                       | الاعصاب الحسية                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.172 | motor nerves                  |             | Al-Aʻṣāb al-Ḥarakiyya                      | الاعصاب الحركية                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.173 | cervical nerves               |             | Aʻṣāb Fiqār al-Raqaba                      | اعصاب فقار الرقبة                                    |
| IUMT-3.2.174 | thoracic nerves               |             | Aʻṣāb Fiqār al-Ṣadr                        | اعصاب فقار الصدر                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.175 | lumbar nerves                 |             | Aʻṣāb Fiqār al-Qaṭan                       | اعصاب فقار القطن                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.176 | sacral nerves                 |             | Aʻṣāb al-ʻAjuz                             | اعصاب العجز  |
| IUMT-3.2.177 | coccygeal nerve               |             | 'Aṣab al-'Uṣ'uṣ                            | عصب العصعص   |
| IUMT-3.2.178 | aorta                         |             | Awriţā                                     | اور طئ   |
| IUMT-3.2.179 | ascending aorta               |             | Al-Shiryān al-Ṣāʻid                        | الشريان الصاعد                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.180 | descending aorta              |             | Al-Shiryān al-Nāzil                        | الشريان النازل                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.181 | superior vena cava            |             | Ajwaf Ṣāʻid / Ajwaf Aʻlā                   | اجوف صاعد / اجوف<br>اعلىٰ                            |

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| IUMT-3.2.182 | inferior vena cava                      |             | Ajwaf Hābiṭ / Ajwaf<br>Asfal/Ajwaf Nāzil | اجوف هابط / اجوف اسفل/<br>اجوف نازل                  |
| IUMT-3.2.183 | splenic vein                            |             | Al-Warīd al-Ţiḥālī                       | الوريد الطحالى                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.184 | axillary vein                           |             | Al-Warīd al-Ibţī                         | الوريدالابطى   |
| IUMT-3.2.185 | external jugular vein                   |             | Al-Widāj al-Zāhir                        | الوداج الظاهر  |
| IUMT-3.2.186 | internal jugular vein                   |             | Al-Widāj al-Ghā'ir                       | الوداج الغائر  |
| IUMT-3.2.187 | veins of scapular region                |             | Al-Awrida al-Katifiyya                   | الاوردة الكتفية                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.188 | cephalic vein                           |             | Al-Warīd al-Qīfāl                        | الوريدالقيفال  |
| IUMT-3.2.189 | accessory cephalic vein                 |             | Ḥabl al-Dhirāʻ                           | حبل الذراع   |
| IUMT-3.2.190 | median cubital vein                     |             | Al-Akḥal                                 | الاكحل   |
| IUMT-3.2.191 | basilic vein                            |             | Al-Bāsalīq                               | الباسليق   |
| IUMT-3.2.192 | dorsal metacarpal vein<br>(medial part) |             | Al-Usaylim                               | الاسيلم  |
| IUMT-3.2.193 | renal vein                              |             | Al-'Irq al-Ṭāli'                         | العرق الطالع   |
| IUMT-3.2.194 | saphenous vein                          |             | Al-'Irq al-Şāfin                         |  |
| IUMT-3.2.195 | popliteal vein                          |             | ʻIrq Mābiḍ al-Rukba                      | العرق الصافن عرق مابض الركبة                         |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English            | Description | Correspond<br>in Diacritic |                             | Corresponding term in Arabio<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| IUMT-3.2.196 | branch of internal saphenous vein        |             | ʻIrq Khalf a               | ıl-'Urqūb                   | عرق خلف العرقوب                                     |
| IUMT-3.2.197 | frontal vein                             |             | ʻlrq al-Jabi               | na                          | عرق الجبهة  |
| IUMT-3.2.198 | parietal vein                            |             | ʻlrq al-Yāfū               | īkh                         | عرق اليافوخ   |
| IUMT-3.2.199 | structure of membranes                   |             | Tashrīḥ al                 | Aghshiya                    | تشريح الاغشية                                       |
| IUMT-3.2.200 | structure of cartilages                  |             | Tashrīḥ al-                | Ghaḍārīf                    | تشريح الغضاريف                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.201 | thyroid cartilage                        |             | Al-Ghuḍrūi<br>Al-Ghuḍrūi   | f al-Daraqī /<br>f al-Tursī | الغضروف الدرقي /<br>الغضروف الترسي                  |
| IUMT-3.2.202 | innominate cartilage / cricoid cartilage |             | Al-Ghuḍrūi<br>Isma Lahū    | f al-Ladhī Lā<br>i          | الغضروف اللذى لا اسم له                             |
| IUMT-3.2.203 | arytenoid cartilage                      |             | Al-Ghuḍrūī                 | f al-Ṭarjahālī              | الغضروف الطرجهالى                                   |
| IUMT-3.2.204 | suprasternal notch                       |             | Al-Labba                   |                             | اللبة   |
| IUMT-3.2.205 | pancreas                                 |             | Bānqarās                   |                             | بانقر اس  |
| IUMT-3.2.206 | structure of brain                       |             | Hay'a al-D                 | imāgh                       | هيئة الدماغ   |
| IUMT-3.2.207 | spinal cord                              |             | Al-Nukhā'                  |                             | النخاع  |
| IUMT-3.2.208 | structure of nose                        |             | Hay'a al-A                 | nf                          | هيئة الانف  |
| IUMT-3.2.209 | lip                                      |             | Al-Shafa                   |                             | الشفة   |
|              |  |             |                            |                             |   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.2.210 | structure of tongue           |             | Hay'a al-Lisān                   | هيئة اللسان  |
| IUMT-3.2.211 | structure of ear              |             | Hay'a al-Udhun                   | هيئة الاذن   |
| IUMT-3.2.212 | uvula                         |             | Al-Lahāt                         | اللهاة   |
| IUMT-3.2.213 | tonsils                       |             | Al-Lawzatayn                     | اللوزتين   |
| IUMT-3.2.214 | larynx                        |             | Al-Ḥanjara / Āla al-Ṣawt         | الحنجرة / آلة الصوت                                  |
| IUMT-3.2.215 | structure of heart            |             | Hay'a al-Qalb                    | هيئة القلب   |
| IUMT-3.2.216 | right and left atrium         |             | Udhun al-Qalb                    | اذن القلب  |
| IUMT-3.2.217 | ventricles of heart           |             | Baṭn al-Qalb                     | بطن القلب  |
| IUMT-3.2.218 | trachea                       |             | Qaşaba al-Ri'a                   | قصبة الرئة   |
| IUMT-3.2.219 | structure of lung             |             | Hay'a al-Ri'a                    | هيئة الرئة   |
| IUMT-3.2.220 | structure of liver            |             | Hay'a al-Kabid                   | هيئة الكبد   |
| IUMT-3.2.221 | porta hepatis                 |             | Bāb al-Kabid / Al-Bāb            | باب الكبد/الباب                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.222 | oesophagus                    |             | Al-Marī                          | المري  |
| IUMT-3.2.223 | cardiac end of stomach        |             | Fam al-Mi'da                     | فم المعدة  |
| IUMT-3.2.224 | pyloric end of stomach        |             | Al-Bawwāb                        | البواب   |
|              |                               |             |                                  |  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-3.2.225 | structure of stomach          |             | Hay'a al-Mi'da                            | هيئة المعدة  |
| IUMT-3.2.226 | peritoneum                    |             | Al-Şifāq                                  | الصفاق   |
| IUMT-3.2.227 | omentum                       |             | Al-Tharb                                  | الثرب  |
| IUMT-3.2.228 | intestines                    |             | Al-Am'ā'                                  | الامعاء  |
| IUMT-3.2.229 | small intestine               |             | Al-Am'ā' al-Diqāq /<br>Al-Am'ā' al-'Ulyā  | الامعاء الدقاق / الامعاء<br>العليا                   |
| IUMT-3.2.230 | duodenum                      |             | Maʻy al-Ithnā ʻAsharī                     | معى الاثنا عشرى                                      |
| IUMT-3.2.231 | jejunum                       |             | Şā'im                                     | صائم   |
| IUMT-3.2.232 | ileum                         |             | Al-Lafā'if /<br>Al-Ma'y al-Daqīq          | اللفائف / المعى الدقيق                               |
| IUMT-3.2.233 | large intestine               |             | Al-Am'ā' al-Ghilāẓ /<br>Al-Am'ā' al-Suflā | الامعاء الغلاظ / الامعاء<br>السفلي                   |
| IUMT-3.2.234 | caecum                        |             | Al-A'war                                  | الاعور   |
| IUMT-3.2.235 | colon                         |             | Qūlūn                                     | قولون  |
| IUMT-3.2.236 | rectum                        |             | Al-Maʻy al-<br>Mustaqīm / Al-Surm         | المعى المستقيم / السرم                               |
| IUMT-3.2.237 | gallbladder                   |             | Al-Marāra                                 | المرارة  |
| IUMT-3.2.238 | spleen                        |             | Al-Ţiḥāl                                  | الطحال   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.2.239 | kidneys                       |  | Al-Kulyatayn                        | الكليتين   |
| IUMT-3.2.240 | ureters                       |  | Al-Ḥālibayn                         | الحالبين   |
| IUMT-3.2.241 | urinary bladder               |  | Al-Mathāna                          | المثانة  |
| IUMT-3.2.242 | structure of testes           |  | Hay'a al-Unthayayn                  | هيئة الانثيين  |
| IUMT-3.2.243 | penis                         |  | Al-Qaḍīb                            | القضيب   |
| IUMT-3.2.244 | uterus                        |  | Al-Raḥim                            | الرحم  |
| IUMT-3.2.245 | cervix                        |  | 'Unuq al-Raḥim /<br>Raqaba al-Raḥim | عنق الرحم/ رقبة الرحم                                |
| IUMT-3.2.246 | breast                        |  | Al-Thady                            | الثدي  |
| 3.3          | Functions of organs           |  |                                     |  |
| IUMT-3.3.0   | functions of body organs      | Subject dealing with normal functions of organs or body  | Manāfi' al-A'ḍā'                    | منافع الاعضاء  |
| IUMT-3.3.1   | functions of sanguine         | One of the four body humours whose function is to provide nutrition to the body organs, growth of tissues and organs, production of heat, regulation of body temperature and maintenance of colour of the skin   | Manāfiʻ-i-Dam                       | منافع دم   |
| IUMT-3.3.2   | functions of yellow bile      | One of the four body humours which liquefies the blood so that it can pass through narrow passages, contributes to the formation of specific organs, takes part in the metabolism of certain nutrients, removes viscous phlegm from intestinal walls, stimulates defecation and kills intestinal worms | Manāfi'-i-Şafrā'                    | منافع صفر اء   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.3.3  | functions of phlegm           | One of the four body humours which gets transformed into blood whenever needed, keeps tissues and organs moist to avoid dryness caused by constant friction, maintains fluidity and viscosity of blood and works as the main source of nutrition for organs like brain | Manāfiʻ-i-Balgham                | منافع بلغم   |
| IUMT-3.3.4  | functions of black bile       | One of the four body humours which maintains viscosity of blood, takes part in nutrition of specific organs, provides hardness to some organs and stimulates hunger  | Manāfi'-i-Sawdā'                 | منافع سوداء  |
| IUMT-3.3.5  | functions of pneuma           | One of the seven factors of existence of the body, which serves as a vehicle for different faculties of the body and produces and maintains the innate heat of the body organs responsible for the life of individual parts or organs of the body                      | Manāfi'-i-Rūḥ                    | منافع روح  |
| IUMT-3.3.6  | functions of simple organs    |  | Manāfi' al-A'ḍā' al-Basīṭa       | منافع الاعضاء البسيطة                                |
| IUMT-3.3.7  | functions of bones            |  | Manāfi' al-'lzām                 | منافع العظام   |
| IUMT-3.3.8  | functions of cartilages       |  | Manāfi' al-Ghaḍārīf              | منافع الغضاريف                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.9  | functions of nerves           |  | Manāfi' al-A'ṣāb                 | منافع الاعصاب  |
| IUMT-3.3.10 | functions of ligament         |  | Manāfi' al-Ribāţ                 | منافع الرباط   |
| IUMT-3.3.11 | functions of tendons          |  | Manāfi' al-Awtār                 | منافع الاوتار  |

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|-------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.3.12 | functions of arteries            | Simple organs having movements of expansion and contraction and intermediary pause, transmitting blood and vital pneuma from the heart to the whole body                                   | Manāfiʻ al-Sharāyīn               | منافع الشرايين                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.13 | functions of veins               |  | Manāfi' al-Awrida                 | منافع الاوردة  |
| IUMT-3.3.14 | functions of flesh               | Simple organ filling gaps between other simple organs, protecting underlying structures from external injuries and serving specialized functions according to its distribution in the body | Manāfīʻ al-Laḥm                   | منافع اللحم  |
| IUMT-3.3.15 | functions of fat                 |  | Manāfi' al-Shaḥm                  | منافع الشحم  |
| IUMT-3.3.16 | functions of membranes           |  | Manāfi'-i-Aghshiya                | منافع اغشيه  |
| IUMT-3.3.17 | functions of muscles             |  | Manāfi'-i-Laḥm 'Aḍalī             | منافع لحم عضلى                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.18 | functions of glandular<br>tissue |  | Manāfi'-i-Laḥm Ghudadī            | منافع لحم غددى                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.19 | functions of skin                |  | Manāfi' al-Jild                   | منافع الجلد  |
| IUMT-3.3.20 | functions of spinal cord         |  | Manāfi' al-Nukhā'                 | منافع النخاع   |
| IUMT-3.3.21 | functions of hair                |  | Manāfi'-i-Sha'r                   | منافع شعر  |
| IUMT-3.3.22 | functions of nails               |  | Manāfi' al-Azfār                  | منافع الاظفار  |
| IUMT-3.3.23 | functions of compound organs     |  | Manāfi' al-A'ḍā' al-<br>Murakkaba | منافع الاعضاء المركبة                                |
| IUMT-3.3.24 | functions of eye                 |  | Manāfīʻ al-ʻAyn                   | منافع العين  |

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|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.3.25 | functions of components of eye |             | Manāfi' A'ḍā' al-'Ayn                | منافع اعضاء العين                                    |
| IUMT-3.3.26 | functions of conjunctiva       |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-Multaḥima    | منافع الطبقة الملتحمة                                |
| IUMT-3.3.27 | functions of cornea            |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-Qarniyya     | منافع الطبقة القرنية                                 |
| IUMT-3.3.28 | functions of iris              |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-'Inabiyya    | منافع الطبقة العنبية                                 |
| IUMT-3.3.29 | functions of coverings of lens |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-'Ankabūtiyya | منافع الطبقة العنكبوتية                              |
| IUMT-3.3.30 | functions of retina            |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-Shabkiyya    | منافع الطبقة الشبكية                                 |
| IUMT-3.3.31 | functions of choroid           |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-Mashīmiyya   | منافع الطبقة المشيمية                                |
| IUMT-3.3.32 | functions of sclera            |             | Manāfi' al-Ṭabaqa<br>al-Ṣulbiyya     | منافع الطبقة الصلبية                                 |
| IUMT-3.3.33 | functions of nose              |             | Manāfi' al-Anf                       | منافع الانف  |
| IUMT-3.3.34 | functions of ear               |             | Manāfi' al-Udhun                     | منافع الاذن  |
| IUMT-3.3.35 | functions of auditory canal    |             | Manāfi' al-Thuqba<br>al-Udhuniyya    | منافع الثقبة الاذنية                                 |
| IUMT-3.3.36 | functions of uvula             |             | Manāfi' al-Lahāt                     | منافع اللهاة   |
| IUMT-3.3.37 | functions of larynx            |             | Manāfi' al-Ḥanjara                   | منافع الحنجرة  |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.3.38 | functions of trachea            |             | Manāfi' Qaṣaba al-Ri'a           | منافع قصبة الرئة                                     |
| IUMT-3.3.39 | functions of chest              |             | Manāfi' al-Şadr                  | منافع الصدر  |
| IUMT-3.3.40 | functions of lungs              |             | Manāfi' al-Ri'a                  | منافع الرئة  |
| IUMT-3.3.41 | functions of heart              |             | Manāfi' al-Qalb                  | منافع القلب  |
| IUMT-3.3.42 | functions of diaphragm          |             | Manāfi' al-Ḥijāb                 | منافع الحجاب   |
| IUMT-3.3.43 | functions of kidneys            |             | Manāfi' al-Kulyatayn             | منافع الكليتين                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.44 | functions of<br>urinary bladder |             | Manāfi' al-Mathāna               | منافع المثانة  |
| IUMT-3.3.45 | functions of digestive organs   |             | Manāfi' A'ḍā' al-Ghidhā'         | منافع اعضاء الغذاء                                   |
| IUMT-3.3.46 | functions of tongue             |             | Manāfi' al-Lisān                 | منافع اللسان   |
| IUMT-3.3.47 | functions of oral cavity        |             | Manāfi' al-Fam                   | منافع الفم   |
| IUMT-3.3.48 | functions of oesophagus         |             | Manāfi' al-Marī                  | منافع المرى  |
| IUMT-3.3.49 | functions of stomach            |             | Manāfi' al-Mi'da                 | منافع المعدة   |
| IUMT-3.3.50 | functions of intestine          |             | Manāfi' al-Am'ā'                 | منافع الامعاء  |
| IUMT-3.3.51 | functions of omentum            |             | Manāfi' al-Tharb                 | منافع الثرب  |
| IUMT-3.3.52 | functions of liver              |             | Manāfi' al-Kabid                 | منافع الكبد  |

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| IUMT-3.3.53 | functions of spleen              |   | Manāfi' al-Ţiḥāl                 | منافع الطحال   |
| IUMT-3.3.54 | functions of gallbladder         |   | Manāfiʻ al-Marāra                | منافع المرارة  |
| IUMT-3.3.55 | functions of reproductive organs |   | Manāfiʻ-i-Aʻḍā'-i-Tanāsul        | منافع اعضاء تناسل                                    |
| IUMT-3.3.56 | functions of uterus              |   | Manāfiʻ al-Raḥim                 | منافع الرحم  |
| IUMT-3.3.57 | functions of breast              |   | Manāfiʻ al-Thadyayn              | منافع الثديين  |
| IUMT-3.3.58 | functions of testes              |   | Manāfiʻ al-Unthayayn             | منافع الانثيين                                       |
| IUMT-3.3.59 | functions of epididymis          |   | Manāfi' Aw'iya al-Manī           | منافع أوعية المنى                                    |
| IUMT-3.3.60 | functions of penis               |   | Manāfi' al-Qaḍīb                 | منافع القضيب   |
| IUMT-3.3.61 | chyle                            |   | Kaylūs                           | كيلوس  |
| IUMT-3.3.62 | chyme                            |   | Kaymūs                           | کیمو س   |
| IUMT-3.3.63 | waste material(s)<br>of body     | Materials which are not required in the body and need to be excreted, e.g., urine, excrement, sweat, etc. | Fuḍla / Fuḍlāt                   | فضلہ / فضلات   |
| IUMT-3.3.64 | urine                            |   | Bawl / Peshāb                    | بول / پیشاب  |
| IUMT-3.3.65 | faeces                           |   | Barāz / Pākhāna                  | براز / پاخانہ  |
| IUMT-3.3.66 | menstruation                     |   | Ḥayḍ                             | حيض  |
| IUMT-3.3.67 | saliva                           |   | Rīq / Lu'āb-<br>i-Dahan/ Thūk    | ريق / لعاب دېن/تهوک                                  |

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| IUMT-3.3.68 | tear                          |   | Dam' / Ā <u>n</u> sū             | دمع / آنسو   |
| IUMT-3.3.69 | sweat                         | This term does not cover 'Araq, mentioned under Unani pharmacy  | 'Araq / Pasīnā                   | عرق / پسينا  |
| IUMT-3.3.70 | milk                          | This term does not cover <i>Laban</i> , mentioned under Unani pharmacology  | Laban / Shīr                     | لبن / شیر  |
| IUMT-3.3.71 | respiration                   |   | Tanaffus                         | تنقّس  |
| IUMT-3.3.72 | moderation of vital pneuma    | The process of moderating the heat of the vital pneuma through respiration  | Tarwīḥ                           | ترويح  |
| IUMT-3.3.73 | inspiration                   |   | Shahīq                           | شهیق   |
| IUMT-3.3.74 | expiration                    |   | Zafīr                            | زفیر   |
| 3.4         | Causes of disease             |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-3.4.0  | pathology                     | The study of disease, its etiology, disease processes and mechanisms  | ʻllm al-Amrāḍ                    | علم الامراض  |
| IUMT-3.4.1  | cause(s)                      | (1) Occurring first and thus necessitating the existence or persistence of a certain state of the human body; (2) anything which affects, assists, maintains or imparts a function, whether actively or passively | Al-Sabab/ Al-Asbāb               | السبب/ الاسباب                                       |
| IUMT-3.4.2  | the study of causes           | The study and knowledge of causes of health and disease   | ʻllm al-Asbāb                    | علم الاسباب  |
| IUMT-3.4.3  | general causes                |   | Asbāb 'Āmma                      | اسباب عامہ   |

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|-------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.4.4  | pathological causes  | Causes which are specifically responsible for creating pathological lesions / diseases  | Asbāb Maraḍiyya                    | اسباب مرضيہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.5  | physical (bodily) causes/<br>corporeal causes                        | Causes related to the body itself   | Asbāb Badaniyya                    | اسباب بدنیہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.6  | conjoined causes /<br>interdependent<br>causes /<br>immediate causes | Interdependent bodily causes, e.g., sepsis in fever   | Asbāb Wāṣila                       | اسباب واصلہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.7  | predisposing causes  | Causes that affect the body from within (repletion, starvation)   | Asbāb Sābiqa                       | اسباب سابقہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.8  | extracorporeal causes/<br>external causes/<br>extraneous agents      | Causes that affect the body from outside (trauma, cold, heat), noncorporeal (outside the body) causes which produce corporeal states directly, e.g., blow, atmospheric heat, hot or cold food or psychological factors like anger or fear | Asbāb Bādiya /<br>Asbāb Khārijiyya | اسباب بادیہ / اسباب<br>خار جیہ                       |
| IUMT-3.4.9  | intrinsic causes/<br>essential causes                                | Essential causes,usually intrinsic in nature and not dependent on other causes  | Asbāb Dhātiyya                     | اسباب ذاتيہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.10 | dependent causes   | Causes that are dependent on other causes   | Asbāb 'Arḍiyya                     | اسباب عرضيه  |
| IUMT-3.4.11 | consequential causes   | Causes which, when abolished, have effects that persist   | Asbāb Mukhallifa                   | اسباب مخلفہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.12 | nonconsequential causes  | Causes whose effects disappear when the causes are abolished  | Asbāb Ghayr Mukhallifa             | اسباب غير مخلفه                                      |
| IUMT-3.4.13 | ancillary causes   | Causes which are not basic in nature but arise out of certain basic causes  | Asbāb Juz'iyya                     | اسباب جزئيہ  |
| IUMT-3.4.14 | disfiguring causes   | Causes that disfigure the shape of an organ   | Asbāb-i-Fasād-i-Shakl              | اسباب فساد شكل                                       |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.4.15 | causes of obstruction/ embolus                | Causes responsible for obstruction, possibly inflammation/swelling of tract or presence of a foreign body   | Asbāb-i-Sudda                    | اسباب سدّہ   |
| IUMT-3.4.16 | causes of constriction of tract/duct          | Causes responsible for narrowing of tract, possibly inflammation/swelling of tract or presence of a foreign body  | Asbāb-i-Dīq-i-Majārī             | اسباب ضیق مجاری                                      |
| IUMT-3.4.17 | causes of dilatation of tract/duct            | Causes responsible for dilatation of tract, possibly weakening of circular constricting fibres, increased eliminating power or drugs that dilate the tract temporarily                                      | Asbāb-i-Ittisāʻ-i-Majārī         | اسباب انساع مجارى                                    |
| IUMT-3.4.18 | surface-roughening<br>causes                  | Causes responsible for roughness of the surface, including the use of detergent, resolvent, dry or cold medicines, etc.   | Asbāb-i-Khushūnat                | اسباب خشونت  |
| IUMT-3.4.19 | causes of smoothness                          | Causes responsible for smoothness of surface of skin or mucous membrane, including use of demulcent substances, mild resolvent medicines, and mild hot medicines that normalize the coldness of the surface | Asbāb-i-Malāsat                  | اسباب ملاست  |
| IUMT-3.4.20 | causes of dislocation and displacement        | Causes responsible for dislocation or displacement of organs, including increased tension/pressure in a joint, rigorous movement, or any condition that loosens joint/muscle, etc.                          | Asbāb-i-Khalʻ                    | اسباب خلع  |
| IUMT-3.4.21 | causes of abnormal association between organs | Causes responsible for abnormal association, such as stiffness, spasm, flaccidity of adjacent organs or a foreign body affecting organ in contact   | Asbāb-i-Sū'-i-Mujāwirat          | اسباب سوء مجاورت                                     |

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|-------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.4.22 | causes of abnormal movements           | Causes responsible for abnormal movement of<br>an organ, such as weakness, dryness, spasm or<br>collection of morbid material in the organ   | Asbāb-i-Ḥarakāt Ghayr<br>Ṭabīʻiyya    | اسباب حركات غير طبيعيم                               |
| IUMT-3.4.23 | causes of increased size of organ      | Causes responsible for increase in size include increased quantity of material due to increased absorption in the organ  | Asbāb-i-Ziyādatī-i-<br>Miqdār-i-Aʻḍā' | اسباب زیادتی مقدار<br>اعضاء                          |
| IUMT-3.4.24 | causes of increase in number of organs | Causes responsible for increase in number usually involve malformation   | Asbāb-i-Ziyādatī-i-<br>'Adad-i-A'ḍā'  | اسباب زیادتی عدد اعضاء                               |
| IUMT-3.4.25 | causes of decreased<br>size of organ   | Causes responsible for a decrease in the size of organs may involve malformation, accidental loss or decay due to infection, etc.  | Asbāb-i-Nuqṣān-i-<br>Miqdār-i-Aʻḍā'   | اسباب نقصان مقدار<br>اعضاء                           |
| IUMT-3.4.26 | causes of decreased<br>number of organ | Causes responsible for a decrease in number of organs may be malformation, accidental loss or decay due to infection   | Asbāb-i-Nuqṣān-i-<br>'Adad-i-A'ḍā'    | اسباب نقصان عدد اعضاء                                |
| IUMT-3.4.27 | State-modifying causes                 | Factors modifying the state of the human body  | Asbāb Mughayyara                      | اسباب مغيره  |
| IUMT-3.4.28 | causes of loss<br>of continuity        | Causes of loss of continuity of organs include internal causes like corrosive humour (as caseation and loss of tissue in leprosy) or excessive abnormal humour (accumulated in joints in arthritis), or external causes, possibly including injury by a sharp object, too hot an object, or a heavy object, etc. | Asbāb-i-Tafarruq-i-Ittiṣāl            | اسباب تفرّق اتصال                                    |
| IUMT-3.4.29 | causes of ulcer                        | Causes of ulcer formation may be bursting of an inflammatory mass, pustule or abscess, pus formation in an injury, etc.  | Asbāb-i-Qarḥa                         | اسباب قرحہ   |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.4.30 | causes of inflammation                                | Causes of inflammation may be strong expulsive power of an adjacent organ and weak retentive power of the affected organ; the causes of inflammation of an organ may vary depending on the nature of the organ, its texture, the width of a passage or orifice which may be too narrow or too wide related to the organ, low position of outlet and small outlet, and increased heat in particular regions; the interpretation of Waram as inflammation has been given a broader meaning that also includes swelling; this may be due to abnormal humour Sawdā', Ṣafrā', Balgham, Dam or Rīḥ or Mā'iyat or weakness of the retentive power of the organ and other factors | Asbāb-i-Waram                    | اسباب ورم  |
| IUMT-3.4.31 | causes of pain  | Causes of pain include sudden and temporary change in temperament or loss of continuity   | Asbāb-i-Wajaʻ                    | اسباب وجع  |
| IUMT-3.4.32 | causes that relieve pain /<br>pain alleviation causes | Causes that relieve pain include removal of the cause of pain or increase in moistness, inducing sleep, and the use of soothing and analgesic agents  | Asbāb-i-Sukūn-i-Wajaʻ            | اسباب سكون وجع                                       |
| IUMT-3.4.33 | causes of pleasure                                    | Causes of pleasure include sudden restoration of abnormal temperament and restoration of loss of continuity; causes of pleasure here are in a context of pain reversal  | Asbāb-i-Ladhdhat                 | اسباب لذت  |
| IUMT-3.4.34 | causes of retention                                   | Weak expulsive faculty, strong retentive faculty which may result due to weakness of the digestive faculty, narrowing and obstruction of passages and thickness, viscidity and increased amount of waste material   | Asbāb-i-lḥtibās                  | اسباب احتباس   |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.4.35 | causes of evacuation  | Strong expulsive faculty, weak retentive faculty, matter causing injury by its excessive quantity which produces heaviness, gaseous substances, distension, corrosive and acrid matter, dilution of matter and extended passage          | Asbāb-i-Istifrāgh                | اسباب استفراغ  |
| IUMT-3.4.36 | causes of indigestion and repletion   | These include weakness of the digestive faculty, weak evacuation power, strong retentive power, narrowing of ducts and channels, <i>Ḥammām</i> (Turkish bath/bath) after meal, excess of repose and lack of exercise and movement        | Asbāb-i-Tukhma-<br>o-Imtilā'     | اسباب تخمہ و امتلاء                                  |
| IUMT-3.4.37 | causes of weakness<br>of organs   | Causes of weakness of organs may include persistent abnormal temperament, especially cold abnormal temperament, weakness of texture of organs, especially nerves, weakness of different faculties and presence of compound disease, etc. | Asbāb-i-Duʻf-i-Aʻḍā'             | اسباب ضعف اعضاء                                      |
| IUMT-3.4.38 | heat-producing causes /<br>calorifacients /<br>calorific agents                   | Agents/substances or procedures which increase the metabolism of the body due to their hot temperament or heat-producing property, e.g., moderate diet, exercise, movement, massage, cupping without scarification                       | Musakhkhināt                     | مسخنات   |
| IUMT-3.4.39 | cooling agents/<br>refrigerants   | Agents/substances or procedures which reduce body temperature from normal limits, e.g., excessive and prolonged movement, excessive rest, excessive intake of food   | Mubarridāt                       | مبر دات  |
| IUMT-3.4.40 | moistness-producing<br>causes / moistening<br>agents / humectants /<br>humectives | Agents/substances or procedures which humidify/increase the moisture in the body, like sleeping, using wet substances, etc.  | Muraţṭibāt                       | مرطبات   |

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|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-3.4.41 | dryness-producing<br>causes / desiccants /<br>drying agents /<br>desiccatives | Agents/substances or procedures which produce dryness in the body, e.g., excessive movement, sleeplessness, excessive evacuation, excess of psychic movements, etc.        | Mujaffifāt                             | مجفّفات  |
| 3.5         | Mechanism of disease  |  |  |  |
| IUMT-3.5.0  | states of diseases  |  | Aḥwāl al-Amrāḍ                         | احوال الامراض  |
| IUMT-3.5.1  | states of the body  | Various states of the body, including state of disease, state of health and an intermediate state  | Aḥwāl-i-Badan /<br>Ḥālāt Badaniyya     | احوال بدن / حالات بدنیہ                              |
| IUMT-3.5.2  | healthy state   | A state which helps to maintain the functions of<br>the human body through proper balancing of its<br>temperament and composition  | Ḥālat-i-Şiḥḥat /<br>Ḥālat Ṭabīʻiyya    | حالت صحت / حالت<br>طبیعیہ                            |
| IUMT-3.5.3  | intermediate state  | An intermediate state in which there is neither absolute health nor absolute disease   | Lā Şiḥḥat Lā Maraḍ /<br>Ḥālat Thālitha | لا صحت لا مرض /<br>حالت ثالثہ                        |
| IUMT-3.5.4  | state of disease  | The abnormal condition or unnatural state of the human body due to abnormal temperament or abnormal composition that leads to functional disorder as a primary consequence | Ḥālat-i-Maraḍ                          | حالت مرض   |
| IUMT-3.5.5  | simple disease  | Simple disease is produced either due to abnormality of temperament or composition or breach in continuity   | Al-Maraḍ al-Mufrad                     | المرض المفرد   |
| IUMT-3.5.6  | morbid temperament /<br>impaired temperament                                  | Derangement or imbalance of temperament either in terms of four physical properties or qualitative or quantitative predominance of humours                                 | Sū'-i-Mizāj                            | سوء مزاج   |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.7  | simple morbid<br>temperament                    | Morbid temperament in which only change in four physical properties,i.e. hotness, coldness, dryness and wetness/moistness takes place   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Sāda                 | سوء مزاج ساده  |
| IUMT-3.5.8  | non-composite simple<br>morbid temperament      | Morbid temperament in which only change in any one of four physical properties, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness and wetness/ moistness takes place                             | Sū'-i-Mizāj Mufrad Sāda          | سوء مزاج مفرد ساده                                   |
| IUMT-3.5.9  | morbid hot temperament                          | When heat dominates abnormally in the body  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr                 | سوء مزاج حار   |
| IUMT-3.5.10 | morbid cold<br>temperament                      | When cold dominates abnormally in the body  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid                | سوء مزاج بارد  |
| IUMT-3.5.11 | morbid wet<br>temperament                       | When wetness dominates abnormally in the body   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Raṭb                 | سوء مزاج رطب   |
| IUMT-3.5.12 | morbid dry<br>temperament                       | When dryness dominates abnormally in the body   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Yābis                | سوء مزاج يابس  |
| IUMT-3.5.13 | morbid temperament associated with substance    | Morbid temperament in which change in four physical properties, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness and wetness/moistness takes place with the involvement of substance            | Sū'-i-Mizāj Māddī                | سوء مزاج ماد <i>ّی</i>                               |
| IUMT-3.5.14 | non-composite morbid temperament with substance | Morbid temperament in which change in any one of four physical properties, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness and wetness/moistness takes place with the involvement of substance | Sū'-i-Mizāj<br>Mufrad Māddī      | سوء مزاج مفرد مادّی                                  |
| IUMT-3.5.15 | morbid hot temperament with substance           | Morbid hot temperament caused by the predominance of hot substance  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr Māddī           | سوء مزاج حار مادّ <i>ی</i>                           |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.16 | morbid cold<br>temperament<br>with substance                  | Morbid cold temperament caused by the predominance of cold substance   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid Māddī          | سوء مزاج بارد ماد <i>ّی</i>                          |
| IUMT-3.5.17 | morbid moist<br>temperament<br>with substance                 | Morbid moist temperament caused by the predominance of moist substance   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Raṭb Māddī           | سوء مزاج رطب مادّی                                   |
| IUMT-3.5.18 | morbid dry<br>temperament<br>with substance                   | Morbid dry temperament caused by the predominance of dry substance   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Yābis Māddī          | سوء مزاج يابس مادّى                                  |
| IUMT-3.5.19 | compound/composite<br>morbid temperament                      | The compound morbid temperament which occurs when any two (one active and one passive) of the four physical properties, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness and moistness dominate abnormally over the others                             | Sū'-i-Mizāj Murakkab             | سوء مزاج مرکب  |
| IUMT-3.5.20 | compound/composite<br>morbid temperament<br>without substance | The compound morbid temperament which occurs when any two (one active and one passive) of the four physical properties, i.e., hotness, coldness, dryness and moistness dominate abnormally over the others without involving substance | Sū'-i-Mizāj<br>Murakkab Sāda     | سوء مزاج مركب ساده                                   |
| IUMT-3.5.21 | simple morbid hot and wet temperament                         | Morbid hot and wet temperament caused by only predominance of hot and wet temperament without involving substance  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr<br>Raṭb Sāda    | سوء مزاج حاررطب ساده                                 |
| IUMT-3.5.22 | simple morbid hot and dry temperament                         | Morbid hot and dry temperament caused by only predominance of hot and dry temperament without involving substance  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr<br>Yābis Sāda   | سوء مزاج حار يابس ساده                               |

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| IUMT-3.5.23 | simple morbid cold and moist temperament                          | Morbid cold and moist temperament caused by only predominance of cold and wet temperament without involving substance  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid<br>Raṭb Sāda   | سوء مزاج بارد رطب ساده                               |
| IUMT-3.5.24 | simple cold and dry<br>morbid temperament                         | Morbid cold and dry temperament caused by only predominance of cold and dry temperament without involving substance  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid<br>Yābis Sāda  | سوء مزاج بارد یابس ساده                              |
| IUMT-3.5.25 | compound/composite<br>morbid temperament<br>with substance        | Compound morbid temperament which occurs when any two (one active and one passive) of the four physical properties, i.e., hot, cold, dry and moist, dominate abnormally over the others due to the predominance of substance | Sū'-i-Mizāj<br>Murakkab Māddī    | سوء مزاج مرکب ما <i>دی</i>                           |
| IUMT-3.5.26 | morbid hot and moist temperament with substance                   | Morbid hot and moist temperament associated with predominance of hot and wet substances  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr<br>Raṭb Māddī   | سوء مزاج حار رطب ماد <i>ی</i>                        |
| IUMT-3.5.27 | morbid hot and dry<br>temperament associated<br>with substance    | Morbid hot and dry temperament associated with predominance of hot and dry substances  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Ḥārr<br>Yābis Māddī  | سوء مزاج حار یابس<br>مادی                            |
| IUMT-3.5.28 | morbid cold and moist temperament with substance                  | Morbid cold and moist temperament associated with predominance of cold and wet substances  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid<br>Raṭb Māddī  | سوء مزاج بارد رطب<br>مادی                            |
| IUMT-3.5.29 | morbid cold and dry<br>temperament asso-<br>ciated with substance | Morbid cold and dry temperament associated with predominance of cold and dry substances  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Bārid<br>Yābis Māddī | سوء مزاج بارد یابس مادی                              |
| IUMT-3.5.30 | stable morbid tempera-<br>ment/constant<br>intemperament          | Morbid temperament, which continues in a steady mode and does not get corrected easily   | Sū'-i-Mizāj Mustawī              | سوء مزاج مستو <i>ی</i>                               |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.31 | unstable morbid<br>temperament                          | Morbid temperament, which does not continue in a steady mode and gets corrected easily  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Mukhtalif            | سوء مزاج مختلف                                       |
| IUMT-3.5.32 | persistent morbid temperament                           | Morbid temperament which persists indefinitely  | Sū'-i-Mizāj Mustaḥkam            | سوء مزاج مستحكم                                      |
| IUMT-3.5.33 | humoral<br>predominance/<br>preponderance<br>of humours | When any of four humours exceeds quantitatively or qualitatively  | Ghalaba'-i-Akhlāṭ                | غلبۂ اخلاط   |
| IUMT-3.5.34 | predominance<br>of sanguine                             | Quantitative increase in volume of sanguine humour exerting pressure on the vessels that may lead to heaviness in the body in general and eyes, head and temporal region in particular and may also lead to bleeding due to rupture of delicate vessels                                       | Ghalaba'-i-Dam                   | غلبۂ دم  |
| IUMT-3.5.35 | predominance of<br>bilious humour                       | Qualitative imperfection or quantitative excess of bilious humour in the body characterized by rapid and swift pulse, urine that is flame yellow and of thin consistency, increased thirst, dryness and roughness of tongue and bitter taste, yellowish discolouration of skin and eyes, etc. | Ghalaba'-i-Şafrā'                | غلبۂ صفراء   |
| IUMT-3.5.36 | predominance of phlegmatic humour                       | Qualitative imperfection or quantitative excess of phlegmatic humour in the body characterized by sluggishness, soft skin, excessive secretion of sticky saliva, delayed digestion, increase in sleep, slow pulse, etc.   | Ghalaba'-i-Balgham               | غابۂ بلغم  |

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| IUMT-3.5.37 | predominance of<br>melancholic humour           | Qualitative imperfection or quantitative excess of melancholic humour characterized by rough, dry and dark skin, increased appetite, increased viscosity of blood, dark coloured/blackish urine, tendency to develop splenic diseases and psychiatric disorders | Ghalaba'-i-Sawdā'                | غلبۂ سوداء   |
| IUMT-3.5.38 | sanguineous diseases                            | Diseases which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of sanguine humour; these diseases are considered to be of hot and moist temperament   | Amrāḍ Damawiyya                  | امراض دمویہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.39 | bilious diseases                                | Diseases which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of bilious humour; these diseases are considered to be of hot and dry temperament  | Amrāḍ Şafrāwiyya                 | امراض صفراویہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.40 | phlegmatic diseases                             | Diseases which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of phlegmatic humour; these diseases are considered to be of cold and moist temperament  | Amrāḍ Balghamiyya                | امراض بلغميه   |
| IUMT-3.5.41 | melancholic diseases                            | Diseases which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of melancholic humour; these diseases are considered to be of cold and dry temperament   | Amrāḍ Sawdāwiyya                 | امراض سوداویہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.42 | structural diseases                             |   | Amrāḍ Sū' al-Tarkīb              | امراض سوء التركيب                                    |
| IUMT-3.5.43 | constitutional diseases / malformation          | Diseases in which the original shape of an organ is changed   | Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat                  | امراض خلقت   |
| IUMT-3.5.44 | diseases of figure/<br>morphological alteration | One of the types of disease of constitution involving particularly morphological alterations in the compound organs   | Amrāḍ-i-Shakl                    | امراض شکل  |

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| IUMT-3.5.45 | diseases of tracts                            | One of the types of disease of constitution specific to tracts/ tubular structures such as vessels, ducts, etc.; in these conditions the lumen may become dilated, narrowed or completely blocked  | Amrāḍ-i-Majārī                     | امراض مجاری  |
| IUMT-3.5.46 | dilatation of tracts                          |  | lttisāʻ al-Majārī                  | اتساع المجارى  |
| IUMT-3.5.47 | narrowing of tracts                           |  | Taḍayyuq al-Majārī                 | تضيّق المجارى  |
| IUMT-3.5.48 | obstruction of tracts                         |  | Insidād al-Majārī                  | انسداد المجارى                                       |
| IUMT-3.5.49 | vascular diseases /<br>cavitational disorders | One of the types of disease of constitution seen in hollow organs leading to either abnormal narrowing or dilatation; includes increase, decrease, occlusion or emptiness  | Amrāḍ-i-Awʻiya/<br>Amrāḍ-i-Tajāwīf | امراض او عیہ / امراض<br>تجاویف                       |
| IUMT-3.5.50 | dilatation of vasa                            | Dilatation of vasa/cavity  | Ittisā'-i-Aw'iya                   | اتساع اوعيه  |
| IUMT-3.5.51 | narrowing of vasa                             | Narrowing of vasa/cavity   | Taḍayyuq-i-Awʻiya                  | تضيّق او عيه   |
| IUMT-3.5.52 | obstruction of vasa                           | Vasa/cavity becoming obstructed or repleted, e.g., obstruction of ventricles of brain in apoplexy  | Insidād-i-Awʻiya                   | انسداد او عیہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.53 | depletion of vasa                             | Depletion of vasa/cavity   | Inkhilā'-i-Awʻiya                  | انخلاء اوعيه   |
| IUMT-3.5.54 | diseases of surface of the organs             | One of the types of disease of constitution associated with alterations in surface of viscera/ organ causing compromised physiological functions, e.g., a viscera originally having smooth surface becomes rough/puckered and vice versa | Amrāḍ-i-Şafā'iḥ                    | انخلاء اوعیہ<br>امراض صفا ئح                         |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.55 | roughness of surface            | Roughness of a surface which should be smooth, e.g., roughness of the internal surface of the trachea   | Khushūnat-i-Şafā'iḥ              | خشونت صفائح  |
| IUMT-3.5.56 | smoothness of surface           | Smoothness of a surface which should be rough, e.g., smoothness of the internal surface of the stomach  | Malāsat-i-Şafā'iḥ                | ملاست صفائح  |
| IUMT-3.5.57 | diseases of size                | One of the types of disease of constitution concerning pathological changes in the size / weight of body viscera/organs; all kinds of hypertrophies or atrophies are in this category | Amrāḍ al-Miqdār                  | امراض المقدار  |
| IUMT-3.5.58 | increase in size                | Increase in the size of an organ, e.g., elephantiasis   | Ziyādatī-i-Miqdār                | زیادتی مقدار   |
| IUMT-3.5.59 | generalized increase in size    | Generalized/as a whole increase in size, e.g., obesity  | Ziyādatī-i-<br>Miqdār 'Umūmī     | زیادتی مقدار عمومی                                   |
| IUMT-3.5.60 | localized increase in size      | Localized increase in size/increase in size of part/organ of the body, e.g., hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, etc.   | Ziyādatī-i-<br>Miqdār Maqāmī     | زیادتی مقدار مقامی                                   |
| IUMT-3.5.61 | decrease in size                |   | Nuqşān-i-Miqdār                  | نقصان مقدار  |
| IUMT-3.5.62 | generalized decrease<br>in size | Generalized / as a whole decrease in size, e.g., emaciation   | Nuqşān-i-<br>Miqdār 'Umūmī       | نقصان مقدار عمومي                                    |
| IUMT-3.5.63 | localized decrease in size      | Localized decrease in size / decrease in the size of part of the body e.g., shrinkage of organ / atrophy  | Nuqşān-i-<br>Miqdār Maqāmī       | نقصان مقدار مقامی                                    |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                    | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.64 | numerary diseases                                | Diseases affecting the numbers of organs of the body; one of the types of disease of constitution which is associated with congenital or acquired numeral abnormality of viscera or body organs  | Amrāḍ-i-'Adad                    | امراض عدد  |
| IUMT-3.5.65 | supernumerary<br>diseases                        | Increase in number of organs; increase in number of body parts, e.g., appearance of extra teeth and fingers  | Ziyādatī-i-'Adad                 | زیادتی عدد   |
| IUMT-3.5.66 | nonpathological increase in number of body parts | Congenital increase in number of parts of the body, e.g., additional teeth or additional fingers   | Ţabʿī Ziyādatī                   | طبعی زیادتی  |
| IUMT-3.5.67 | abnormal or pathological increase in number      | Acquired pathological increase in parts of the body, e.g., tumour  | Ghayr Ṭabʿī Ziyādatī             | غیر طبعی زیادتی                                      |
| IUMT-3.5.68 | decrease in number                               | Decrease in number of body parts, e.g., presence of one kidney instead of two  | Naqş-i-'Adad                     | نقص عدد  |
| IUMT-3.5.69 | normal decrease in number                        | Congenital decrease in number of body parts, e.g., congenital absence of one finger  | Ţabʿī Naqş                       | طبعی نقص   |
| IUMT-3.5.70 | abnormal decrease in number                      | Acquired decrease in number of parts of the body, e.g., accidental loss of one finger  | Ghayr Ṭabʿī Naqṣ                 | غیر طبعی نقص   |
| IUMT-3.5.71 | proximity disorders /<br>diseases of position    | One of the types of disease of constitution in which defects in position and proximity of body organs occur; the defects in position include total or partial shifting of any organ; also included are defects in voluntary and involuntary movements of body organs; the movement may decrease or increase; defects in proximity include loss of gap between two adjacent organs leading to cessation of their movement | Amrāḍ al-Waḍʻ                    | امراض الوضع  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English      | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.72 | diseases related<br>to position    | There are four types of disease related to position: 1. total shifting of an organ from its position; 2. partial shifting of an organ, as in hernia; 3. involuntary abnormal increased movement of an organ as in tremors; 4. decreased movement of a movable organ, as in stiffness of a joint | Amrāḍ-i- Mawḍaʻ                  | امراض موضع   |
| IUMT-3.5.73 | complete displacement              | Complete displacement of a body part, as with joint displacement; when the head of the bone completely subluxates from its normal position  | Zawāl-i-ʻUḍw Kāmil               | زوال عضو كامل  |
| IUMT-3.5.74 | incomplete displacement            | Incomplete displacement or displacement of part of an organ, as in intestinal hernia  | Zawāl-i-ʻUḍw Nāqiş               | زوال عضو ناقص  |
| IUMT-3.5.75 | abnormal movement                  | Abnormal (sometimes involuntary) movement of an organ, as with tremors  | Ḥarakat Ghayr Ṭabʻī              | حرکت غیر طبعی  |
| IUMT-3.5.76 | abnormal fixity                    | Fixity of an organ to its location, as with calcification of joints in gout   | Sukūn Ghayr Ṭabʿī                | سكون غير طبعى  |
| IUMT-3.5.77 | diseases of interrelation-<br>ship | The disease of an organ that arises due to its association with another organ   | Amrāḍ-i-Mushārakat               | امراض مشارکت   |
| IUMT-3.5.78 | restricted movement                | Restriction of movement of an organ that was previously moveable  | lmtināʻ-i-Ḥarakat                | امتناع حركت  |
| IUMT-3.5.79 | difficulty in movement             | Painful or difficult movement   | ʻUsr-i-Ḥarakat                   | عسر حرکت   |
| IUMT-3.5.80 | loss of continuity                 | Loss of continuity of any organ or part of the body   | Tafarruq al-Ittiṣāl              | تفرّق الاتصال  |
| IUMT-3.5.81 | scratch                            | Loss of continuity of skin caused by a sharp-<br>pointed object   | Khadsh                           | خدش  |

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|-------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.82 | excoriation/attrition/<br>abrasion | Loss of continuity of skin due to excoriation/<br>scraping. 2. Sometimes refers to scraping of<br>internal lining of intestines | Saḥj                             | سحج  |
| IUMT-3.5.83 | wound(s)                           | Loss of continuity of tissue without suppuration  | Jurḥ/Jurūḥ                       | جرح/جروح   |
| IUMT-3.5.84 | suppurated ulcer                   | Loss of continuity of tissue with suppuration; this term does not cover <i>Qarḥa</i> mentioned under diseases                   | Qarḥa / Taqarruḥ                 | جرح/جروح<br>   |
| IUMT-3.5.85 | fracture of bone into small pieces |   | Tafattut                         | تفتّت  |
| IUMT-3.5.86 | longitudinal fracture              | Longitudinal loss of continuity of bone   | Şad'                             | صدع  |
| IUMT-3.5.87 | nerve injury                       | Longitudinal minimal loss of continuity of nerve  | Shadkh                           | شدخ  |
| IUMT-3.5.88 | split of muscle                    | Longitudinal loss of continuity of muscle   | Fadgh                            | فدغ  |
| IUMT-3.5.89 | severance                          | Transverse loss of continuity of nerve; this term does not cover <i>Batr</i> mentioned under surgical interventions             | Batr                             | بتر  |
| IUMT-3.5.90 | tear                               | Loss of continuity of muscle at its end   | Hatk                             | ہتک  |
| IUMT-3.5.91 | incision/severance                 | Transverse loss of continuity of muscle   | Ḥazz                             | حزّ  |
| IUMT-3.5.92 | rupture of vein                    | Loss of continuity of vein  | Infijār                          | انفجار   |
| IUMT-3.5.93 | rupture/laceration                 | Sudden break in continuity of a body part   | Inshiqāq                         | انشقاق   |
| IUMT-3.5.94 | loss of continuity of artery       | Loss of continuity of an artery   | Umm al-Dam                       | أم الدم  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                     | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.95  | herniation  | This term does not cover <i>Fatq</i> mentioned under diseases  | Fatq                             | فتق  |
| IUMT-3.5.96  | compound diseases                                 | Diseases in which more than one component of simple disease, i.e., abnormal temperament, abnormal composition and loss of continuity, are involved in the causation of a single disease, e.g., inflammation                  | Amrāḍ Murakkaba                  | امر اض مرکبّہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.97  | inflammation/swelling                             | A kind of compound disease/pathology comprising abnormal temperament, abnormal composition and loss of continuity  | Waram                            | ورم  |
| IUMT-3.5.98  | hot inflammations                                 | Inflammatory swellings which are hot in nature; arising from blood, yellow bile and other substances which as such are hot or become hot due to putrefaction (putrefaction may be interpreted as infection in present terms) | Awrām Ḥārra                      | اورام حاره   |
| IUMT-3.5.99  | cold inflammatory<br>swelllings (inflammations)   | Inflammatory swellings which are not hot in nature; caused by atrabilious or phlegmatic or aqueous or pneumatic matter   | Awrām Ghayr Ḥārra                | اورام غیر حارہ                                       |
| IUMT-3.5.100 | phlegmon / phlegmona/<br>sanguineous inflammation | Sanguineous inflammation caused by qualitative or quantitative predominance of sanguine humour   | Falghamūnī                       | فلغموني  |
| IUMT-3.5.101 | bilious inflammation                              | Bilious inflammation caused by qualitative or quantitative predominance of bile humour   | Ḥumra                            | حمره   |
| IUMT-3.5.102 | soft swelling                                     | Soft welling/oedema is usually phlegmatic  | Waram Rikhw                      | ورم رخو  |
| IUMT-3.5.103 | soft (benign) tumour                              | Soft tumours which are usually phlegmatic but distinguished by their sac   | Salʻa Layyina                    | ورم رخو<br>سلعہ لینہ                                 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English    | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.104 | oedema/puffiness/<br>tumefaction | An oedematous swelling where the air is mixed with fluid  | Tahabbuj                         | تهبج   |
| IUMT-3.5.105 | flatulence                       | Accumulation of air in a hollow organ but not admixed with the organ and remaining discrete from the tissue, leading to distension and tumescence   | Nafkh                            | نفخ  |
| IUMT-3.5.106 | acute diseases                   | Diseases with severe signs and symptoms, commonly reaching their peak on the fourth day; their signs and symptoms are severe but do not last more than twenty days  | Amrāḍ Ḥādda                      | امر اض حاده  |
| IUMT-3.5.107 | chronic diseases                 | Diseases which have a slow onset, longer duration and lesser severity and reach their peak after a long time  | Amrāḍ Muzmina                    | امراض مزمنہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.108 | external diseases                | Diseases which appear externally on the body<br>and can be diagnosed commonly by general<br>physical examination, e.g., diseases of skin,<br>nails, hair, etc.  | Amrāḍ Zāhira                     | امر اض ظاہر ہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.109 | internal diseases                | Diseases not evident externally, occurring inside<br>the body; such diseases cannot be diagnosed<br>merely by general physical examination  | Amrāḍ Bāṭina                     | امراض باطنه  |
| IUMT-3.5.110 | specific diseases                | Diseases associated with particular organs, e.g., blindness (eyes) and deafness (ears)  | Amrāḍ Khāṣṣa                     | امراض خاصتہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.111 | secondary diseases               | Disease of an organ due to disease of another, interconnected organ; one organ shares the disease with another, because of the interconnection, e.g., the brain and stomach are interconnected through nerves | Amrāḍ al-Shirka                  | امراض الشركة   |

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|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-3.5.112 | infectious diseases /<br>contagious diseases                 | Infectious diseases that transmit from one person to another; some of the diseases are infectious, such as leprosy, scabies, smallpox, epidemic fever, and putrid ulcer; they commonly occur when houses are congested and the neighbouring area is low-lying | Amrāḍ Muʻdiya                    | امراض معدیہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.113 | hereditary diseases  | Diseases continuing from one generation to another  | Amrāḍ Mutawāritha                | امراض متوارثہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.114 | ethnic diseases  | Diseases which are peculiar to a race, tribe or people of a region; this term does not cover sexual disorders   | Amrāḍ Jinsiyya                   | امراض جنسیہ  |
| IUMT-3.5.115 | stages /phases of disease                                    | stages/phases of a disease in its due course  | Awqāt al-Amrāḍ                   | اوقات الامراض  |
| IUMT-3.5.116 | stage of onset of disease                                    | The stage during which a disease manifests itself and its characters start to develop   | Waqt al-Ibtidā'                  | وقت الابتداء   |
| IUMT-3.5.117 | stadium augmenti/<br>stadium incrementi                      | Stage of advancement / time of increase of a disease; the stage during which an increment in the degree of illness takes place  | Waqt al-Tazayyud                 | وقت النزيّد  |
| IUMT-3.5.118 | stadium acmes /<br>height of malady/period<br>of culmination | Stage of culmination/peak of a disease; the stage during which all the characters of the illness attain a standstill after reaching their peak and before the time of decline   | Waqt al-Muntahā                  | وقت المنتهى  |
| IUMT-3.5.119 | stadium decrement / time of decline                          | Stage of decline of a disease; stage at which signs and symptoms of illness start to decline  | Waqt al-Inḥiṭāṭ                  | وقت الانحطاط   |
| IUMT-3.5.120 | transfer of matter   | Shifting of morbid matter from the site of disease to another site; shifting of morbid matter from the diseased organ/part to another organ   | Intiqāl-i-Mādda                  | انتقال مادّه   |

## 4. Diagnostics

علم تشخیص

Unani medicine uses macroscopic parameters to diagnose disease, comprising signs and symptoms, pulse examination and inspection of urine, stool, sweat, and sputum. Signs and symptoms are abnormalities indicating various medical conditions. The classical literature of Unani medicine has an elaborate list of these indicators under various disease conditions.

Pulse examination has been given prime importance in the diagnosis of diseases. It is generally observed in the light of its ten features.

Examination of urine takes into account quantity, colour, odour, colour of froth, size of urine bubbles, lack or excess of urine bubbles, sediments and deposits of urine, and the quantity, size, colour and position of sediments. Stool examination takes into account quantity, consistency, colour and shape and bowel transit time. Sputum examination considers colour, consistency, odour and quantity. Similarly, colour, taste, quantity, odour, and consistency are taken in to account while examining the sweat.

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 4.1        | Signs and symptoms                     |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-4.1.0 | signs and symptoms /<br>symptomatology | The knowledge of signs and symptoms of health and diseases          | ʻllm al-Dalā'il<br>wa'l ʻAlāmāt  | علم الدلائل و العلامات                               |
| IUMT-4.1.1 | clinical manifestation(s) of a disease |   | Al-'Araḍ/ Al-A'rāḍ               | العرض/ الاعراض                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.2 | clinical feature                       | Clinical feature of a disease which indicates its present condition | Dāll                             | دالّ   |

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|------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.3 | reminding symptom                  | Symptoms reminiscent of previous disease or symptoms of the disease showing previous condition of the disease; inference drawn by the physician from the existing signs and symptoms of the patient about previous disease condition helps the physician in arriving at correct diagnosis; it also indicates the authority of the physician on the subject matter and his clinical practices, and increases the confidence of the patient in the physician | Mudhakkir                        | مذكِّر   |
| IUMT-4.1.4 | prognosis                          | Symptoms of the disease indicating its future condition; this helps the patient and the physician to adopt preventive measures and develops the confidence of the patient in the clinical expertise of the physician   | Taqdima al-Maʻrafa               | تقدمة المعرفة  |
| IUMT-4.1.5 | clinical features of health        | Signs and symptoms of health include normal temperament, form, position, quantity and number of an organ and signs and symptoms of normal functions of every organ   | ʻAlāmat-i- Şiḥḥat                | علامت صحت  |
| IUMT-4.1.6 | signs and symptoms of disease      | Signs and symptoms related to disease may be characteristic features of a particular disease or may indicate the location or cause of the disease  | 'Alāmat-i- Maraḍ                 | علامت مرض  |
| IUMT-4.1.7 | signs of structure<br>of the organ | Signs pertaining to the structure, position, numbers, quantity of an organ either in health or disease   | ʻAlāmāt Jawhariyya               | علامات جوہریہ  |
| IUMT-4.1.8 | signs of external appearance       | Signs of the external appearance of an organ, not directly related to the structure of the organ but pertaining to its beauty  | 'Alāmāt 'Arḍiyya                 | علامات عرضيه   |

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|-------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.9  | signs of structure and function of the organ | Signs of the structure of the organ pertaining to its functional ability   | 'Alāmāt Tamāmiyya                  | علامات تماميہ  |
| IUMT-4.1.10 | temporary signs<br>and symptoms              | Signs and symptoms that persist for a specific condition, starting with a disease and ending as the diseases ends, e.g., high grade fever, breathlessness and stabbing chest pain are specific to pleurisy | 'Alāmāt Muwaqqata                  | علامات موقّتہ  |
| IUMT-4.1.11 | non-specific symptoms                        | Signs and symptoms not specific to a disease, like headache, may be developed with fever and without fever   | ʻAlāmāt Ghayr<br>Muwaqqata         | علامات غير موقّته                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.12 | diagnostic features                          |  | 'Alāmāt Mushakhkhişa               | علامات مشخصہ   |
| IUMT-4.1.13 | common features                              |  | 'Alāmāt Mushtarika                 | علامات مشتركم  |
| IUMT-4.1.14 | preceding features                           |  | ʻAlāmāt Muʻajjala                  | علامات معجّلة  |
| IUMT-4.1.15 | grave features                               |  | 'Alāmāt Hā'ila                     | علامات هائلة   |
| IUMT-4.1.16 | differential features                        |  | 'Alāmāt Fāriqa /<br>Dalā'il Fāriqa | علامات فارقہ /<br>دلائل فارقہ                        |
| IUMT-4.1.17 | present signs<br>and symptoms                |  | Dalā'il Ḥāḍira                     | دلائل حاضرة  |
| IUMT-4.1.18 | past signs and symptoms                      |  | Dalā'il Māḍiya                     | دلائل ماضية  |
| IUMT-4.1.19 | signs and symptoms of external diseases      | Signs and symptoms of external diseases that can be detected by a specific sensory organ or a combination of sensory organs  | 'Alāmāt-i-Amrāḍ Zāhira             | علامات امراض ظاہرہ                                   |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.20 | signs and symptoms of internal diseases               | Signs and symptoms of internal diseases, like disease of liver, disease of lungs, etc.  | 'Alāmāt-i-Amrāḍ Bāṭina           | علامات امراض باطنه                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.21 | signs and symptoms of abnormal temperament            |   | 'Alāmāt-i-Sū'-i-Mizāj            | علامات سوء مزاج                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.22 | signs and symptoms<br>of abnormal hot<br>temperament  | Signs and symptoms of abnormal hot temperament,viz., heat intolerance, excess fatigue, increased thirst, dislike of eating foods of hot temperament, etc.   | ʻAlāmāt-i-Sū'-i-<br>Mizāj Ḥārr   | علامات سوء مزاج حار                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.23 | signs and symptoms<br>of abnormal cold<br>temperament | Signs and symptoms of abnormal cold temperament, viz., indigestion, weak joints, frequent cold and cough, dislike of eating things of cold temperament  | 'Alāmāt-i-Sū'-i-<br>Mizāj Bārid  | علامات سوء مزاج بارد                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.24 | signs and symptoms<br>of abnormal wet<br>temperament  | Signs and symptoms of abnormal wet temperament, which are similar to those of abnormal cold temperament but additionally there may be flabby body, puffiness on the face, excessive salivation, increased sleep and discomfort on using substances of wet temperament | 'Alāmāt-i-Sū'-i-<br>Mizāj Raṭb   | علامات سوء مزاج رطب                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.25 | signs and symptoms<br>of abnormal dry<br>temperament  | Signs and symptoms of abnormal dry temperament, which are dry skin, lean and thin body, decreased sleep, feeling comfort on using substance of wet temperament  | 'Alāmāt-i-Sū'-i-<br>Mizāj Yābis  | علامات سوء مزاج يابس                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.26 | signs and symptoms<br>of predominance of<br>humours   | Features of predominance of humours in the body   | 'Alāmāt-i-<br>Ghalaba'-i-Akhlāţ  | علامات غلبۂ اخلاط                                    |

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|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.27 | signs and symptoms of plethora/predominance of sanguine humour      | These include temporal headache, lethargy, easy fatigability, sweetish taste in the mouth, etc.  | 'Alāmāt-i-<br>Ghalaba'-i-Dam           | علامات غلبۂ دم                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.28 | signs and symptoms of predominance of yellow bile                   | These include dryness of mouth and nostrils, bitter taste in the mouth, yellowish discolouration of skin and eyes, rapid pulse, etc.         | ʻAlāmāt-i-<br>Ghalaba'-i-Şafrā'        | علامات غلبۂ صفراء                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.29 | signs and symptoms of predominance of phlegm                        | These include flabby body and loose skin, excess of body fluids like saliva, increased sleep, poor mental ability, soft and slow pulse, etc. | 'Alāmāt-i-Ghalaba'-<br>i-Balgham       | علامات غلبۂ بلغم                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.30 | signs and symptoms of predominance of black bile                    | These include dryness of skin and body as a whole, increased viscosity of blood, psychiatric disorders, etc.                                 | ʻAlāmāt-i-<br>Ghalaba'-i-Sawdā'        | علامات غلبۂ سوداء                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.31 | signs and symptoms<br>of plethora                                   | These include fullness of vessels along with full volume pulse, tenseness and redness of skin, heaviness in the body, etc.                   | 'Alāmāt-i-Imtilā'                      | علامات امتلاء  |
| IUMT-4.1.32 | signs and symptoms of<br>quantitative repletion of<br>blood vessels | Signs and symptoms of quantitative repletion of blood vessels with blood, humours or pneuma with same proportion                             | ʻAlāmāt-i-Imtilā' bi<br>Ḥasbi'l Awʻiya | علامات امتلاء<br>بحسب الاوعية                        |
| IUMT-4.1.33 | signs and symptoms of<br>qualitative repletion of<br>blood vessels  | Signs and symptoms of qualitative repletion of blood vessels against the medicatrix naturae  | ʻAlāmāt-i-Imtilā' bi<br>Ḥasbi'l Quwwa  | علامات امتلاء<br>بحسب القوّة                         |
| IUMT-4.1.34 | signs and symptoms of obstruction                                   | Signs and symptoms of obstruction due to retention of morbid matter in any organ, cavity or vessel   | 'Alāmāt-i-Sudad                        | علامات سدد   |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.35 | signs and symptoms<br>of flatus             | Signs and symptoms of distension/ retention of flatus; signs and symptoms of distension commonly in the abdomen, which are pain, movement and sound due to flatus and feeling of flatus by touch | 'Alāmāt-i-Riyāḥ                  | علامات رياح  |
| IUMT-4.1.36 | signs and symptoms of swelling/inflammation | These include heaviness, loss of function, increased temperature and pain if found in pain-sensitive organ   | 'Alāmāt-i-Awrām                  | علامات اورام   |
| IUMT-4.1.37 | signs and symptoms of loss of continuity    | These include pain, discharge and signs and symptoms which vary with different organs  | ʻAlāmāt-i-Tafarruq-<br>i-Ittiṣāl | علامات تفرق اتصال                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.38 | heaviness in the whole body                 | Heaviness in the whole body is a feature of predominance of sanguine   | Thiqal Jamīʻ al-Badan            | ثقل جميع البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.39 | heaviness of the head                       | Heaviness of the head is a usual symptom of predominance of sanguine   | Thiqal al-Ra's                   | ثقل الرأس  |
| IUMT-4.1.40 | heaviness in the eyes                       | Heaviness in the eyes is a usual symptom of predominance of sanguine   | Thiqal al-'Aynayn                | ثقل العينين  |
| IUMT-4.1.41 | heaviness in the temporal region            | Heaviness in the temporal region is a symptom of predominance of sanguine  | Thiqal al-Şudghayn               | ثقل الصدغين  |
| IUMT-4.1.42 | breaking bodyache                           | Breaking/aching/stretching pain in the body.<br>Feeling of pain and breaking of organs of the<br>body, is a symptom of predominance<br>of sanguine   | Takassur fi'l A'ḍā'              | تكسر في الاعضاء                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.43 | fatigue                                     | Feeling of strain/stretching of an organ of the body is a symptom of predominance of sanguine  | ľyā'                             | اعياء  |
| IUMT-4.1.44 | stretching the body                         | Stretching of a body organ due to fatigue is a symptom of predominance of sanguine   | Tamaţţī                          | تمطی   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.45 | yawning                       | An involuntary deep inspiration due to fatigue is a symptom of predominance of sanguine                         | Tathā'ub                         | نثاؤب  |
| IUMT-4.1.46 | predominance of sleepiness    |   | Ghalaba al-Nu'ās                 | غلبة النعاس  |
| IUMT-4.1.47 | dullness of sensorium         | Disturbance/diminution of functioning of sensorium of the body, is sign and symptom of predominance of sanguine | Takaddur-i-Ḥawās                 | تكدر حواس  |
| IUMT-4.1.48 | mental dullness               | Mental dullness is a sign and symptom of predominance of sanguine   | Balāda al-Dhihn                  | بلادة الذهن  |
| IUMT-4.1.49 | redness of face               | Redness of the face is a symptom of predominance of sanguine  | Ḥumra al-Wajh                    | حمرة الوجه   |
| IUMT-4.1.50 | sweet taste in mouth          |   | Ḥalāwa al-Fam                    | حلاوة الفم   |
| IUMT-4.1.51 | increased volume of pulse     |   | ʻlzam al-Nabḍ                    | عظم النبض  |
| IUMT-4.1.52 | flabby body                   | Flabbiness/softness of body, i.e., loose, soft and fleshy body, is a symptom of predominance of phlegm          | Tarahhul al-Badan                | تر هل البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.53 | sluggishness of the body      | Feeling of dullness and tiredness of the body is the symptom of predominance of phlegm                          | Kasal al-Badan                   | كسل البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.54 | looseness of the nerve        | Looseness of nerves is a symptom of predominance of phlegm  | Rakhāwa al-Aʻşāb                 | رخاوة الاعصاب  |
| IUMT-4.1.55 | excessive pallor of body      | Whitish discolouration of body/ excessive pallor of body is a sign of predominance of phlegm                    | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Badan              | بياض لون البدن                                       |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English       | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                      | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.56 | softness of body                    | Feeling of softness of the body is a sign of predominance of phlegm  | Līn Malmas al-Badan   | لين ملمس البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.57 | excessive salivation                | Excessive salivation is a symptom of predominance of phlegm; the term does not cover <i>Kathra al-Luʻāb</i> mentioned under diseases | Kathrat-i-Luʻāb / Kathra<br>al-Rīq/Kathra al-Başq/<br>Kathra al-Buṣāq | كثرت لعاب / كثرة الريق/<br>كثرة البصق/كثرة البصاق    |
| IUMT-4.1.58 | sour eructation / acidic eructation | Sour eructation/belching is a symptom of predominance of phlegm  | Al-Jushāʾ al-Ḥāmiḍ  | الجشاء الحامض  |
| IUMT-4.1.59 | decreased thirst                    | Decrease in thirst is a symptom of predominance of phlegm  | Qilla al-'Aṭash /<br>Qillat-i-Tishnagī                                | قلة العطش / قلت تشنكى                                |
| IUMT-4.1.60 | yellowish complexion                | Yellowish discolouration is a feature of predominance of yellow bile   | Şufra al-Lawn   | صفرة اللون   |
| IUMT-4.1.61 | yellowish face                      | Yellowish discolouration of face is a sign of bilious predominance   | Şufra al-Wajh   | صفرة الوجه   |
| IUMT-4.1.62 | yellowish eyes; icterus             | Yellow discoloration of eyes is a sign of bilious predominance   | Şufra al-'Ayn   | صفرة العين   |
| IUMT-4.1.63 | bitter taste in mouth               | Bitter taste in mouth is a symptom of bilious predominance   | Marāra al-Fam   | مرارة الفم   |
| IUMT-4.1.64 | roughness of tongue                 | Roughness of tongue is a symptom of bilious predominance   | Khashin al-Lisān  | خشن اللسان   |
| IUMT-4.1.65 | feeling pleasure in a cold breeze   | Feeling pleasure in a cold breeze is a feature of predominance of yellow bile  | Al-Iltidhādh bi'l Nasīm<br>al-Bārid                                   | الالتذاذ بالنسيم البارد                              |
| IUMT-4.1.66 | polydypsia                          | Increased thirst is a symptom of predominance of yellow bile; the term does not cover 'Aṭash Mufriṭ mentioned under diseases         | Shidda al-'Aṭash  | شدة العطش  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.67 | bitter vomiting                     | Bitter vomiting is a symptom of predominance of yellow bile   | Qay'-i-Marār                         | قىء مرار   |
| IUMT-4.1.68 | excessive dryness of the body       | Excessive dryness of the body in which the body seems very dry is a feature of predominance of black bile | Qaḥal al-Badan                       | قحل البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.69 | dryness of the body                 | Dryness of the body is a feature of predominance of black bile  | Yubs al-Badan                        | يبس البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.70 | dusky complexion                    | Swarthy/dusky complexion of the body is a feature of predominance of black bile                           | Kumūda al-Lawn                       | كمودة اللون  |
| IUMT-4.1.71 | blackish complexion                 | Blackish/brown/dark colouration of the body is a feature of predominance of black bile                    | Sawād al-Lawn                        | سواد اللون   |
| IUMT-4.1.72 | excess of obsessive thoughts        | Excess of obsessive thoughts is a feature of predominance of black bile                                   | Ziyāda al-Wasāwis                    | زيادة الوساوس  |
| IUMT-4.1.73 | ill thought                         | Incidence of ill thought is a feature of predominance of black bile                                       | Fikr Radī                            | فکر ردی  |
| IUMT-4.1.74 | epigastric burning /<br>heart burn  | Burning sensation of chest due to the movement of secretion of stomach toward oesophagus                  | Ḥurqa Fam al-Miʻda                   | حرقة فم المعدة                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.75 | emaciation                          |   | Nuḥūl al-<br>Badan / Al-Hulās        | نحول البدن / الهلاس                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.76 | slenderness of body                 |   | Naḥāfa al-Badan /<br>Qaḍāfa al-Badan | نحافة البدن /<br>قضافة البدن                         |
| IUMT-4.1.77 | increased burning sensation of body |   | Al-Talahhub fi'l Badan               | التلهب في البدن                                      |

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.78 | severe burning sensation of body                   |             | Shidda al-Talahhub<br>fi'l Badan        | شدة التلهب في البدن                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.79 | burning sensation of body                          |             | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Badan                   | الالتهاب في البدن                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.80 | moistness of body                                  |             | Ruṭūba al-Badan                         | رطوبة البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.81 | moistness of body surface                          |             | Nadāwa al-Badan                         | نداوة البدن  |
| IUMT-4.1.82 | hot to touch                                       |             | Ḥarāra al-Malmas /<br>Sukhūna al-Malmas | حرارة الملمس/<br>سخونة الملمس                        |
| IUMT-4.1.83 | discoloration of skin                              |             | Fasād Lawn al-Badan                     | فساد لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.84 | unusual colours                                    |             | Al-Alwān al-Munkara                     | الالوان المنكرة                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.85 | change in colour of skin                           |             | Taghayyur Lawn<br>al-Badan              | تغير لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.86 | reddish discoloration of skin                      |             | Ḥumra Lawn al-Badan                     | حمرة لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.87 | yellowish discoloration of skin with pallor        |             | Al-Ṣufra Maʻ Bayāḍ<br>Lawn al-Badan     | الصفرة مع بياض<br>لون البدن                          |
| IUMT-4.1.88 | yellowish discoloration of skin with blackish tint |             | Al-Şufra wa Sawād<br>Lawn al-Badan      | الصفرة و سواد لون البدن                              |
| IUMT-4.1.89 | yellow discoloration of skin with darkening        |             | Al-Şufra wa Kumūda<br>Lawn al-Badan     | الصفرة و كمودة لون البدن                             |

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|--------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.90  | softness of skin                                   |             | Līn al-Jild                               | لين الجلد  |
| IUMT-4.1.91  | dryness of skin                                    |             | Yubs al-Jild                              | يبس الجلد  |
| IUMT-4.1.92  | roughness of skin                                  |             | Khushūna al-Jild                          | خشونة الجلد  |
| IUMT-4.1.93  | darkening of skin of affected part                 |             | Kumūda Jild al-'Uḍw<br>al-Mā'ūf           | كمودة جلد العضوالماؤف                                |
| IUMT-4.1.94  | reddish discoloration of affected part of skin     |             | Ḥumra Jild al-ʻUḍw<br>al-Mā'ūf            | حمرة جلد العضو الماؤف                                |
| IUMT-4.1.95  | whitish discoloration of the affected part of skin |             | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Jild<br>al-Mā'ūf            | بياض لون الجلد الماؤف                                |
| IUMT-4.1.96  | blackish discoloration of affected part of skin    |             | Sawād Lawn al-Jild<br>al-Mā'ūf            | سواد لون الجلد الماؤف                                |
| IUMT-4.1.97  | irritation in head                                 |             | Al-Ladh' fi'l Ra's                        | اللذع في الرأس                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.98  | feeling of heat in head                            |             | Al-Ḥidda fi'l Ra's                        | الحدة في الرأس                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.99  | pain in head                                       |             | Al-Alam fi'l Ra's /<br>Al-Waja' fi'l Ra's | الالم في الرأس/<br>الوجع في الرأس                    |
| IUMT-4.1.100 | severe burning sensation in head                   |             | Shidda Iltihāb al-Ra's                    | شدة التهاب الرأس                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.101 | massive heaviness in<br>head                       |             | Thiqal Kathīr fi'l Ra's                   | ثقل كثير في الرأس                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.102 | absence of heaviness in head                       |             | 'Adm al-Thiqal fi'l Ra's                  | عدم الثقل في الرأس                                   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.103 | feeling of heaviness in head            |             | Iḥsās al-Thiqal fi'l Ra's                   | احساس الثقل في الرأس                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.104 | feeling of tension in head              |             | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Ra's                       | التمدد في الرأس                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.105 | pain with tension in head               |             | Al-Wajaʻ Maʻ al-<br>Tamaddud fi'l Ra's      | الوجع مع التمدد في الرأس                             |
| IUMT-4.1.106 | throbbing sensation in head             |             | Al-Ḍarabān fi'l Ra's                        | الضربان في الرأس                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.107 | coldness of head to touch               |             | Burūda Malmas al-Ra's                       | برود ة ملمس الرأس                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.108 | hotness of head to touch                |             | Ḥarāra Malmas al-Ra's                       | حرارة ملمس الرأس                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.109 | warm sensation in head                  |             | Ḥiss al-Ḥarāra fi'l Ra's                    | حس الحرارة في الرأس                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.110 | cold sensation in head                  |             | Ḥiss al-Bard fi'l Ra's                      | حس البرد في الرأس                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.111 | congestion of vessels of head           |             | Imtilā' 'Urūq al-Ra's                       | امتلاء عروق الرأس                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.112 | piercing pain in head                   |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Nākhis<br>fi'l Ra's             | الوجع الناخس في الرأس                                |
| IUMT-4.1.113 | severe pain in head                     |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Shadīd<br>fi'l Ra's             | الوجع الشديد في الرأس                                |
| IUMT-4.1.114 | headache shifting to right half of head |             | Mayl al-Ṣudāʻ ilā Shiqq<br>al-Ra's al-Ayman | ميل الصداع الى شق<br>الرأس الايمن                    |

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| IUMT-4.1.115 | headache shifting to left<br>half of head                  |             | Mayl al-Ṣudāʻ ilā Shiqq<br>al-Ra's al-Aysar | ميل الصداع الى شق<br>الرأس الايسر                    |
| IUMT-4.1.116 | headache shifting to posterior part of head                |             | Mayl al-Şudāʻ ilā<br>Khalf al-Ra's          | ميل الصداع الى<br>خلف الرأس                          |
| IUMT-4.1.117 | headache shifting to anterior part of head                 |             | Mayl al-Şudāʻ ilā<br>Muqaddam al-Ra's       | ميل الصداع الى<br>مقدم الرأس                         |
| IUMT-4.1.118 | whitish discoloration of skin of head                      |             | Bayāḍ Jilda al-Ra's                         | بياض جلدة الرأس                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.119 | mental impairment  |             | Fasād al-'Aql /<br>Fasād al-Dhihn           | فساد العقل / فساد الذهن                              |
| IUMT-4.1.120 | weakness of organs   |             | Du'f al-A'ḍā'                               | ضعف الاعضاء  |
| IUMT-4.1.121 | weakness of senses   |             | Du'f al-Ḥawās                               | ضعف الحواس   |
| IUMT-4.1.122 | confusion  |             | Tashawwush al-Dhihn                         | تشوّش الذهن  |
| IUMT-4.1.123 | excessive irrational talk                                  |             | Kathra al-Hadhayān                          | كثرة الهذيان   |
| IUMT-4.1.124 | continuous overthinking                                    |             | ldmān al-Tafakkur                           | ادمان التفكّر  |
| IUMT-4.1.125 | emotional outburst<br>leading to physical<br>hyperactivity |             | Al-Tawaththub                               | التوثّب  |
| IUMT-4.1.126 | excessive irrelevant activity                              |             | Al-'Abth al-Shadīd                          | العبث الشديد   |

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| IUMT-4.1.127 | abnormal prominence of jugular vein           |   | Intifākh al-Awdāj                            | انتفاخ الاوداج                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.128 | excessive sleep                               |   | Kathra al-Nawm                               | كثرة النوم   |
| IUMT-4.1.129 | decreased sleep                               |   | Qilla al-Nawm                                | قلة النوم  |
| IUMT-4.1.130 | deep sleep                                    |   | Al-Nawm al-Mustaghriq                        | النوم المستغرق                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.131 | disturbed sleep                               |   | Al-Nawm al-Muḍṭarib                          | النوم المضطرب  |
| IUMT-4.1.132 | sudden waking<br>up from sleep                |   | Al-Inziʻāj mina'l Nawm<br>Baghtatan          | الانزعاج من النوم بغتة                               |
| IUMT-4.1.133 | snoring                                       |   | Al-Ghaţīţ                                    | الغطيط   |
| IUMT-4.1.134 | fluttering of the heart                       | Fluttering/pounding of the heart                          | Khafaqān al-Fuwād                            | خفقان الفواد   |
| IUMT-4.1.135 | weak voluntary<br>movements                   |   | Duʻf al-Ḥaraka<br>al-Irādiyya                | ضعف الحركة الارادية                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.136 | staring                                       | Staring/ fixing one's glance on a certain object or point | Al-Nazar al-Muḥdiq                           | النظر المحدق   |
| IUMT-4.1.137 | staring that indicates courage and aggression |   | Al-Nazar al-Dāll 'alā<br>al-Jur'a wa'l Iqdām | النظر الدّال على الجرأة<br>و الاقدام                 |
| IUMT-4.1.138 | prolonged sadness                             | Continuous state of sadness                               | Al-Ḥuzn al-Dā'im                             | الحزن الدائم   |
| IUMT-4.1.139 | slowness in response                          |   | Al-lbṭāʾ fiʾl Jawāb                          | الابطاء في الجواب                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.140 | delayed ejaculation                           |   | lbṭāʾ al-Inzāl                               | ابطاء الانزال  |
|              |   |   |  |  |

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| IUMT-4.1.141 | short-term memory loss  |             | Nisyān al-Umūr al-<br>Qarība al-'Ahd       | نسيان الامور القريبة العهد                           |
| IUMT-4.1.142 | frequent fearfulness  |             | Al-Tafazzuʻ                                | التفزع   |
| IUMT-4.1.143 | fluctuation in intensity of headache                                |             | Al-Ziyāda wa'l Nuqṣān<br>fi'l Ṣudā'        | الزيادة والنقصان<br>في الصداع                        |
| IUMT-4.1.144 | increased headache on empty stomach                                 |             | Ishtidād al-Şudāʻ<br>fi'l Khawā            | اشتداد الصداع في الخوى                               |
| IUMT-4.1.145 | relief in headache after intake of food                             |             | Sukūn al-Ṣudāʻ<br>ʻAqīb al-Akl             | سكون الصداع عقيب الاكل                               |
| IUMT-4.1.146 | exacerbation of<br>headache following<br>intake of liquor           |             | Hayajān al-Ṣudāʻ Baʻd<br>Shurb al-Khumūr   | هيجان الصداع بعد<br>شرب الخمور                       |
| IUMT-4.1.147 | exacerbation of headache on movement                                |             | Hayajān al-Ṣudāʻ maʻ<br>al-Ḥaraka          | هيجان الصداع مع الحركة                               |
| IUMT-4.1.148 | decrease in intensity of headache at rest                           |             | Hudū' al-Şudā' ma'<br>al-Sukūn             | هدوء الصداع مع السكون                                |
| IUMT-4.1.149 | increase in intensity of headache with increase in fever            |             | Ishtidād al-Ṣudāʻ maʻ<br>Ishtidād al-Ḥummā | اشتداد الصداع مع<br>اشتداد الحمي                     |
| IUMT-4.1.150 | decrease in intensity of<br>headache following<br>decrease in fever |             | Nuqṣān al-Ṣudāʻ maʻ<br>Nuqṣān al-Ḥummā     | نقصان الصداع مع<br>نقصان الحمي                       |
| IUMT-4.1.151 | severity of headache  |             | Shidda al-Ṣudāʻ /<br>Al-Ṣudāʻ al-Shadīd    | شدّة الصداع /<br>الصداع الشديد                       |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.152 | increased headache due to cold weather    |             | Quwwa al-Şudāʻ fi'l<br>Awqāt al-Bārida   | قوة الصداع في<br>الاوقات الباردة                     |
| IUMT-4.1.153 | increased headache<br>after taking liquor |             | Quwwa al-Ṣudāʻ Baʻd<br>Shurb al-Khumūr   | قوة الصداع بعد<br>شرب الخمور                         |
| IUMT-4.1.154 | decreased headache<br>due to hot weather  |             | Khiffa al-Ṣudāʻ fi'l<br>Awqāt al-Ḥārra   | خفة الصداع في<br>الاوقات الحارة                      |
| IUMT-4.1.155 | inebriated state                          |             | Ḥāla al-Sukr                             | حالة السكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.156 | soft to touch                             |             | Līn al-Majassa                           | لين المجسّة  |
| IUMT-4.1.157 | a patient who looks like<br>a dead person |             | Hay'a al-Marīḍ<br>ka'l Mayyit            | هيئة المريض كالمّيت                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.158 | sudden fall of a person                   |             | Suqūṭ al-Insān<br>Baghtatan              | سقوط الانسان بغتة                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.159 | frothing                                  |             | Al-Izbād                                 | الازباد  |
| IUMT-4.1.160 | loss of senses                            |             | Fuqdān al-Ḥawās                          | فقدان الحواس   |
| IUMT-4.1.161 | loss of all mental faculties              |             | Fuqdān Jamīʻ al-Quwā<br>al-Nafsāniyya    | فقدان جميع القوىٰ<br>النفسانية                       |
| IUMT-4.1.162 | muscular spasm with abnormal movement     |             | Tashannuj al-Aʻḍā' maʻ<br>Ḥaraka Munkara | تشنج الاعضاء مع<br>حركة منكرة                        |
| IUMT-4.1.163 | congestion of temporal vessels            |             | Imtilā' 'Urūq<br>al-Şudghayn             | امتلاء عروق الصدغين                                  |

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|--------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.164 | affinity for hot things                    |  | Al-Mayl ila'l Ashyā'<br>al-Ḥārra      | الميل الى الاشياء الحارة                             |
| IUMT-4.1.165 | dislike of cold things                     |  | Karāha al-Ashyāʾ<br>al-Bārida         | كراهة الاشياء الباردة                                |
| IUMT-4.1.166 | feeling of coldness                        |  | lḥsās al-Marīḍ bi'l Bard              | احساس المريض بالبرد                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.167 | sleepiness                                 |  | Al-Nuʿās                              | النعاس   |
| IUMT-4.1.168 | paraesthesia                               |  | Al-Nakhs                              | النخس  |
| IUMT-4.1.169 | bad mood witout known cause; nausea        | Bad mood witout known cause; 2. nausea             | Khubth al-Nafs                        | خبث النفس  |
| IUMT-4.1.170 | negative perceptions                       |  | Sū' al-Istish'ār                      | سوء الاستشعار  |
| IUMT-4.1.171 | migration of pain                          | Migration of pain from one part of body to another | Intiqāl al-Wajaʻ                      | انتقال الوجع   |
| IUMT-4.1.172 | affected part<br>hot to touch              |  | Ḥarāra Malmas al-<br>Mawḍaʻ al-Marīḍ  | حرارة ملمس<br>الموضع المريض                          |
| IUMT-4.1.173 | affected side cold to touch                |  | Burūda al-Jānib al-Mā'ūf              | برودة الجانب الماؤف                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.174 | relief of pain on exposure to cold air     |  | Sukūn al-Waja' bi'l<br>Hawā' al-Bārid | سكون الوجع بالهواء البارد                            |
| IUMT-4.1.175 | feeling of pleasure on exposure to hot air |  | Al-Istildhādh bi'l<br>Hawā' al-Ḥārr   | الاستلذاذ بالهواء الحار                              |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                            | Description                             | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.176 | feeling of pleasure on exposure to hot water             |   | Al-Istildhādh bi'l<br>Mā' al-Ḥārr | الاستلذاذ بالماء الحار                               |
| IUMT-4.1.177 | feeling comfortable on covering with warm clothes        |   | Al-Istildhādh bi'l Dithār         | الاستلذاذ بالدثار                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.178 | flatulence   | Accumulation of gas in alimentary canal | Riyāḥ al-Baṭn                     | رياح البطن   |
| IUMT-4.1.179 | persistent vomiting                                      |   | Tatābu' al-Qay'                   | تتابع القىء  |
| IUMT-4.1.180 | burning sensation in hypochondriac region                |   | Al-Ḥarq fi'l Marāq                | الحرق في المراق                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.181 | sensation of heat in hypochondriac region                |   | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Marāq             | الالتهاب في المراق                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.182 | sensation of downward pulling of diaphragm               |   | Injidhāb al-Marāq                 | انجذاب المراق  |
| IUMT-4.1.183 | loss of voice  |   | Inqiṭāʻ al-Ṣawt                   | انقطاع الصوت   |
| IUMT-4.1.184 | squeezing sensation                                      |   | lḥsās al-Ḍaghṭa                   | احساس الضغطة   |
| IUMT-4.1.185 | inability to stand up                                    |   | 'Adm al-Qudra 'alā<br>al-Nuhūḍ    | عدم القدرة على النهوض                                |
| IUMT-4.1.186 | excessive frothing<br>during an episode<br>of an illness |   | Kathra al-Zabad<br>ʻinda'l Nawba  | كثرة الزبد عند النوبة                                |
| IUMT-4.1.187 | exacerbation of symptoms at night                        |   | Hayajān al-Aʻrāḍ<br>bi'l Layl     | هيجان الاعراض بالليل                                 |

| Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | cept Description     | Term ID      |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|
| استرخاء الاعضاء                                     | Istirkhā' al-Aʻḍā'                      | organs               | IUMT-4.1.188 |
| برد الشقّ المفلوج                                   | Bard al-Shiqq al-Maflūj                 | paralysed<br>/       | IUMT-4.1.189 |
| امتناع الحس   | lmtināʻ al-Ḥiss                         | ation                | IUMT-4.1.190 |
| تقلص العضو المفلوج                                  | Taqalluş al-'Uḍw<br>al-Maflūj           | of paralysed         | IUMT-4.1.191 |
| عدم الحركة الارادية                                 | ʻAdm al-Ḥaraka<br>al-Irādiyya           | ntary                | IUMT-4.1.192 |
| استرخاء جميع البدن<br>سوى الوجه                     | Istirkhā' Jamīʻ al-Badan<br>siwa'l Wajh | whole body           | IUMT-4.1.193 |
| نقصان حسّ العضو                                     | Nuqṣān Ḥiss al-'Uḍw                     | ensitivity of        | IUMT-4.1.194 |
| خروج النفخ من<br>جانب واحد                          | Khurūj al-Nafkh min<br>Jānib Wāḥid      | r from<br>e of mouth | IUMT-4.1.195 |
| قلة الريق   | Qilla al-Rīq                            | alivation            | IUMT-4.1.196 |
| تمدّد الجبهة  | Tamaddud al-Jabha                       | nsion in             | IUMT-4.1.197 |
| تمدّد جلدالجبهة                                     | Tamaddud Jild al-Jabha                  | skin of              | IUMT-4.1.198 |
| اصطكاك اللحي  | lstikāk al-Laḥy                         |                      | IUMT-4.1.199 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                       | Description     | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.200 | rigidity of organs                                  |                 | Şalāba al-A'ḍā'                  | صلابة الاعضاء  |
| IUMT-4.1.201 | abnormal straightening/<br>overstretching of organs |                 | Intiṣāb al-Aʻḍā'                 | انتصاب الاعضاء                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.202 | mild fever  | Low-grade fever | Al-Ḥummā al-Layyina              | الحمى الليّنة  |
| IUMT-4.1.203 | puffiness of face                                   |                 | Tahabbuj al-Wajh                 | تهبج الوجه   |
| IUMT-4.1.204 | flaccidity of one side of face                      |                 | Istirkhā' Jānib al-Wajh          | استرخاء جانب الوجه                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.205 | drawn face  |                 | Inkhirāţ al-Wajh                 | انخراط الوجه   |
| IUMT-4.1.206 | frowning face                                       |                 | Taqṭīb al-Wajh                   | تقطيب الوجه  |
| IUMT-4.1.207 | wasting of muscles                                  |                 | Dumūr                            | ضمور   |
| IUMT-4.1.208 | wasting of facial<br>muscles                        |                 | Dumr al-Wajh                     | ضمر الوجه  |
| IUMT-4.1.209 | rapid wasting of facial muscles                     |                 | Surʻa Dumūr al-Wajh              | سرعة ضمور الوجه                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.210 | dusky discoloration of face                         |                 | Kumūda Lawn al-Wajh              | كمودة لون الوجه                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.211 | greenish discoloration of face                      |                 | Khuḍra al-Wajh                   | خضرة الوجه   |
| IUMT-4.1.212 | burning sensation of face                           |                 | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Wajh             | الالتهاب في الوجه                                    |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                                | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics           | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.213 | burning sensation of face with heaviness                     |             | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Wajh ma'<br>al-Thiqal      | الالتهاب فى الوجه<br>مع الثقل                        |
| IUMT-4.1.214 | burning sensation of<br>face without feeling<br>of heaviness |             | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Wajh bi<br>Ghayr al-Thiqal | الالتهاب في الوجه<br>بغير الثقل                      |
| IUMT-4.1.215 | redness of cheeks  |             | Ḥumra al-Wajnatayn                         | حمرة الوجنتين  |
| IUMT-4.1.216 | duskiness of cheeks  |             | Kumūda al-Wajnatayn                        | كمودة الوجنتين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.217 | hair fall  |             | Tasāquṭ al-Shaʻr                           | تساقط الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.218 | firmness of hair   |             | Quwwa al-Shaʻr                             | قوّة الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.219 | dilation of pores,<br>especially skin pores                  |             | Ittisā' al-Masām                           | اتساع المسام   |
| IUMT-4.1.220 | constriction of pores, especially skin pores                 |             | Dīq al-Masām                               | ضيق المسام   |
| IUMT-4.1.221 | whitish dandruff   |             | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Hazāz                        | بياض لون الحزاز                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.222 | blackish dandruff  |             | Sawād Lawn al-Hazāz                        | سواد لون الحزاز                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.223 | reddish dandruff   |             | Shuqra Lawn al-Hazāz                       | شقرة لون الحزاز                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.224 | dusty dandruff   |             | Ghubra Lawn al-Hazāz                       | غبرة لون الحزاز                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.225 | falling of whitish scales                                    |             | Intithār Qushūr Bīḍ                        | انتثار قشور بيض                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.226 | oozing of exudate  |             | Sayalān al-Ṣadīd                           | سيلان الصديد   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English        | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics      | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.227 | pus discharge                        |             | Sayalān al-Midda /<br>Sayalān al-Qayḥ | سيلان المدّة / سيلان القيح                           |
| IUMT-4.1.228 | pain in eyeball                      |             | Al-Wajaʻ fi'l ʻAyn                    | الوجع في العين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.229 | mild pain                            |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Qalīl /<br>Qilla al-Wajaʻ | الوجع القليل /<br>قلة الوجع                          |
| IUMT-4.1.230 | severe burning sensation in eye      |             | Shidda al-Ḥurqa fi'l ʻAyn             | شدة الحرقة في العين                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.231 | itching in eye                       |             | Al-Ḥikka fi'l 'Ayn                    | الحكة في العين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.232 | severe itching                       |             | Shidda al-Ḥikka                       | شدة الحكة  |
| IUMT-4.1.233 | itching with excessive dryness       |             | Al-Ḥikka al-Qashfiyya                 | الحكة القشفية  |
| IUMT-4.1.234 | puffiness/swelling                   |             | Al-Intifākh                           | الانتفاخ   |
| IUMT-4.1.235 | puffiness of eye<br>without pain     |             | Intifākh al-'Ayn min<br>Ghayr Waja'   | انتفاخ العين من غير وجع                              |
| IUMT-4.1.236 | increased<br>tension in eyes         |             | Al-Tamaddud fi'l 'Ayn                 | التمدد في العين                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.237 | burning sensation in eyes            |             | Talahhub al-'Ayn                      | تلهب العين   |
| IUMT-4.1.238 | severe burning<br>sensation in eye   |             | lfrāṭ al-Talahhub fi'l ʻAyn           | افراط التلهب في العين                                |
| IUMT-4.1.239 | burning sensation at base of eyeball |             | Al-Iḥtirāq fī Aṣl al-'Ayn             | الاحتراق في اصل العين                                |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics         | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.240 | severe burning sensation with milder redness |             | lfrāṭ al-Talahhub maʻ<br>Qilla al-Ḥumra  | افراط التلهب مع<br>قلة الحمرة                        |
| IUMT-4.1.241 | congestion of eye vessels                    |             | Imtilā' 'Urūq al-'Ayn                    | امتلاء عروق العين                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.242 | congestion of veins of the eye               |             | Imtilā' Awrida al-'Aynayn                | امتلاء اوردة العينين                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.243 | slight distension of vessels of forehead     |             | Imtidād 'Urūq al-Jabha                   | امتداد عروق الجبهة                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.244 | slight distension of temporal vessels        |             | lmtidād 'Urūq<br>al-Şudghayn             | امتداد عروق الصدغين                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.245 | distension of eye<br>vessels                 |             | Tamaddud 'Urūq al-'Ayn                   | تمدّد عروق العين                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.246 | redness of eye                               |             | Ḥumra al-'Ayn /<br>Surkhī-i-Chashm       | حمرة العين / سرخى چشم                                |
| IUMT-4.1.247 | severe redness of eye                        |             | Shidda Ḥumra al-'Ayn                     | شدّة حمرة العين                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.248 | mild redness of eye                          |             | Qilla Ḥumra al-'Ayn                      | قلّة حمرة العين                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.249 | haziness of eye                              |             | Kudūra al-'Ayn / Kudūra<br>Bayāḍ al-'Ayn | كدورة العين /<br>كدورة بياض العين                    |
| IUMT-4.1.250 | dryness of eye                               |             | Jafāf al-'Ayn /<br>Qaḥal al-'Ayn         | جفاف العين / قحل العين                               |
| IUMT-4.1.251 | discharge from eye                           |             | Wasakh al-'Ayn                           | وسخ العين  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English              | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.252 | excessive discharge from eyes              |             | Kathra Awsākh al-'Ayn                  | كثرة اوساخ العين                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.253 | ocular sclerosis                           |             | Şalāba al-'Ayn                         | صلابة العين  |
| IUMT-4.1.254 | eruptions in eyes, similar to prickly heat |             | Taḥaṣṣuf al-'Ayn                       | تحصّف العين  |
| IUMT-4.1.255 | closing of eyes                            |             | lghmāḍ al-'Aynayn                      | اغماض العينين  |
| IUMT-4.1.256 | non-responsive continuous open eyes        |             | Maftūḥa al-'Aynayn                     | مفتوحة العينين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.257 | sunken eyes                                |             | Ghawr al-'Aynayn                       | غور العينين  |
| IUMT-4.1.258 | late visualization<br>of an object         |             | Inʻiyāq al-Başar /<br>Inʻiyāq al-Nazar | انعياق البصر/<br>انعياق النظر                        |
| IUMT-4.1.259 | diplopia                                   |             | Izdiwāj al-Başar                       | ازدواج البصر   |
| IUMT-4.1.260 | visualization of halos                     |             | Mushāhada al-Kuwa                      | مشاهدة الكوة   |
| IUMT-4.1.261 | distorted vision                           |             | Taghayyur al-Mar'ī                     | تغير المرئى  |
| IUMT-4.1.262 | loss of vision                             |             | Buṭlān al-Naẓar                        | بطلان النظر  |
| IUMT-4.1.263 | sudden loss of vision                      |             | 'Adm al-Başar<br>Baghtatan             | عدم البصر بغتة                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.264 | blurred vision                             |             | Tabaddud al-Nūr                        | تبدّد النور  |
| IUMT-4.1.265 | decreased visual power                     |             | Qilla Nūr al-Başar                     | قلّة نور البصر                                       |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                               | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                         | Corresponding term in Arabio<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|--|---|
| IUMT-4.1.266 | inability to see at night                                   | The term does not cover <i>Al-'Ashā'</i> mentioned under diseases       | lmtināʻ al-Ibṣār fi'l Layl                               | امتناع الابصار في الليل                             |
| IUMT-4.1.267 | inability to see in daylight                                | The term does not cover <i>Al-Jahar</i> mentioned under diseases        | lmtināʻ al-Ibṣār fi'l Nahār                              | امتناع الابصار في النهار                            |
| IUMT-4.1.268 | disturbance of vision<br>due to divergence of<br>light rays |   | lkhtilāf al-Nūr  | اختلاف النور  |
| IUMT-4.1.269 | clotted blood in eye  |   | Al-Dam al-Muḥtaqin<br>fi'l 'Ayn                          | الدم المحتقن في العين                               |
| IUMT-4.1.270 | diminished tears  |   | Al-Damʻa al-Qalīla                                       | الدمعة القليلة                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.271 | saline tear   |   | Al-Damʻa al-Māliḥa /<br>Al-Damʻa al-Būraqiyya            | الدمعة المالحة /<br>الدمعة البورقية                 |
| IUMT-4.1.272 | stasis of tear  |   | Makth Sayalān al-Damʻa                                   | مكث سيلان الدمعة                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.273 | smoky superficial corneal ulcers                            |   | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Shabīha bi'l Dukhān              | قروح القرنية<br>الشبيهة بالدخان                     |
| IUMT-4.1.274 | cloudy superficial<br>corneal ulcers                        |   | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Shabīha bi'l Ghamām              | قروح القرنية<br>الشبيهة بالغمام                     |
| IUMT-4.1.275 | circular superficial<br>corneal ulcers                      |   | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Shabīha bi'l Ḥabb                | قروح القرنية<br>الشبيهة بالحب                       |
| IUMT-4.1.276 | crust-forming deep dirty corneal ulcers                     | The term does not cover <i>Awqūmā</i> mentioned in the diseases section | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya Dhāt<br>Khushkrīshāt<br>'Amīqa Wasikha | قروح القرنية ذات<br>خشكريشات عميقة وسخة             |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                    | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| IUMT-4.1.277 | whitish corneal ulcers                           |             | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Bayḍā'          | قروح القرنية البيضاء                                |
| IUMT-4.1.278 | blackish corneal ulcers                          |             | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Sawdā'          | قروح القرنية السوداء                                |
| IUMT-4.1.279 | blackening of eruptions                          |             | Sawād Lawn al-Buthūr                    | سواد لون البثور                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.280 | whitening of eruptions                           |             | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Buthūr                    | بياض لون البثور                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.281 | marks of corneal<br>abrasion                     |             | Āthār Ḥafr al-Qarniyya                  | آثار حفر القرنية                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.282 | cloudy appearance<br>in pupil                    |             | Zuhūr Shabīh al-Pabābfī Thaqb al-Ḥadaqa | ظهور شبيه الضباب في<br>ثقب الحدقة                   |
| IUMT-4.1.283 | thin white outgrowth of conjunctiva and cornea   |             | Al-Zafara al-Abyaḍ<br>al-Raqīq          | الظفرة الابيض الرقيق                                |
| IUMT-4.1.284 | hard reddish outgrowth of conjunctiva and cornea |             | Al-Zafara al-<br>Aḥmar al-Şulb          | الظفرة الاحمر الصلب                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.285 | heaviness in eyelids                             |             | Thiqal al-Ajfān                         | ثقل الأجفان   |
| IUMT-4.1.286 | heaviness in affected eyelid                     |             | Thiqal al-Jafn al-Mā'ūf                 | ثقل الجفن الماؤف                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.287 | puffiness of eyelids                             |             | Intifākh al-Ajfān                       | انتفاخ الاجفان                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.288 | puffiness of eyelid<br>without pain              |             | Al-Intifākh min<br>Ghayr Wajaʻ          | االانتفاخ من غير وجع                                |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English        | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics          | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.289 | pain in eyelid                       |             | Wajaʻ al-Ajfān                            | وجع الاجفان  |
| IUMT-4.1.290 | cracking of eyelid                   |             | Inshiqāq al-Jafn                          | انشقاق الجفن   |
| IUMT-4.1.291 | roughness of inner surface of eyelid |             | Khushūna Bāṭin al-Jafn                    | خشونة باطن الجفن                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.292 | redness of eyelid                    |             | Ḥumra al-Ajfān                            | حمرة الاجفان   |
| IUMT-4.1.293 | yellowish discoloration of eyelid    |             | Şufra Lawn al-Jafn                        | صفرة لون الجفن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.294 | incomplete adhesion of eyelid        |             | Qilla Iltiṣāq al-Ajfān                    | قلّة التصاق الاجفان                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.295 | continuous closure of eyelid         |             | Ințibāq al-Jafn                           | انطباق الجفن   |
| IUMT-4.1.296 | difficulty in closing of eyelid      |             | Taʻadhdhur Inṭibāq<br>al-Jafn ʻala'l ʻAyn | تعذّر انطباق الجفن<br>على العين                      |
| IUMT-4.1.297 | difficulty in opening of eyelid      |             | Şuʻūba Irtifāʻ al-Jafn<br>ilā Fawq        | صعوبة ارتفاع<br>الجفن الى فوق                        |
| IUMT-4.1.298 | mild swelling of eyelid              |             | Qilla Waram al-Jafn                       | قلّة ورم الجفن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.299 | rounded swelling in eyelid           |             | Istidāra Waram al-Jafn                    | استدارة ورم الجفن                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.300 | hardening of swelling in eyelid      |             | Şalāba Waram al-Jafn                      | صلابة ورم الجفن                                      |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English           | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics                | Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|---|
| IUMT-4.1.301 | elongation of swelling in eyelid        |             | Istiṭāla Waram al-Jafn                          | استطالة ورم الجفن                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.302 | mild redness in inner surface of eyelid |             | Al-Ḥumra al-Yasīra fī<br>Bāṭin al-Jafn          | الحمرة اليسيرة في<br>باطن الجفن                     |
| IUMT-4.1.303 | oozing of thin blood                    |             | Khurūj al-Dam al-Raqīq                          | خروج الدم الرقيق                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.304 | puffiness of canthi                     |             | Intifākh al-Ma'āq                               | انتفاخ المآق  |
| IUMT-4.1.305 | burning sensation<br>in canthi          |             | Al-Ḥurqa fi'l Ma'āq                             | الحرقة في المآق                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.306 | overexposure of sclera                  |             | Inkishāf Bayāḍ al-'Ayn/<br>Al-'Ayn al-Arnabiyya | انكشاف بياض العين/<br>العين الارنبية                |
| IUMT-4.1.307 | dusky discoloration of sclera           |             | Kumūda Bayāḍ al-'Ayn                            | كمودة بياض العين                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.308 | circular overexposed sclera             |             | Istidāra Bayāḍ al-'Ayn                          | استدارة بياض العين                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.309 | lack of normal eye movement             |             | Imtināʻ al-ʻAyn min<br>Suhūla al-Ḥaraka         | امتناع العين من<br>سهولة الحركة                     |
| IUMT-4.1.310 | continuous lacrimation                  |             | Al-Dam'a al-Dā'ima                              | الدمعة الدائمة                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.311 | lacrimation                             |             | Sayalān al-Dumūʻ                                | سيلان الدموع  |
| IUMT-4.1.312 | lack of lacrimation                     |             | 'Adm al-Dam'                                    | عدم الدمع   |

| Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script | Corresponding term in Diacritics                   | Description           | Term or concept<br>in English                        | Term ID      |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| جريان الدموع الحارة                                 | Jarayān al-Dumūʻ<br>al-Ḥārra                       |                       | discharge of hot tears                               | IUMT-4.1.313 |
| الدمعة الكثيرة /<br>كثرة الدموع                     | Al-Damʻa al-Kathīra /<br>Kathra al-Dumūʻ           | Excess of lacrimation | epiphora   | IUMT-4.1.314 |
| كثرة الدموع من غير لذع<br>ولا حرارة                 | Kathra al-Dumūʻ min<br>Ghayr Ladhʻ wa<br>Lā Ḥarāra |                       | excessive lacrimation without irritation and burning | IUMT-4.1.315 |
| حدّة الدموع   | Ḥidda al-Dumūʻ                                     |                       | irritant lacrimation                                 | IUMT-4.1.316 |
| كراهة الضوء   | Karāha al-Ḍaw'                                     |                       | photophobia  | IUMT-4.1.317 |
| حسر البصر / كلال البصر                              | Ḥasar al-Baṣar /<br>Kalāl al-Baṣar                 |                       | fatigue of vision                                    | IUMT-4.1.318 |
| الغرزان   | Al-Gharzān   |                       | pricking sensation                                   | IUMT-4.1.319 |
| كثرة الرمص  | Kathra al-Ramş                                     |                       | increased whitish discharge from eyes                | IUMT-4.1.320 |
| اتساع ثقب الناظر /<br>عظم ثقب الناظر                | lttisāʻ Thaqb al-Nāzir /<br>ʻIzam Thaqb al-Nāzir   |                       | mydriasis  | IUMT-4.1.321 |
| انقباض ثقب الناظر /<br>صغر ثقب الناظر               | Inqibāḍ Thaqb al-Nāẓir /<br>Ṣighar Thaqb al-Nāẓir  |                       | miosis   | IUMT-4.1.322 |
| جمود ثقب الحدقة                                     | Jumūd Thaqb al-Ḥadaqa                              |                       | fixed pupil  | IUMT-4.1.323 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept in English                             | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics                           | Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|---|
| IUMT-4.1.324 | cloudy and smoky<br>covering over<br>surface of eye    |             | Zuhūr Shabīh al-Dukhān<br>wa'l Ghamām 'ala'l 'Ayn          | ظهور شبيه الدخان<br>والغمام على العين               |
| IUMT-4.1.325 | corneal vasculature                                    |             | Al-'Urūq al-Muntasija<br>fi'l 'Ayn                         | العروق المنتسجة في العين                            |
| IUMT-4.1.326 | red vessels in eye                                     |             | Al-'Urūq al-Ḥumra<br>fi'l 'Ayn                             | العروق الحمرة في العين                              |
| IUMT-4.1.327 | engorged vessels in eye                                |             | Al-'Urūq al-Mumtali'a<br>fi'l 'Ayn                         | العروق الممتلئة فى العين                            |
| IUMT-4.1.328 | nystagmus  |             | Surʻa Ḥaraka al-ʻAyn                                       | سرعة حركة العين                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.329 | difficulty in movement of eyeball                      |             | ʻUsr Ḥaraka al-ʻAyn  | عسر حركة العين                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.330 | difficulty in opening eyes                             |             | Taʻadhdhur Fatḥ al-ʻAyn                                    | تعذّر فتح العين                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.331 | difficulty in closing eyes                             |             | Taʻadhdhur<br>Inṭibāq al-ʻAyn                              | تعذّر انطباق العين                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.332 | blockage of lacrimal duct                              |             | Imtinā' Fuḍūl al-'Ayn<br>mina'l Jarayān ila'l Anf          | امتناع فضول العين من<br>الجريان الى الانف           |
| IUMT-4.1.333 | excessive secretion from eyes                          |             | Kathra Jarayān al-<br>Ruṭūba mina'l 'Ayn                   | كثرة جريان الرطوبة<br>من العين                      |
| IUMT-4.1.334 | passing of foul-smelling<br>pus from nostrils to mouth |             | Jarayān al-Midda<br>al-Muntina mina'l<br>Mankhar ila'l Fam | جريان المدّة المنتنة من<br>المنخر الى الفم          |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                       | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.335 | feeling of heaviness in ear                         |   | Al-Thiqal fi'l Udhun                            | الثقل في الإذن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.336 | burning sensation in ear                            |   | Al-Lahīb fi'l Udhun                             | اللهيب في الاذن                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.337 | feeling of distension in ear                        |   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Udhun                          | التمدّد في الاذن                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.338 | feeling of distension in ear with throbbing pain    |   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Udhun<br>ma' al-Ḍarabān        | التمدّد في الاذن<br>مع الضربان                       |
| IUMT-4.1.339 | feeling of distension in ear without throbbing pain |   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Udhun<br>min Ghayr Þarabān     | التمدّد في الاذن من<br>غير ضربان                     |
| IUMT-4.1.340 | feeling of distension in ear with severe pain       |   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Udhun<br>maʻ al-Alam al-Shadīd | التمدّد في الآذن مع<br>الالم الشديد                  |
| IUMT-4.1.341 | feeling of distension in ear without severe pain    |   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Udhun<br>min Ghayr Alam Shadīd | التمدّد في الاذن من غير<br>الم شديد                  |
| IUMT-4.1.342 | severe throbbing pain in ear                        |   | Shidda al-Ḍarabān<br>fi'l Udhun                 | شدّة الضربان في الاذن                                |
| IUMT-4.1.343 | tinnitus  | Ringing of ears; the term does not cover<br>Dawī-o-Ṭanīn-o-Ṣafīr mentioned under diseases | Țanīn al-Udhunayn                               | طنين الاذنين   |
| IUMT-4.1.344 | thinning of nose                                    |   | Diqqa al-Anf                                    | دقّة الانف   |
| IUMT-4.1.345 | redness of nose                                     |   | Ḥumra al-Anf                                    | حمرة الانف   |
| IUMT-4.1.346 | redness in nasal cavity                             |   | Al-Ḥumra fi'l Anf                               | الحمرة في الانف                                      |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English            | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics               | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.347 | burning sensation of nose                |             | Ḥurqa al-Anf                                   | حرقة الانف   |
| IUMT-4.1.348 | severe burning in nose                   |             | Al-Talahhub fi'l Anf                           | التلهِّب في الانف                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.349 | nasal pain                               |             | Al-Alam fi'l Anf                               | الالم في الانف                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.350 | tickling sensation in nose and palate    |             | Daghdagha al-Anf<br>wa'l Ḥanak                 | دغدغة الانف و الحنك                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.351 | tickling sensation in nose               |             | Al-Daghdagha fi'l Anf                          | الدغدغة في الإنف                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.352 | discharge of thick white mucus from nose |             | Sayalān al-Mukhāṭ<br>al-Ghalīẓ al-Abyaḍ        | سيلان المخاط<br>الغليظ الابيض                        |
| IUMT-4.1.353 | irritating nasal discharge               |             | Ḥidda Ruṭūbāt al-Anf                           | حدّة رطوبات الانف                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.354 | watery discharge<br>from nose            |             | Sayalān al-Mā'iya<br>mina'l Anf                | سيلان المائية من الانف                               |
| IUMT-4.1.355 | rhinorrhoea                              |             | Khurūj al-Ruṭūba<br>al-Kathīra mina'l Anf      | خروج الرطوبة الكثيرة<br>من الانف                     |
| IUMT-4.1.356 | foul smell from nose                     |             | Natn Rā'iḥa al-Anf                             | نتن رائحة الإنف                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.357 | nasal blockage                           |             | Insidād al-Anf                                 | انسداد الانف   |
| IUMT-4.1.358 | dryness of nasal cavities                |             | Yubs al-Khayāshīm /<br>Al-Jafāf fi'l Khayāshīm | يبس الخياشيم / الجفاف<br>في الخياشيم                 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.359 | severe nasal blockage                           |   | Shidda Insidād al-Anf            | شدّة انسداد الأنف                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.360 | anosmia   |   | Faqd al-Shamm                    | فقد الشّم  |
| IUMT-4.1.361 | regurgitation of ingested liquids from nostrils |   | 'Awd al-Mashrūb<br>mina'l Anf    | عود المشروب من الانف                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.362 | inability to swallow                            | The term does not cover 'Usr al-Bal' mentioned in the disease section | lmtināʻ al-Izdirād               | امتناع الازدراد                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.363 | dysphagia                                       | The term does not cover 'Usr al-Bal' mentioned in the disease section | Şuʻūba al-Ibtilāʻ                | صعوبة الابتلاع                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.364 | sucking sensation in throat                     |   | lḥsās al-Maṣīs fi'l Ḥalq         | احساس المصبيص<br>في الحلق                            |
| IUMT-4.1.365 | severe discomfort in throat                     |   | Al-Karb al-Shadīd<br>fi'l Ḥalq   | الكرب الشديد في الحلق                                |
| IUMT-4.1.366 | spitting of blood of thin consistency           |   | Nafth al-Dam al-Raqīq            | نفث الدم الرقيق                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.367 | swollen uvula                                   |   | Intifākh al-Lahāt                | انتفاخ اللهاة  |
| IUMT-4.1.368 | hardening of uvula                              |   | Şalāba al-Lahāt                  | صلابة اللهاة   |
| IUMT-4.1.369 | reddening of uvula                              |   | lḥmirār al-Lahāt                 | احمرار اللهاة  |
| IUMT-4.1.370 | darkening of uvula                              |   | Kumūda al-Lahāt                  | كمودة اللهاة   |
| IUMT-4.1.371 | feeling of hotness in uvula                     |   | lḥsās al-Ḥarāra fi'l Lahāt       | احساس الحرارة في اللهاة                              |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics                             | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.372 | swelling in oral cavity                |             | Intifākh al-Fam  | انتفاخ الفم  |
| IUMT-4.1.373 | dryness of mouth                       |             | Yubs al-Fam /Jafāf<br>al-Fam/Nashāfa al-Fam/<br>Qaḥal al-Fam | يبس الفم / جفاف الفم/<br>نشافة الفم / قحل الفم       |
| IUMT-4.1.374 | stickiness in mouth                    |             | Luzūja al-Fam  | لزوجة الفم   |
| IUMT-4.1.375 | increased moistness of oral cavity     |             | Ruṭūba al-Fam  | رطوبة الفم   |
| IUMT-4.1.376 | foul smell from mouth                  |             | Natn Rā'iḥa al-Fam /<br>Badbū'-i-Dahan                       | نتن رائحة الفم / بدبوئے دہن                          |
| IUMT-4.1.377 | unpleasant smell from mouth            |             | Al-Rā'iḥa al-Radī'a<br>mina'l Fam                            | الرائحة الردية من الفم                               |
| IUMT-4.1.378 | fishy smell from mouth                 |             | Suhūka al-Fam  | سهوكة الفم   |
| IUMT-4.1.379 | feeling of taste of predominant humour |             | lḥsās Ṭaʻm al-Khilṭ<br>al-Ghālib                             | احساس طعم الخلط الغالب                               |
| IUMT-4.1.380 | feeling of salty taste                 |             | Al-lḥsās bi Ṭaʻm<br>al-Mulūḥa                                | الاحساس بطعم الملوحة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.381 | bitter taste of mouth                  |             | Ṭaʻm al-Fam al-Murr∕<br>Talkhī-i-Dahan                       | طعم الفم المرّ / تلخى دبن                            |
| IUMT-4.1.382 | salty taste of mouth                   |             | Ţa'm al-Fam al-Māliḥ   | طعم الفم المالح                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.383 | sour taste of mouth                    |             | Ḥumūḍa al-Fam /<br>Turshī-i-Dahan                            | حموضة الفم / ترشى دہن                                |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.384 | bad taste of mouth            |             | Ridā'a Ṭa'm al-Fam                        | رداءة طعم الفم                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.385 | sialorrhoea                   |             | Khurūj al-Ruṭūba<br>al-Kathīra mina'l Fam | خروج الرطوبة الكثيرة<br>من الفم                      |
| IUMT-4.1.386 | swollen tongue                |             | Intifākh al-Lisān                         | انتفاخ اللسان  |
| IUMT-4.1.387 | heaviness of tongue           |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Lisān                      | الثقل في اللسان                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.388 | glossodynia                   |             | Wajaʻ al-Lisān /<br>Dard-i-Zabān          | وجع اللسان / درد زبان                                |
| IUMT-4.1.389 | severe pain of tongue         |             | Shidda al-Alam fi'l Lisān                 | شدّة الألم في اللسان                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.390 | spasm of tongue               |             | Tashannuj al-Lisān                        | تشنّج اللسان   |
| IUMT-4.1.391 | blackening of tongue          |             | Sawād al-Lisān /<br>Siyāhī-i-Zabān        | سواد اللسان / سیابی زبان                             |
| IUMT-4.1.392 | whitening of tongue           |             | Bayāḍ al-Lisān /<br>Safedī-i-Zabān        | بیاض اللسان / سفیدی زبان                             |
| IUMT-4.1.393 | redness of tongue             |             | Ḥumra al-Lisān /<br>Surkhī-i-Zabān        | حمرة اللسان / سرخى زبان                              |
| IUMT-4.1.394 | softening of tongue           |             | Rakhāwa al-Lisān                          | رخاوة اللسان   |
| IUMT-4.1.395 | dryness of tongue             |             | Jafāf al-Lisān /<br>Khushkī-i-Zabān       | جفاف اللسان / خشكى زبان                              |
| IUMT-4.1.396 | stickiness of tongue          |             | Luzūja al-Lisān                           | لزوجة اللسان   |

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|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.397 | roughness of tongue                      |             | Khushūna al-Lisān /<br>Khushūnat-i-Zabān | خشونة اللسان / خشونت زبان                            |
| IUMT-4.1.398 | hardening of tongue                      |             | Şalāba al-Lisān                          | صلابة اللسان   |
| IUMT-4.1.399 | lack of sensation in tongue              |             | 'Adm Ḥiss al-Lisān                       | عدم حس اللسان  |
| IUMT-4.1.400 | protrusion of tongue                     |             | Khurūj al-Lisān /<br>Dal' al-Lisān       | خروج اللسان / دلع اللسان                             |
| IUMT-4.1.401 | loss of taste                            |             | Buţlān al-Dhawq                          | بطلان الذوق  |
| IUMT-4.1.402 | eruptions occurring on surface of tongue |             | Buthūr Ḥāditha fī Saṭḥ<br>al-Lisān       | بثور حادثة فى سطح اللسان                             |
| IUMT-4.1.403 | whitish eruptions of oral cavity         |             | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Qulāʻ                      | بياض لون القلاع                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.404 | blackish eruptions of oral cavity        |             | Sawād Lawn al-Qulāʻ                      | سواد لون القلاع                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.405 | yellowish eruptions of oral cavity       |             | Şufra Lawn al-Qulāʻ                      | صفرة لون القلاع                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.406 | reddish eruptions of oral cavity         |             | Ḥumra Lawn al-Qulāʻ                      | حمرة لون القلاع                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.407 | severe burning eruptions of oral cavity  |             | Shidda al-Iltihāb<br>fi'l Qulā'          | شدّة الالتهاب في القلاع                              |
| IUMT-4.1.408 | thickening of lips                       |             | Ghilza al-Shafa                          | غلظة االشفة  |
| IUMT-4.1.409 | hardening of lips                        |             | Ṣalāba al-Shafa                          | صلابة الشفة  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.410 | roughness of lips             |             | Khushūna al-Shafatayn                   | خشونة الشفتين  |
| IUMT-4.1.411 | scaling and crusting of lips  |             | Khushkrīshāt al-<br>Shafatayn           | خشكريشات الشفتين                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.412 | aversion of lips              |             | Inqilāb al-Shafa                        | انقلاب الشفة   |
| IUMT-4.1.413 | jaw hot to touch              |             | Ḥarāra Malmas al-Fakk                   | حرارة ملمس الفك                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.414 | pain during mastication       |             | Al-Alam ʻinda'l Maḍgh                   | الألم عند المضغ                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.415 | partial breaking of teeth     |             | Dhahāb Juz' mina'l Þirs                 | ذهاب جزء من الضرس                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.416 | yellowish coating on teeth    |             | Al-Ṣufra al-Mutalabbisa<br>ʻala'l Asnān | الصفرة المتلبّسة<br>على الأسنان                      |
| IUMT-4.1.417 | pus discharge from teeth      |             | Jarayān al-Ṣadīd<br>mina'l Asnān        | جريان الصديد من الاسنان                              |
| IUMT-4.1.418 | comfort from cold things      |             | Al-Istildhādh bi'l Ashyā'<br>al-Bārida  | الاستلذاذ بالاشياء الباردة                           |
| IUMT-4.1.419 | comfort from hot things       |             | Al-Istildhādh bi'l Ashyā'<br>al-Ḥārra   | الاستلذاذ بالاشياء الحارة                            |
| IUMT-4.1.420 | severe burning in gums        |             | Al-Iltihāb al-Shadīd<br>fi'l Litha      | الالتهاب الشديد في اللثة                             |
| IUMT-4.1.421 | severe irritation in gums     |             | Al-Ladh' al-Qawī<br>fi'l Litha          | اللذع القوى في اللثة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.422 | bleeding from gums            |             | Jarayān al-Dam<br>mina'l Litha          | جريان الدم من اللثة                                  |

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|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.423 | piercing pain in flanks          |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Nākhis<br>fi'l Janb     | الوجع الناخس في الجنب                                |
| IUMT-4.1.424 | pain in sides of chest           |             | Al-Waja' fī<br>Nawāḥī al-Ṣadr       | الوجع في نواحي الصدر                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.425 | heaviness of chest               |             | Thiqal al-Şadr                      | ثقل الصدر  |
| IUMT-4.1.426 | distension of chest              |             | Tamaddud al-Şadr                    | تمدّد الصدر  |
| IUMT-4.1.427 | burning sensation in chest       |             | lltihāb al-Şadr                     | التهاب الصدر   |
| IUMT-4.1.428 | rough sensation in chest         |             | Khushūna al-Ṣadr                    | خشونة الصدر  |
| IUMT-4.1.429 | cold sensation in chest          |             | Bard al-Şadr                        | برد الصدر  |
| IUMT-4.1.430 | tickling sensation<br>in trachea |             | Al-Daghdagha fī<br>Qaşaba al-Ri'a   | الدغدغة في قصبة الرئة                                |
| IUMT-4.1.431 | choking/asphyxiation             |             | Khanq                               | خنق  |
| IUMT-4.1.432 | holding of breath                |             | Ḥuṣr al-Nafas                       | حصر النفس  |
| IUMT-4.1.433 | rapid respiration                |             | Nafas Sarīʻ                         | نفس سريع   |
| IUMT-4.1.434 | slow respiration                 |             | Nafas Baṭī'                         | نفس بطىء   |
| IUMT-4.1.435 | increased respiratory rate       |             | Nafas Mutawātir/<br>Nafas Mutatābiʻ | نفس متواتر/نفس متتابع                                |
| IUMT-4.1.436 | large/deep respiration           |             | Nafas 'Azīm                         | نفس عظیم   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics          | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.437 | long and deep<br>respiration  |   | Nafas Shāhiq / Nafas 'Ālī                 | نفس شاهق / نفس عالي                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.438 | short and shallow breathing   |   | Nafas Şaghīr                              | نفس صغير   |
| IUMT-4.1.439 | irregular breathing           |   | Nafas Ghayr Muntaẓim /<br>Nafas Mukhtalif | نفس غير منتظم / نفس مختلف                            |
| IUMT-4.1.440 | long breathing                | Breathing with a longer span of inspiration and expiration      | Nafas Ṭawīl                               | نفس طویل   |
| IUMT-4.1.441 | short breathing               | Breathing with a shorter span of inspiration and expiration     | Nafas Qaşīr                               | نفس قصير   |
| IUMT-4.1.442 | double respiration            | Breathing with abnormal pause during inspiration and expiration | Nafas Mutaḍāʻif                           | نفس متضاعف   |
| IUMT-4.1.443 | decreased respiratory rate    |   | Nafas Mutafāwit                           | نفس متفاوت   |
| IUMT-4.1.444 | trembling respiration         |   | Nafas Murtaʻish                           | نفس مرتعش  |
| IUMT-4.1.445 | fetid breathing               | Breathing with fetid expiration                                 | Nafas Muntin                              | نفس منتن   |
| IUMT-4.1.446 | interrupted respiration       |   | Nafas Munqaṭiʻ                            | نفس منقطع  |
| IUMT-4.1.447 | asphyxic respiration          |   | Nafas Khunāqī                             | نفس خناقی  |
| IUMT-4.1.448 | laboured respiration          | Forced respiration; difficult respiration                       | Nafas Mustakrah/ Sū'<br>al-Tanaffus       | نفس مستكره / سوء التنفس                              |

| Term ID      | Term or concept in English                       | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics           | Corresponding term in Arabio<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| IUMT-4.1.449 | impaired respiration with laryngonasal character |  | Nafas Mankharī                             | نفس منخر <i>ي</i>                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.450 | respiration occurring from healthy half of lung  |  | Nafas Muntaşif                             | نفس منتصف   |
| IUMT-4.1.451 | difficulty in breathing                          | The term does not cover <i>Dīq al-Nafas</i> mentioned under diseases | Dīq al-Tanaffus ∕<br>'Usr al-Nafas         | ضيق التنفّس/ عسر النفس                              |
| IUMT-4.1.452 | forceful expiration                              |  | Shidda al-Zafīr                            | شدة الزفير  |
| IUMT-4.1.453 | non-productive cough                             |  | Al-Suʻāl al-Yābis                          | السعال اليابس                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.454 | troublesome cough                                |  | Al-Suʻāl al-Muzʻij /<br>Al-Suʻāl al-Muqliq | السعال المزعج /<br>السعال المقلق                    |
| IUMT-4.1.455 | purulent expectoration                           |  | Nafth al-Ruṭūbāt<br>al-'Afina              | نفث الرطوبات العفنة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.456 | presence of expectoration                        |  | Ḥudūth al-Nafth                            | حدوث النفث  |
| IUMT-4.1.457 | absence of expectoration                         |  | 'Adm al-Nafth                              | عدم النفث   |
| IUMT-4.1.458 | rhonchi  |  | Al-Kharkhara                               | الخرخرة   |
| IUMT-4.1.459 | exacerbation of cough on movement or with hunger |  | Ziyāda al-Suʻāl maʻ al-<br>Ḥaraka wa'l Jūʻ | زيادة السعال مع<br>الحركة والجوع                    |
| IUMT-4.1.460 | acute fever                                      |  | Al-Ḥummā al-Ḥādda                          | الحمّىٰ الحادّة                                     |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English            | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics          | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.461 | persistence of fever                     |             | Luzūm al-Ḥummā                            | لزوم الحمّىٰ   |
| IUMT-4.1.462 | persistence of low-grade fever           |             | Luzūm al-Ḥummā<br>al-Hādi'a               | لزوم الحمّىٰ الهادئة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.463 | aggravation of fever after taking food   |             | Shidda al-Ḥummā ʻinda<br>Akhdh al-Ghidhā' | شدّة الحمّىٰ عند اخذ الغذاء                          |
| IUMT-4.1.464 | affinity for cold air                    |             | Al-Mayl ila'l Hawā'<br>al-Bārid           | الميل الى الهواء البارد                              |
| IUMT-4.1.465 | discomfort from cold air                 |             | Al-Ta'adhdhī bi'l<br>Hawā'al-Bārid        | التاذّي بالهواء البارد                               |
| IUMT-4.1.466 | excessive severe burning of heart        |             | Shidda al-Talahhub<br>fi'l Qalb           | شدّة التلهب في القلب                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.467 | distension of vessels                    |             | Tamaddud-i-'Urūq                          | تمدد عروق  |
| IUMT-4.1.468 | engorgement of veins                     |             | Intifākh al-Awrida                        | انتفاخ الاوردة                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.469 | exacerbation of disease<br>during hunger |             | Hayajān al-'Illa 'inda'l Jū'              | هيجان العلّة عند الجوع                               |
| IUMT-4.1.470 | trembling of heart                       |             | Al-Tarajruj                               | الترجرج  |
| IUMT-4.1.471 | fear                                     |             | Al-Faz'                                   | الفزع  |
| IUMT-4.1.472 | feeling of heaviness in oesophagus       |             | Ḥiss al-Thiqal fi'l Marī                  | حسّ الثقل في المرى                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.473 | feeling of distension in oesophagus      |             | Ḥiss al-Tamaddud<br>fi'l Marī             | حسّ التمدّد في المرى                                 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description                      | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.474 | interscapular pain                     |                                  | Al-Wajaʻ Bayn<br>al-Katifayn        | الوجع بين الكتفين                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.475 | burning sensation in oesophagus        |                                  | Al-Iltihāb fi'l Marī                | الالتهاب في المرى                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.476 | comfort from cold things               | Feeling comfort from cold things | Al-Intifāʻ bi'l Ashyā'<br>al-Bārida | الانتفاع بالاشياءالباردة                             |
| IUMT-4.1.477 | comfort from cold water                | Feeling comfort from cold water  | Al-Intifāʻ bi'l Mā' al-Bārid        | الانتفاع بالماء البارد                               |
| IUMT-4.1.478 | excessive burning sensation in stomach |                                  | Talahhub al-Miʻda                   | تلهّب المعدة   |
| IUMT-4.1.479 | heaviness in stomach                   |                                  | Al-Thiqal fi'l Mi'da                | الثقل في المعدة                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.480 | heaviness of abdomen                   |                                  | Al-Thiqal fi'l Baṭn                 | الثقل في البطن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.481 | pain in abdomen                        |                                  | Al-Wajaʻ fi'l Baṭn                  | الوجع في البطن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.482 | stable pain                            |                                  | Rusūkh al-Wajaʻ                     | رسوخ الوجع   |
| IUMT-4.1.483 | severe distension of abdomen           |                                  | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Baţn               | التمدد في البطن                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.484 | distension of abdomen                  |                                  | Al-Imtidād fi'l Baṭn                | الامتداد في البطن                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.485 | burning sensation<br>in abdomen        |                                  | Al-Iḥtirāq fi'l Baṭn                | الاحتراق في البطن                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.486 | excessive burning sensation in abdomen |                                  | Shidda al-Iḥtirāq fi'l Baṭn         | شدّة الاحتراق في البطن                               |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English     | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.487 | restlessness                      |             | Al-Karb                                 | الكرب  |
| IUMT-4.1.488 | excessive restlessness            |             | Al-Karb al-'Azīm                        | الكرب العظيم   |
| IUMT-4.1.489 | uneasiness/discomfort             |             | Al-Qalaq                                | القلق  |
| IUMT-4.1.490 | irritation around<br>abdomen      |             | Al-Ladhʻ fī<br>Nawāḥī al-Baṭn           | اللذع في نواحي البطن                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.491 | heaviness in intestine            |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Am'ā'                    | الثقل في الامعاء                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.492 | irritation in intestine           |             | Al-Ladh' fi'l Am'ā' /<br>Ladh' al-Am'ā' | اللذع في الامعاء /<br>لذع الامعاء                    |
| IUMT-4.1.493 | severe irritation<br>in intestine |             | Shidda al-Ladh' fi'l Am'ā'              | شدّة اللذع في الامعاء                                |
| IUMT-4.1.494 | strain                            |             | Tazaḥḥur                                | تزحّر  |
| IUMT-4.1.495 | severe pain<br>above umbilicus    |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Shadīd Fawq<br>al-Surra     | الوجع الشديد فوق السرّة                              |
| IUMT-4.1.496 | pain around anus                  |             | Al-Wajaʻ fi'l Maqʻada                   | الوجع في المقعدة                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.497 | intense<br>burning sensation      |             | Shidda al-Ḥurqa                         | شدّة الحرقة  |
| IUMT-4.1.498 | burning<br>sensation in anus      |             | Al-Ḥurqa fi'l Maqʻada                   | الحرقة في المقعدة                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.499 | irritation in anus                |             | Al-Ladh' fi'l Maq'ada                   | اللذع في المقعدة                                     |

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|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.500 | pruritus in anus  | The term does not cover Ḥikka al-Maqʻad mentioned under diseases | Al-Ḥikka fi'l Maqʻada                             | الحكة في المقعدة                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.501 | hyporexia   |  | Qilla al-Shahwa /<br>Qillat-i-Ishtihā'            | قلّة الشهوة / قلت اشتباء                             |
| IUMT-4.1.502 | impaired digestion                                      |  | Sū' al-Istimrā'                                   | سوء الاستمراء  |
| IUMT-4.1.503 | comfort from diets of dry<br>temperament                |  | Al-Intifāʻ bi'l Aghdhiya<br>al-Yābisa             | الانتفاع بالاغذية اليابسة                            |
| IUMT-4.1.504 | comfort from diets of moist temperament                 |  | Al-Intifāʻ bi'l Aghdhiya<br>al-Raṭba              | الانتفاع بالاغذية الرطبة                             |
| IUMT-4.1.505 | comfort from reduced intake of diets of hot temperament |  | Al-Intifāʻ bi'l Iqlāl mina'l<br>Aghdhiya al-Ḥārra | الانتفاع بالاقلال من<br>الاغذية الحارّة              |
| IUMT-4.1.506 | drooling  |  | Jarayān al-Luʻāb                                  | جريان اللعاب   |
| IUMT-4.1.507 | excessive salivation during hunger                      |  | Kathra al-Luʻāb<br>ʻinda'l Jūʻ                    | كثرة اللعاب عند الجوع                                |
| IUMT-4.1.508 | fishy smell of saliva                                   |  | Suhūka al-Luʻāb/<br>Suhūka al-Rīq                 | سهوكة اللعاب/<br>سهوكة الريق                         |
| IUMT-4.1.509 | thickening of saliva                                    |  | Ghilz al-Luʻāb /<br>Ghilz al-Rīq                  | غلظ اللعاب/ غلظ الريق                                |
| IUMT-4.1.510 | excessive spitting during summer                        |  | Kathra al-Tabaşşuq<br>fi'l Şayf                   | كثرة التبصّق في الصيف                                |
| IUMT-4.1.511 | excessive spitting during winter                        |  | Kathra al-Tabaşşuq<br>fi'l Shita'                 | كثرة التبصّق في الشتاء                               |

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|--------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.512 | phlegmatic vomiting  |             | Qadhf al-Balgham                        | قذف البلغم   |
| IUMT-4.1.513 | blackish vomitus   |             | Al-Qay' al-Aswad                        | القىء الاسود   |
| IUMT-4.1.514 | borborygmus  |             | Al-Qarāqir                              | القر اقر   |
| IUMT-4.1.515 | continuous colic   |             | Al-Maghş al-Dā'im                       | المغص الدائم   |
| IUMT-4.1.516 | affinity for cold water  |             | Al-Mayl ila'l Mā' al-Bārid              | الميل الى الماء البارد                               |
| IUMT-4.1.517 | affinity for things of hot temperament                             |             | Al-Mayl ila'l Ashyā'<br>al-Ḥārra        | الميل الى الاشياء الحارّة                            |
| IUMT-4.1.518 | weakness of digestion  |             | Ņu'f al-Istimrā'                        | ضعف الاستمراء  |
| IUMT-4.1.519 | unpleasant belching  |             | Al-Jushāʾ al-Radī                       | الجشاء الردى   |
| IUMT-4.1.520 | belching with smoky<br>smell                                       |             | Al-Jushāʾ al-Dukhānī                    | الجشاء الدخانى                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.521 | desire to eat clay and gypsum                                      |             | Al-Ishtiyāq ilā Akl al-Ţīn<br>wa'l Jaṣṣ | الاشتياق الى اكل<br>الطين و الجص                     |
| IUMT-4.1.522 | retention of food<br>in stomach                                    |             | Baqāʾ al-Ghidhāʾ<br>fiʾl Miʻda          | بقاء الغذاء في المعدة                                |
| IUMT-4.1.523 | excretion of undigested food                                       |             | Khurūj al-Aghdhiya<br>Ghayr Naḍīja      | خروج الاغذية غيرنضيجة                                |
| IUMT-4.1.524 | immediate expulsion of food material after intake through vomiting |             | Surʻa Khurūj al-Ghidhā'<br>bi'l Qay'    | سرعة خروج الغذاء بالقىء                              |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.525 | cold extremities  |             | Bard al-Aṭrāf                                     | برد الاطراف  |
| IUMT-4.1.526 | cold sweat  |             | Al-'Araq al-Bārid                                 | العرق البارد   |
| IUMT-4.1.527 | cramps of hands<br>and legs                                 |             | Tashannuj al-Yadayn<br>wa'l Rijlayn               | تشنّج اليد ين و الرجلين                              |
| IUMT-4.1.528 | stony hard stool  |             | Al-Zibl al-Mutaḥajjir                             | الزبل المتحجّر                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.529 | passing of soft stool                                       |             | Līn al-Ṭabīʻa                                     | لين الطبيعة  |
| IUMT-4.1.530 | episodic loose motions                                      |             | Adwār Inṭilāq al-Baṭn                             | ادوار انطلاق البطن                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.531 | passing of fresh<br>blood in stool                          |             | Khurūj al-Dam al-Aḥmar<br>al-Mukhaḍḍab fi'l Barāz | خروج الدم الاحمر<br>المخضّب في البراز                |
| IUMT-4.1.532 | passing of blood similar<br>to raw meat washing<br>in stool |             | Khurūj al-Dam al-<br>Ghusālī fi'l Barāz           | خروج الدم الغسالي<br>في البراز                       |
| IUMT-4.1.533 | coldness below<br>umbilicus                                 |             | Burūda Asfal al-Surra                             | برودة اسفل السرّة                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.534 | desire to defecate  |             | Al-Ishtiyāq ila'l Barāz                           | الاشتياق الى البراز                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.535 | discharge of blood  |             | Khurūj al-Dam                                     | خروج الدم  |
| IUMT-4.1.536 | dusky discoloration of fistula                              |             | Kumūda Lawn<br>al-Nawāṣīr                         | كمودة لون النواصير                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.537 | loosening of fistula  |             | Rakhāwa al-Nawāṣīr                                | رخاوة النواصير                                       |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.538 | presence of exudate                  |             | Wujūd al-Ṣadīd                     | وجود الصديد  |
| IUMT-4.1.539 | heaviness in the liver               |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Kabid               | الثقل في الكبد                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.540 | excessive burning sensation in liver |             | Al-Talahhub fi'l Kabid             | التلهّب في الكبد                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.541 | piercing pain in liver               |             | Al-Nakhs fi'l Kabid                | النخس في الكبد                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.542 | softening of swelling of liver       |             | Rakhāwa Waram<br>al-Kabid          | رخاوة ورم الكبد                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.543 | absence of pain in swelling          |             | 'Adm al-Waja' fi'l Waram           | عدم الوجع في الورم                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.544 | hardnening of swelling of liver      |             | Şalāba Waram al-Kabid              | صلابة ورم الكبد                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.545 | decreased digestion                  |             | Qilla al-Istimrā'                  | قلّة الاستمراء                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.546 | lack of metabolism                   |             | 'Adm Istiḥāla al-Ghidhā'           | عدم استحالة الغذاء                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.547 | reddish discoloration of urine       |             | Ḥumra al-Bawl /<br>Surkhī-i-Qārūra | حمرة البول /<br>سرخى قاروره                          |
| IUMT-4.1.548 | yellowish discoloration of urine     |             | Şufra al-Bawl                      | صفرة البول   |
| IUMT-4.1.549 | reduced quantity of stool            |             | Qilla al-Barāz                     | قلّة البراز  |
| IUMT-4.1.550 | thin consistency of stool            |             | Riqqa al-Barāz                     | رقّة البراز  |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.551 | passing of stool similar to raw meat wash |             | Istifrāgh al-Barāz<br>al-Ghusālī       | استفراغ البراز الغسالى                               |
| IUMT-4.1.552 | mixing of blood in stool                  |             | lkhtilāţ al-Fuḍlāt bi'l Dam            | اختلاط الفضلات بالدم                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.553 | mucus from intestine                      |             | Şuhrūj al-Am'ā'                        | صهروج الامعاء  |
| IUMT-4.1.554 | heaviness of spleen                       |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Ţiḥāl                   | الثقل في الطحال                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.555 | hardening of spleen                       |             | Al-Şalāba fi'l Ţiḥāl                   | الصلابة في الطحال                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.556 | distension of spleen                      |             | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Ţiḥāl                 | التمدّد في الطحال                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.557 | belching                                  |             | Al-Jushā'                              | الجشاء   |
| IUMT-4.1.558 | gurgling sound over spleen on palpation   |             | Al-Qarqara fi'l Ţiḥāl<br>'inda'l Ghamz | القرقرة في الطحال<br>عند الغمز                       |
| IUMT-4.1.559 | severe burning sensation in back          |             | Al-Talahhub fi'l Zahr                  | التاهّب في الظهر                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.560 | heaviness in abdomen without pain         |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Baṭn min<br>Ghayr Wajaʻ | الثقل في البطن<br>من غير وجع                         |
| IUMT-4.1.561 | lumbar pain/lumbago                       |             | Al-Waja' fi'l Qaṭan                    | الوجع في القطن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.562 | discharge of pus in urine                 |             | Khurūj al-Midda fi'l Bawl              | خروج المدّة في البول                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.563 | discharge of<br>blood in urine            |             | Khurūj al-Dam fi'l Bawl                | خروج الدم في البول                                   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.564 | discharge of cast in urine                  |             | Khurūj Fatāt al-Laḥm<br>fi'l Bawl              | خروج فتات اللحم في البول                             |
| IUMT-4.1.565 | episodic discharge of blood in urine        |             | Khurūj al-Dam fi'l Bawl<br>bi Adwār            | خروج الدم في البول بأدوار                            |
| IUMT-4.1.566 | thickening of urine                         |             | Ghilẓ al-Bawl                                  | غلظ البول  |
| IUMT-4.1.567 | severe pain in kidney                       |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Shadīd<br>fi'l Kulya               | الوجع الشديد في الكلية                               |
| IUMT-4.1.568 | passing of sand particles in urine          |             | Khurūj al-Raml fi'l Bawl                       | خروج الرمل في البول                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.569 | heaviness in lower back                     |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l 'Ajuz                           | الثقل في العجز                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.570 | heaviness in legs                           |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Rijl                            | الثقل في الرجل                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.571 | heaviness in testicles                      |             | Al-Thiqal fi'l Khuşya                          | الثقل في الخصية                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.572 | itching of scrotum                          |             | Ḥikka al-Ṣafan                                 | حكة الصفن  |
| IUMT-4.1.573 | severe burning sensation during micturition |             | Al-Ḥurqa al-Shadīda<br>ʻinda'l Tabawwul        | الحرقة الشديدة<br>عند التبوّل                        |
| IUMT-4.1.574 | burning sensation in pubic region           |             | Al-Iltihāb fi'l 'Āna                           | الالتهاب في العانة                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.575 | distended bladder<br>without pain           |             | Al-Tamaddud fi'l<br>Mathāna min<br>Ghayr Wajaʻ | التمدّد في المثانة<br>من غير وجع                     |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                      | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script   |
|--------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.576 | itching in penis                             |             | Al-Ḥikka fi'l Qaḍīb   | الحكّة في القضيب                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.577 | erection of penis without any stimulus       |             | Intishār al-Qaḍīb min<br>Ghayr Sabab / Al-Inʻāẓ<br>min Ghayr Ikhtilāj | انتشار القضيب من<br>غير سبب / الانعاظ<br>من غير اختلاج |
| IUMT-4.1.578 | frequent passing of urine without irritation |             | Kathra Khurūj al-Bawl bi<br>Ghayr Ladhʻ                               | كثرة خروج البول بغير لذع                               |
| IUMT-4.1.579 | passing of bran-like<br>flakes in urine      |             | Khurūj al-Qushūr<br>al-Nukhāliyya fi'l Bawl                           | خروج القشور النخالية<br>في البول                       |
| IUMT-4.1.580 | priapism                                     |             | 'Adm Taqalluş al-Dhakar   | عدم تقلص الذكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.581 | polyzoospermia                               |             | Kathra al-Manī  | كثرة المنى   |
| IUMT-4.1.582 | increased viscosity of semen                 |             | Ghilẓ al-Manī   | غلظ المنى  |
| IUMT-4.1.583 | increased whiteness<br>of semen              |             | Bayāḍ al-Manī   | بياض المنى   |
| IUMT-4.1.584 | yellowish discoloration of semen             |             | Şufra al-Manī   | صفرة المنى   |
| IUMT-4.1.585 | decreased viscosity of semen                 |             | Riqqa al-Manī   | رقّة المنى   |
| IUMT-4.1.586 | increased hotness<br>of penis                |             | Ḥarāra al-Dhakar  | حرارة الذكر  |
| IUMT-4.1.587 | pain in penis                                |             | Wajaʻ al-Dhakar   | وجع الذكر  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English            | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.588 | hardening of penis                       |             | Şalāba al-Dhakar                 | صلابة الذكر  |
| IUMT-4.1.589 | absence of pain in penis                 |             | 'Adm al-Waja' fi'l Dhakar        | عدم الوجع في الذكر                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.590 | lateral bending of penis                 |             | Mayl al-Qaḍīb ilā Jānib          | میل القضیب الی جانب                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.591 | nodule formation on shaft of penis       |             | Al-Taʻaqqud fī Jism<br>al-Qaḍīb  | التعقّد في جسم القضيب                                |
| IUMT-4.1.592 | non-retracting foreskin                  |             | Istitār al-Kumra                 | استتار الكمرة  |
| IUMT-4.1.593 | urinary retention                        |             | Imtinā' Khurūj al-Bawl           | امتناع خروج البول                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.594 | distension in testicles                  |             | Al-Tamaddud fi'l<br>Unthayayn    | التمدّد في الانثيين                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.595 | redness of scrotum                       |             | Ḥumra Jild al-Unthayayn          | حمرة جلد الانثيين                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.596 | excessive burning sensation in testicles |             | Talahhub al-Unthayayn            | تلهّب الانثيين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.597 | pain in testicles                        |             | Al-Wajaʻ fi'l Unthayayn          | الوجع في الانثيين                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.598 | softness of testicles                    |             | Rakhāwa al-Unthayayn             | رخاوة الانثيين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.599 | hardness of testicles                    |             | Şalāba al-Unthayayn              | صلابة الانثيين                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.600 | loss of sensation in testicles           |             | ʻAdm al-Ḥiss fi'l<br>Unthayayn   | عدم الحس في الانثيين                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.601 | dusky discoloration of skin of scrotum   |             | Kumūda Lawn Jild<br>al-Unthayayn | كمودة لون جلد الانثيين                               |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.602 | feeling of undulatory<br>movement beneath<br>scrotal skin on palpation |  | Tamawwuj al-Mā'iya<br>Taḥt al-Jild ʻinda'l Jass | تموج المائية تحت الجلد<br>عند الجس                   |
| IUMT-4.1.603 | cessation of menstruation for a long time                              | The term does not cover <i>lḥtibās al-Ṭamth</i> mentioned in disease section | Inqiṭāʻ al-Tamth mina'l<br>Mudda al-Ṭawīla      | انقطاع الطمث  من<br>المدّة الطويلة                   |
| IUMT-4.1.604 | unpleasant skin colour   |  | Samāja al-Lawn                                  | سماجة اللون  |
| IUMT-4.1.605 | scanty hair in pubic region  |  | Qilla al-Shaʻr fi'l ʻĀna                        | قلّة الشعر في العانة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.606 | vaginal pain   |  | Wajaʻ al-Qubul                                  | وجع القبل  |
| IUMT-4.1.607 | inability to empty<br>bladder  |  | Ḥuṣr al-Bawl                                    | حصر البول  |
| IUMT-4.1.608 | heaviness in uterus  |  | Al-Thiqal fi'l Raḥim                            | الثقل في الرحم                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.609 | severe sclerosis<br>of uterus  |  | Shidda Şalāba al-Raḥim                          | شدّة صلابة الرحم                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.610 | distension of uterus   |  | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Raḥim                          | التمدّد في الرحم                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.611 | discharge of exudate from uterus                                       |  | Khurūj al-Ṣadīd<br>mina'l Raḥim                 | خروج الصديد من الرحم                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.612 | bleeding during intercourse  |  | Khurūj al-Dam Waqt<br>al-Jimāʻ                  | خروج الدم وقت الجماع                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.613 | feeling of unilateral<br>heaviness                                     |  | lḥsās al-Thiqal ilā Jānib                       | احساس الثقل الى جانب                                 |

| Corresponding term in Arab<br>Persian/Urdu script | Corresponding term in Diacritics | erm or concept Description<br>n English  | Term ID      |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| مدّد العانة                                       | Tamaddud al-'Āna                 | istension in pubic region                | IUMT-4.1.614 |
| سواد الحيض  | Sawād al-Ḥayḍ                    | lackish colour of<br>nenstrual blood     | IUMT-4.1.615 |
| كثرة الشعر فى العانة                              | Kathra al-Shaʻr fi'l ʻĀna        | xcess of pubic hair                      | IUMT-4.1.616 |
| قّة الحيض   | Riqqa al-Ḥayḍ                    | ecreased viscosity of<br>nenstrual blood | IUMT-4.1.617 |
| فلّة حمرة الحيض                                   | Qilla Ḥumra al-Ḥayḍ              | ght red menstrual blood                  | IUMT-4.1.618 |
| طوبة الفرج  | Ruṭūba al-Farj                   | aginal wetness                           | IUMT-4.1.619 |
| كثرة نداوة الفرج                                  | Kathra Nadāwa al-Farj            | xcessive vaginal<br>vetness              | IUMT-4.1.620 |
| نحل الفرج   | Qaḥal al-Farj                    | aginal dryness                           | IUMT-4.1.621 |
| متناع الحيض                                       | Imtināʻ al-Ḥayḍ                  | bsence of menstruation                   | IUMT-4.1.622 |
| لر عب   | Al-Ruʻb                          | hobia                                    | IUMT-4.1.623 |
| لضربان في الثدي                                   | Al-Ḍarabān fi'l Thady            | nrobbing pain in breast                  | IUMT-4.1.624 |
| صلابة الثدى                                       | Şalāba al-Thady                  | ardening of breast                       | IUMT-4.1.625 |
| لتمدّد في الثدي                                   | Al-Tamaddud fi'l Thady           | istension of breast                      | IUMT-4.1.626 |
| حمر ار جلد الثدي                                  | Iḥmirār Jild al-Thady            | eddening of breast skin                  | IUMT-4.1.627 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                  | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics                     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.628 | throbbing pain in back                         |             | Al-Ḍarabān fi'l Ṭahr                                 | الضربان في الظهر                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.629 | severe backache during<br>movement             |             | Shidda Wajaʻ al-Zahr<br>ʻinda'l Ḥaraka               | شدّة وجع الظهر<br>عند الحركة                         |
| IUMT-4.1.630 | hotness at site of pain                        |             | Al-Ḥarāra fī Mawḍaʻ<br>al-Wajaʻ                      | الحرارة في موضع الوجع                                |
| IUMT-4.1.631 | relief in backache during<br>movement          |             | Sukūn Wajaʻ al-Zahr<br>ʻinda'l Ḥaraka                | سكون وجع الظهر<br>عند الحركة                         |
| IUMT-4.1.632 | stable pain without<br>severe burning          |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Rāsikh<br>al-Dā'im bi Ghayr<br>Talahhub  | الوجع الراسخ الدائم<br>بغير تلهّب                    |
| IUMT-4.1.633 | fluctuation in intensity of pain               |             | Ziyāda al-Waja' wa<br>Nuqṣānuhū                      | زيادة الوجع ونقصانه                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.634 | severity of pain                               |             | Shidda al-Wajaʻ                                      | شدّة الوجع   |
| IUMT-4.1.635 | feeling of heaviness<br>without severe burning |             | lḥsās al-Thiqal min<br>Ghayr Talahhub wa<br>Lā Ḥurqa | احساس الثقل من غير<br>تلهّب ولا حرقة                 |
| IUMT-4.1.636 | swollen joints                                 |             | Al-Intifākh fi'l Mafāşil                             | الانتفاخ في المفاصل                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.637 | redness of joints                              |             | Al-Ḥumra fi'l Mafāṣil                                | الحمرة في المفاصل                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.638 | feeling of heat in joints                      |             | Al-Ḥarāra fi'l Mafāṣil                               | الحرارة في المفاصل                                   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                       | Description               | Corresponding term in Diacritics                    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.639 | whitish discoloration of joint skin without hotness |                           | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Mafāṣil<br>min Ghayr Ḥarāra           | بياض لون المفاصل من<br>غير حرارة                     |
| IUMT-4.1.640 | dusky discoloration of joint skin                   |                           | Kumūda Lawn al-Mafāşil                              | كمودة لون المفاصل                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.641 | irritation in joints                                |                           | Al-Ḥidda fi'l Mafāṣil                               | الحدّة في المفاصل                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.642 | burning sensation<br>in joints                      |                           | Al-Ḥurqa fi'l Mafāṣil                               | الحرقة في المفاصل                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.643 | severe pain of joints<br>without swelling           |                           | Al-Alam al-Shadīd bi<br>Ghayr Intifākh fi'l Mafāşil | الالم الشديد بغير انتفاخ<br>في المفاصل               |
| IUMT-4.1.644 | concretion of phalanges                             |                           | Taḥajjur al-Barājim                                 | تحجّر البراجم  |
| IUMT-4.1.645 | tortuous greenish<br>vessels                        |                           | Al-'Urūq al-Khuḍr<br>al-Multawiya                   | العروق الخضر الملتوية                                |
| IUMT-4.1.646 | millet-shaped eruptions                             |                           | Buthūr Shabīha<br>bi'l Jāwars                       | بثور شبيهة بالجاورس                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.647 | blackish eruptions                                  |                           | Al-Buthūr al-Sūd                                    | البثور السود   |
| IUMT-4.1.648 | greenish eruptions                                  |                           | Al-Buthūr al-Khuḍr                                  | البثور الخضر   |
| IUMT-4.1.649 | reddish eruptions                                   |                           | Al-Buthūr al-Ḥumr                                   | البثور الحمر   |
| IUMT-4.1.650 | dust-like eruptions                                 | Minute numerous eruptions | Al-Buthūr al-Ghubr                                  | البثور الغبر   |
| IUMT-4.1.651 | itching of skin eruptions                           |                           | Al-Ḥikka fi'l Buthūr                                | الحكة في البثور                                      |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.652 | shining eruptions                         |             | Wahj al-Buthūr                             | وهج البثور   |
| IUMT-4.1.653 | exacerbation of eruptions in cold weather |             | Hayajān al-Buthūr<br>Waqt al-Bard          | هيجان البثور وقت البرد                               |
| IUMT-4.1.654 | exacerbation of eruptions at night        |             | Hayajān al-Buthūr<br>fi'l Layl             | هيجان البثور في الليل                                |
| IUMT-4.1.655 | exacerbation of eruptions in hot weather  |             | Hayajān al-Buthūr fi'l<br>Waqt al-Ḥārr     | هيجان البثور في<br>الوقت الحار                       |
| IUMT-4.1.656 | exacerbation of eruptions during daytime  |             | Hayajān al-Buthūr<br>fi'l Nahār            | هيجان البثور في النهار                               |
| IUMT-4.1.657 | severe burning sensation in affected part |             | Al-Iltihāb al-Shadīd fi'l<br>'Uḍw al-Mā'ūf | الالتهاب الشديد في<br>العضو الماؤف                   |
| IUMT-4.1.658 | blister formation on affected part        |             | Al-Tanaffuṭ fi'l ʻUḍw<br>al-Mā'ūf          | التنفّط في العضو الماؤف                              |
| IUMT-4.1.659 | severe puffiness/swelling                 |             | Al-Intifākh al-Shadīd                      | الانتفاخ الشديد                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.660 | oozing/exudation                          |             | Rashḥ / Tarashshuḥ                         | رشح / ترشح   |
| IUMT-4.1.661 | profuse exudation                         |             | Kathra al-Rashḥ                            | كثرة الرشح   |
| IUMT-4.1.662 | redness of affected part                  |             | Ḥumra al-'Uḍw al-Mā'ūf                     | حمرة العضو الماؤف                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.663 | whitish discoloration of swelling         |             | Bayāḍ Lawn al-Waram                        | بياض لون الورم                                       |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.664 | dusky discoloration of swelling                 |             | Kumūda Lawn al-Waram                   | كمودة لون الورم                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.665 | emergence of worms from affected organ          |             | Burūz al-'Urūq mina'l<br>'Uḍw al-Mā'ūf | بروز العروق من<br>العضو الماؤف                       |
| IUMT-4.1.666 | inflammation with mild swelling                 |             | Qilla al-Intifākh<br>fi'l Waram        | قلّة الانتفاخ في الورم                               |
| IUMT-4.1.667 | inflammation with mild distension               |             | Qilla al-Tamaddud<br>fi'l Waram        | قلّة التمدّد في الورم                                |
| IUMT-4.1.668 | inflammation with mild pain                     |             | Qilla al-Alam fi'l Waram               | قلّة الإلم في الورم                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.669 | appearance of rashes of scabies between fingers |             | Zuhūr al-Jarab Bayn<br>al-Aṣābi'       | ظهور الجرب بين الاصابع                               |
| IUMT-4.1.670 | fear during sleep                               |             | Al-Faz' fi'l Nawm                      | الفزع في النوم                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.671 | thickening of leg                               |             | ʻlzam al-Rijl                          | عظم الرجل  |
| IUMT-4.1.672 | elephant-like leg                               |             | Rijl al-Fīl                            | رجل الفيل  |
| IUMT-4.1.673 | deep invasion of swelling                       |             | Waghl al-Waram<br>fi'l Jasad           | وغل الورم في الجسد                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.674 | ulceration of cancerous growth                  |             | Taqarruḥ al-Saraṭān                    | تقرّح السرطان  |
| IUMT-4.1.675 | greenish vessels                                |             | Al-'Urūq al-Khuḍr                      | العروق الخضر   |

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|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.676 | difficulty in healing wounds     |             | Ghilz Shafāʾ al-Qurūḥ            | غلظ شفاء القروح                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.677 | eversion of wound edges          |             | Inqilāb al-Qurūḥ<br>ilā Khārij   | انقلاب القروح الى خارج                               |
| IUMT-4.1.678 | redness of wounds                |             | Ḥumra Lawn al-Qurūḥ              | حمرة لون القروح                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.679 | dusky discoloration of wounds    |             | Kumūda Lawn al-Qurūḥ             | كمودة لون القروح                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.680 | greenish discoloration of wounds |             | Khuḍra Lawn al-Qurūḥ             | خضرة لون القروح                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.681 | hardening of swelling            |             | Şalāba al-Waram                  | صلابة الورم  |
| IUMT-4.1.682 | loss of sensation in swelling    |             | ʻAdm al-Ḥiss fi'l Waram          | عدم الحسّ في الورم                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.683 | decreased sensation in swelling  |             | Qilla al-Ḥiss fi'l Waram         | قلّة الحسّ في الورم                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.684 | rigor                            | shivering   | Al-Nāfiḍ                         | النافض   |
| IUMT-4.1.685 | severe rigor                     |             | Al-Nāfiḍ al-Shadīd               | النافض الشديد  |
| IUMT-4.1.686 | chill                            |             | Al-Bard                          | البرد  |
| IUMT-4.1.687 | severe chill                     |             | Al-Bard al-Shadīd                | البرد الشديد   |
| IUMT-4.1.688 | goose bumps                      |             | Al-Qashʻarīra                    | القشعريرة  |
| IUMT-4.1.689 | malaise                          |             | Al-Malayla                       | المليلة  |

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|--------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.690 | feeling of distension at lower costal margin |             | Tamaddud al-Sharāsīf              | تمدّد الشراسيف                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.691 | feeling of breaking of bones/ severe pain    |             | Iḥsās Taksīr al-'lẓām             | احساس تكسير العظام                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.692 | nail clubbing                                |             | Inḥinā' al-Azfār                  | انحناء الاظفار                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.693 | anorexia                                     |             | Suqūṭ al-Shahwa                   | سقوط الشهوة  |
| IUMT-4.1.694 | throbbing pain in temporal region            |             | Darabān al-Ṣudghayn               | ضربان الصدغين  |
| IUMT-4.1.695 | hyperhydrosis                                |             | Al-'Araq al-Mufriţ                | العرق المفرط   |
| IUMT-4.1.696 | vomiting with bad prognosis                  |             | Al-Qay' al-Radī                   | القىء الردى  |
| IUMT-4.1.697 | recurrent vomiting                           |             | Al-Qay' al-Mutadārik              | القىء المتدارك                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.698 | sleeplessness without<br>heaviness of head   |             | Al-Sahar bilā Thiqal<br>fi'l Ra's | السهر بلا ثقل في الرأس                               |
| IUMT-4.1.699 | harmful sleeplessness                        |             | Al-Sahar al-Mūdhī                 | السهر الموذى   |
| IUMT-4.1.700 | excessive fatigue                            |             | Kathra al-Taʻb /<br>Taʻb Mufriţ   | كثرة التعب / تعب مفرط                                |
| IUMT-4.1.701 | dislike of indulging in conversation         |             | Bughḍ al-Kalām                    | بغض الكلام   |
| IUMT-4.1.702 | continuous talking                           |             | Ittiṣāl al-Kalām                  | اتصال الكلام   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.703 | imperfection of speech/<br>dysphrasia                 |             | Fasād al-Takallum                | فساد التكلم  |
| IUMT-4.1.704 | difficulty in speech                                  |             | 'Usr al-Takallum                 | عسر التكلم   |
| IUMT-4.1.705 | mild continued raised body temperature                |             | Al-Ḥarāra al-Hādi'a<br>al-Dā'ima | الحرارة الهادئة الدائمة                              |
| IUMT-4.1.706 | irritating hyperthermia                               |             | Al-Ḥarāra al-Ladhdhāʻa           | الحرارة اللذاعة                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.707 | exacerbation of body temperature                      |             | Hayajān al-Ḥarāra                | هيجان الحرارة  |
| IUMT-4.1.708 | presence of interval<br>in fever                      |             | Al-Taftīr                        | التفتير  |
| IUMT-4.1.709 | absence of interval in fever                          |             | 'Adm al-Taftīr                   | عدم التفتير  |
| IUMT-4.1.710 | flame-yellow colour of urine                          |             | Nāriya al-Bawl                   | نارية البول  |
| IUMT-4.1.711 | haziness of urine                                     |             | Kudūra al-Bawl                   | كدورة البول  |
| IUMT-4.1.712 | unconcocted urine                                     |             | Al-Bawl al-'Adīm al-Nuḍj         | البول العديم النضج                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.713 | ill-formed stool                                      |             | Al-Barāz al-Samj                 | البراز السمج   |
| IUMT-4.1.714 | increase in prodromal<br>stage/phase of a<br>disease  |             | Ṭūl Zamān al-Ibtidā'             | طول زمان الابتداء                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.715 | increase in convalescence<br>stage/phase of a disease |             | Ṭūl Zamān al-Intihā'             | طول زمان الانتهاء                                    |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                        | Description | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.716 | increase in declining<br>stage/phase of a<br>disease |             | Ţūl Zamān al-Inḥiṭāṭ               | طول زمان الانحطاط                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.717 | throbbing pain                                       |             | Al-Darabān                         | الضربان  |
| IUMT-4.1.718 | severe throbbing pain                                |             | Shidda al-Ḍarabān                  | الضربان<br>شدّة الضربان                              |
| IUMT-4.1.719 | severe irritation                                    |             | Al-Ladh' al-Qawī                   | اللذع القوى  |
| IUMT-4.1.720 | heaviness  |             | Al-Thiqal                          | الثقل  |
| IUMT-4.1.721 | distension   |             | Al-Tamaddud                        | التمدّد  |
| IUMT-4.1.722 | distension of affected organ                         |             | Al-Tamadud fi'l 'Uḍw<br>al-Mā'ūf   | التمدّد في العضو الماؤف                              |
| IUMT-4.1.723 | mild distension                                      |             | Qilla al-Tamaddud                  | قلّة التمدّد   |
| IUMT-4.1.724 | distension with throbbing pain                       |             | Al-Tamaddud<br>maʻ al-Darabān      | التمدّد مع الضربان                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.725 | distension without<br>throbbing pain                 |             | Al-Tamaddud bi Ghayr<br>al-Ḍarabān | التمدد بغير الضربان                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.726 | pain   |             | Al-Wajaʻ                           | الوجع  |
| IUMT-4.1.727 | severe pain  |             | Al-Wajaʻ al-Shadīd                 | الوجع الشديد   |
| IUMT-4.1.728 | pain with heaviness                                  |             | Al-Wajaʻ Al-Thaqīl                 | الوجع الثقيل   |
| IUMT-4.1.729 | characteristics of individual temperament            |             | 'Alāmāt al-Amzija                  | علامات الأمزجة                                       |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.730 | inference by palpation               |                 | Al-Istidlāl bi'l Lams                  | الاستدلال باللمس                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.731 | hot to touch                         |                 | Al-Malmas al-Ḥārr                      | الملمس الحار   |
| IUMT-4.1.732 | cold to touch                        |                 | Al-Malmas al-Bārid                     | الملمس البارد  |
| IUMT-4.1.733 | soft to touch                        |                 | Al-Malmas al-Layyin                    | الملمس الليّن  |
| IUMT-4.1.734 | hard to touch                        |                 | Al-Malmas al-Şulb                      | الملمس الصلب   |
| IUMT-4.1.735 | inference<br>from complexion         |                 | Al-Istidlāl min Lawn<br>al-Badan       | الاستدلال من لون البدن                               |
| IUMT-4.1.736 | fair complexion                      |                 | Shuqra Lawn al-Badan                   | شقرة لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.737 | yellowish complexion                 |                 | Şufra Lawn al-Badan                    | صفرة لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.738 | wheatish complexion                  | Lighter-skinned | Udma Lawn al-Badan                     | أدمة لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.739 | pale complexion due to lack of blood |                 | Şufra Lawn al-Badan<br>min 'Adm al-Dam | صفرة لون البدن من<br>عدم الدم                        |
| IUMT-4.1.740 | purplish complexion                  |                 | Bādhinjāniya Lawn<br>al-Badan          | باذنجا نية لون البدن                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.741 | white complexion                     |                 | Jaşşiya Lawn al-Badan                  | جصية لون البدن                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.742 | lead-coloured<br>complexion          |                 | Raṣāṣiya Lawn<br>al-Badan              | جصية لون البدن<br>رصاصية لون البدن                   |
| IUMT-4.1.743 | ivory complexion                     |                 | ʻĀjiya Lawn al-Badan                   | عاجية لون البدن                                      |

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|--------------|---|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-4.1.744 | drawing inferences from build of a person |             | Al-Istidlāl min Saḥna<br>al-Badan | الاستدلال من سحنة البدن                             |
| IUMT-4.1.745 | lean and thin body                        |             | Al-Badan al-Ḍaʿīf                 | البدن الضعيف  |
| IUMT-4.1.746 | slender body                              |             | Al-Badan al-Qaḍīf                 | البدن القضيف  |
| IUMT-4.1.747 | thin body with features of dryness        |             | Al-Badan al-Qaḥl                  | البدن القحل   |
| IUMT-4.1.748 | inference from characters of hair         |             | Al-Istidlāl mina'l Sha'r          | الاستدلال من الشعر                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.749 | colour of hair                            |             | Lawn al-Shaʻr                     | لون الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.750 | rapid hair growth                         |             | Sur'a Nabāt al-Sha'r              | سرعة نبات الشعر                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.751 | slow hair growth                          |             | Buṭū' Nabāt al-Sha'r              | بطوء نبات الشعر                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.752 | excessive hair                            |             | Kathra al-Shaʻr                   | كثرة الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.753 | scanty hair                               |             | Qilla al-Shaʻr                    | قلّة الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.754 | curling of hair                           |             | Juʻūda al-Shaʻr                   | جعودة الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.755 | straightening of hair                     |             | Subūṭa al-Shaʻr                   | سبوطة الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.756 | thickening of hair                        |             | Ghilza al-Shaʻr                   | غلظة الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.757 | thinning of hair                          |             | Riqqa al-Shaʻr                    | رقّة الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.758 | blackening of hair                        |             | Sawād al-Shaʻr                    | سو اد الشعر   |

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|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.759 | reddish coloration of hair         |             | Şuhūba al-Shaʻr                   | صهوبة الشعر  |
| IUMT-4.1.760 | reddish-yellow coloration of hair  |             | Shuqra al-Shaʻr                   | شقرة الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.761 | red coloration of hair             |             | Ḥumra al-Shaʻr                    | حمرة الشعر   |
| IUMT-4.1.762 | greying of hair                    |             | Bayāḍ al-Shayb                    | بياض الشيب   |
| IUMT-4.1.763 | inference from structure of organs |             | Al-Istidlāl min Khalq<br>al-Aʻḍā' | الاستدلال من<br>خلق الاعضاء                          |
| IUMT-4.1.764 | broad chest                        |             | Al-Şadr al-Wāsiʻ                  | الصدر الواسع   |
| IUMT-4.1.765 | prominence of vessels              |             | Si'a al-'Urūq                     | سعة العروق   |
| IUMT-4.1.766 | muscularity of organs              |             | 'Aḍlāniya al-A'ḍā'                | عضلانية الاعضاء                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.767 | strong limbs                       |             | Ghilz al-Aţrāf                    | غلظ الاطراف  |
| IUMT-4.1.768 | fully developed organs             |             | Tamām Khalq al-Aʻḍā'              | تمام خلق الاعضاء                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.769 | exposed joints                     |             | Zuhūr al-Mafāṣil                  | ظهور المفاصل   |
| IUMT-4.1.770 | dryness of joints                  |             | Qashf al-Mafāṣil                  | قشف المفاصل  |
| IUMT-4.1.771 | laryngeal prominence               |             | Burūz al-Ḥanjara                  | بروزالحنجرة  |
| IUMT-4.1.772 | straight nose                      |             | Istiwā' al-Anf                    | استواء الانف   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.773 | inference from pattern of sleep and wakefulness |             | Al-Istidlāl mina'l Nawm<br>wa'l Yaqza | الاستدلال من النوم<br>و اليقظة                       |
| IUMT-4.1.774 | excessive wakefulness                           |             | Kathra al-Yaqza                       | كثرة اليقظة  |
| IUMT-4.1.775 | inference from body functions                   |             | Al-Istidlāl min Afʻāl<br>al-Badan     | الاستدلال من افعال البدن                             |
| IUMT-4.1.776 | digestive power                                 |             | Quwwa al-Haḍm                         | قوّة الهضم   |
| IUMT-4.1.777 | efficient digestion                             |             | Jawda al-Istimrā'                     | جودة الاستمراء                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.778 | rapid development of organs                     |             | Sur'a Nushū' al-A'ḍā'                 | سرعة نشوءالاعضاء                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.779 | slow development of organs                      |             | Buţū' Nushū' al-A'ḍā'                 | بطوء نشوءالاعضاء                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.780 | rapid teething                                  |             | Sur'a Nabāt al-Asnān                  | سرعة نبات الاسنان                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.781 | slow teething                                   |             | Buṭū' Nabāt al-Asnān                  | بطوء نبات الاسنان                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.782 | prolonged respiration                           |             | ʻlzam al-Tanaffus                     | عظم التنفّس  |
| IUMT-4.1.783 | tachypnoea                                      |             | Sur'a al-Tanaffus                     | سرعة التنفّس   |
| IUMT-4.1.784 | short-tempered                                  |             | Sur'a al-Ghaḍab                       | سرعة الغضب   |
| IUMT-4.1.785 | excessive anger                                 |             | Shidda al-Ghaḍab                      | شدّة الغضب   |
| IUMT-4.1.786 | (1) irritability<br>(2) sharpness               |             | Al-Ḥidda                              | الْحدّة  |

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|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.787 | courage  |   | Al-Jur'a                                  | الجرأة   |
| IUMT-4.1.788 | loud voice                                     |   | ʻlzam al-Şawt                             | عظم الصوت  |
| IUMT-4.1.789 | normal voice                                   |   | 'Adm 'Izam al-Şawt                        | عدم عظم الصوت  |
| IUMT-4.1.790 | high-pitched voice                             |   | Diqqa al-Ṣawt                             | دقّة الصوت   |
| IUMT-4.1.791 | hoarse sound / stridulous sound                |   | Şawt Abaḥḥ/<br>Aşwāt Bāḥḥa                | صوت ابحّ / اصوات باحّه                               |
| IUMT-4.1.792 | blephrospasm                                   | The term does not cover <i>Ṭarf al-Ajfān</i> mentioned under diseases | Sur'a al-Ṭarf                             | سرعة الطرف   |
| IUMT-4.1.793 | power of imagination                           |   | Quwwa al-Takhayyul                        | قوّة التخيّل   |
| IUMT-4.1.794 | quick imagination                              |   | Surʻa al-Takhayyul                        | سرعة التخيّل   |
| IUMT-4.1.795 | sharpness of imagination                       |   | Ḥidda al-Takhayyul                        | حدّة التخيّل   |
| IUMT-4.1.796 | quick recalling of saved images                |   | Surʻa Istiḥḍār al-Ṣuwar<br>al-Maḥfūẓa     | سرعة استحضار الصو ر<br>المحفوظة                      |
| IUMT-4.1.797 | inference from character of excretory products |   | Al-Istidlāl bi mā Yabruzu<br>mina'l Badan | الاستدلال بما يبرز<br>من البدن                       |
| IUMT-4.1.798 | strong-odoured stool                           |   | Ḥidda al-Barāz                            | حدّة البراز  |
| IUMT-4.1.799 | strong-odoured urine                           |   | Ḥidda al-Bawl                             | حدة البول  |

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|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.800 | strong-odoured sweat                           |             | Ḥidda al-'Araq   | حدّة العرق   |
| IUMT-4.1.801 | quick walking                                  |             | Sur'a al-Mashy   | سرعة المشى   |
| IUMT-4.1.802 | inference from rate of responsiveness of organ |             | Al-Istidlāl min Surʻa<br>Infiʻāl al-Aʻḍā' wa<br>Buṭū'ihā | الاستدلال من سرعة<br>انفعال الاعضاء  وبطوئها         |
| IUMT-4.1.803 | quick responsiveness of organ                  |             | Sur'a Infi'āl al-A'ḍā'                                   | سرعة انفعال الاعضاء                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.804 | slow responsiveness of organ                   |             | Buṭūʾ Infiʿāl al-Aʿḍāʾ                                   | بطوء انفعال الاعضاء                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.805 | quick heating of organ                         |             | Surʻa Sukhūna al-ʻUḍw                                    | سرعة سخونة العضو                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.806 | rapid intoxication                             |             | Sur'a al-Sukr  | سرعة سخونة العضو<br>سرعة السكر                       |
| IUMT-4.1.807 | aggressiveness /<br>offensiveness              |             | Shidda al-Iqdām  | شدة الاقدام  |
| IUMT-4.1.808 | shamelessness                                  |             | Al-Waqāḥa  | الوقاحة  |
| IUMT-4.1.809 | meanness                                       |             | Al-Safāla  | السفالة  |
| IUMT-4.1.810 | perceptiveness                                 |             | Al-Fahm  | الفهم  |
| IUMT-4.1.811 | intelligence                                   |             | Al-Fiţna   | الفطنة   |
| IUMT-4.1.812 | uneasiness                                     |             | Al-Dajr  | الضجر  |
| IUMT-4.1.813 | decision-making ability                        |             | Al-Ḥazw  | الحزو  |

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|--------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| IUMT-4.1.814 | activeness   |             | Al-Nashāṭ   | النشاط  |
| IUMT-4.1.815 | indolence/weakness/<br>sluggishness                          |             | Al-Khumūl   | الخمول  |
| IUMT-4.1.816 | excellent behaviour  |             | Fuḥūliya al-Akhlāq  | فحولية الاخلاق                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.817 | supportive nature  |             | Al-Najda  | النجدة  |
| IUMT-4.1.818 | cheerfulness   |             | Al-Bashāsha   | البشاشة   |
| IUMT-4.1.819 | laziness   |             | Al-Kasl   | الكسل   |
| IUMT-4.1.820 | lack of laziness   |             | 'Adm al-Kasl  | عدم الكسل   |
| IUMT-4.1.821 | decreased responsive-<br>ness of heart to fright<br>and fear |             | Qilla Infiʻāl al-Qalb ʻan<br>Asbāb al-Khawf<br>wa'l Fazʻ  | قلة انفعال القلب عن<br>اسباب الخوف و الفزع          |
| IUMT-4.1.822 | increased responsive-<br>ness of heart to fright<br>and fear |             | Kathra Infiʻāl al-Qalb ʻan<br>Asbāb al-Khawf<br>wa'l Fazʻ | كثرة انفعال القلب عن<br>اسباب الخوف و الفزع         |
| IUMT-4.1.823 | quick psychic responsiveness                                 |             | Sur'a al-Infi'āl  | سرعة الانفعال                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.824 | persistence of psychic response                              |             | Thabāt al-Infi'āl   | ثبات الانفعال                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.825 | courageousness   |             | Al-Tahawwur   | التهوّر   |
| IUMT-4.1.826 | cowardice  |             | Al-Jubn   | الجبن   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.827 | anger                         |   | Al-Ghaḍab                        | الغضب  |
| IUMT-4.1.828 | rigidity                      | The term does not cover <i>Jumūd</i> mentioned under diseases | Al-Jumūd                         | الجمود   |
| IUMT-4.1.829 | mercilessness                 |   | Al-Qasāwa                        | القساوة  |
| IUMT-4.1.830 | kindness                      |   | Al-Riqqa                         | الرقّة   |
| IUMT-4.1.831 | dignity                       |   | Al-Waqār                         | الوقار   |
| IUMT-4.1.832 | levity                        |   | Al-Ṭaysh                         | الطيش  |
| IUMT-4.1.833 | trackless wilderness          |   | Al-Tīh                           | التيه  |
| IUMT-4.1.834 | feeling low                   |   | Suqūṭ al-Nafs                    | سقوط النفس   |
| IUMT-4.1.835 | affection                     |   | Al-Ḥubb                          | الحب   |
| IUMT-4.1.836 | cheerfulness of face          |   | Ṭalāqa al-Wajh                   | طلاقة الوجه  |
| IUMT-4.1.837 | prolonged adulthood           |   | Ṭūl al-Wuqūf                     | طول الوقوف   |
| IUMT-4.1.838 | defective imagination         |   | l'tilāl al-Takhayyul             | اعتلال التخيّل                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.839 | abnormal thinking             |   | l'tilāl al-Fikr                  | اعتلال الفكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.840 | defective memory              |   | l'tilāl al-Dhikr                 | اعتلال الذكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.841 | evil imaginings               |   | Al-Takhāyīl al-Fāsida            | التخابيل الفاسدة                                     |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.1.842 | disturbance of thinking       |             | Ikhtilāl al-Fikr                     | اختلال الفكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.843 | disturbance of memory         |             | lkhtilāl al-Dhikr                    | اختلال الذكر   |
| IUMT-4.1.844 | inconsistency of ambitions    |             | lftinān al-'Azā'im                   | افتنان العزائم                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.845 | fear without reason           |             | Al-Fazʻ min<br>Ghayr Sabab           | الفزع من غير سبب                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.846 | dumbness                      |             | Kharas                               | خرس  |
| IUMT-4.1.847 | overthinking                  |             | Al-Afkār                             | الافكار  |
| IUMT-4.1.848 | good opinion                  |             | Ḥusn al-Zann                         | حسن الظن   |
| IUMT-4.1.849 | low/defective opinion         |             | Sū' al-Zann                          | سوء الظنّ  |
| IUMT-4.1.850 | irrational fear               |             | Khawf Umūr Ghayr<br>Mumkina al-Wuqūʻ | خوف امور غير<br>ممكنة الوقوع                         |
| IUMT-4.1.851 | fear of falling of sky        |             | Khawf Suqūṭ al-Samā'                 | خوف سقوط السماء                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.852 | fear of sinking into ground   |             | Khawf Ibtilāʻ al-Arḍ                 | خوف ابتلاع الارض                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.853 | fear of ruler                 |             | Khawf al-Sulṭān                      | خوف السلطان  |
| IUMT-4.1.854 | fear of thieves               |             | Khawf al-Luṣūṣ                       | خوف اللصوص   |
| IUMT-4.1.855 | fascination with death        |             | Ḥubb al-Mawt                         | حب الموت   |

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|--------------|--|-------------|---|---|
| IUMT-4.1.856 | fear of death                              |             | Bughḍ al-Mawt                             | بغض الموت   |
| IUMT-4.1.857 | excessive thinking                         |             | lfrāṭ al-Fikra                            | افراط الفكرة  |
| IUMT-4.1.858 | continuous disturbed state of mind         |             | Dawām al-Waswās                           | دو ام الوسواس                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.859 | staring at one object for a long time      |             | Al-Nazar al-Dā'im ila'l<br>Shay' al-Wāḥid | النظر الدائم الى<br>الشيئ الواحد                    |
| IUMT-4.1.860 | staring at ground for a long time          |             | Al-Nazar al-Dā'im<br>ila'l Arḍ            | النظر الدائم الى الارض                              |
| IUMT-4.1.861 | sleeplessness before occurrence of disease |             | Taqaddum al-Sahar                         | تقدّم السهر   |
| IUMT-4.1.862 | overthinking before incidence              |             | Taqaddum al-Fikr                          | تقدم الفكر  |
| IUMT-4.1.863 | beastly behaviour                          |             | Al-Akhlāq al-Sabʻiyya                     | الاخلاق السبعية                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.864 | drawing inferences<br>from dreams          |             | Al-Istidlāl<br>mina'l Manāmāt             | الاستدلال من المنامات                               |
| IUMT-4.1.865 | dream about hot things                     |             | Takhayyul al-Ashyā'<br>al-Ḥārra           | تخيل الاشياء الحارة                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.866 | dream about fire                           |             | Takhayyul al-Nīrān                        | تخيّل النيران                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.867 | dream about burning                        |             | Takhayyul al-Ḥarīq                        | تخيّل الحريق  |
| IUMT-4.1.868 | dream about cold things                    |             | Takhayyul al-Ashyā'<br>al-Bārida          | تخيّل الاشياء الباردة                               |

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|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.869 | dream about water                             |  | Takhayyul al-Miyāh                           | تخيّل المياه   |
| IUMT-4.1.870 | dream about hailstorm                         |  | Takhayyul al-Thulūj                          | تخيّل الثلوج   |
| IUMT-4.1.871 | symptoms of balanced temperament              |  | 'Alāmāt al-Mu'tadil<br>al-Mizāj              | علامات المعتدل المزاج                                |
| IUMT-4.1.872 | moderate temperature on touch                 |  | l'tidāl al-Malmas fi'l Ḥarr<br>wa'l Bard     | اعتدال الملمس في الحر<br>و البرد                     |
| IUMT-4.1.873 | moderately dry and moist to touch             |  | l'tidāl al-Malmas fi'l<br>Yubūsa wa'l Ruṭūba | اعتدال الملمس فى<br>اليبوسة و الرطوبة                |
| IUMT-4.1.874 | moderate texture<br>on touch                  |  | l'tidāl al-Malmas fi'l Līn<br>wa'l Şalāba    | اعتدال الملمس في اللين<br>و الصلابة                  |
| IUMT-4.1.875 | moderate/ normal colour of skin               | With respect to race, heredity and geography | l'tidāl al-Lawn fi'l Bayāḍ<br>wa'l Ḥumra     | اعتدال اللون في البياض<br>و الحمرة                   |
| IUMT-4.1.876 | moderate structure of organs                  |  | l'tidāl Khalq al-A'ḍā'                       | اعتدال خلق الاعضاء                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.877 | moderate appearance in terms of build of body |  | l'tidāl al-Saḥna fi'l Siman<br>wa'l Qaḍāfa   | اعتدال السحنة في السمن<br>و القضافة                  |
| IUMT-4.1.878 | fatness/ plumpness                            |  | Siman  | سمن  |
| IUMT-4.1.879 | emaciation                                    |  | Qaḍāfa                                       | قضافة  |

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|--------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| IUMT-4.1.880 | moderately prominent veins  |             | l'tidāl al-'Urūq bayn<br>al-Ghā'ira wa'l Bāriza    | اعتدال العروق بين الغائرة<br>و البارزة               |
| IUMT-4.1.881 | moderate appearance of vessels in terms of thickness and thinness |             | l'tidāl al-'Urūq bayn<br>al-Ghilza wa'l Diqqa      | اعتدال العروق بين<br>الغلظة والدقة                   |
| IUMT-4.1.882 | moderate hair in terms<br>of volume and length                    |             | l'tidāl al-Sha'r fi'l Zabab<br>wa'l Dhu'r          | اعتدال الشعر في<br>الزبب و الذعر                     |
| IUMT-4.1.883 | moderate hair in curliness and straightness                       |             | l'tidāl al-Sha'r fi'l Ju'ūda<br>wa'l Subūṭa        | اعتدال الشعر في الجعودة<br>و السبوطة                 |
| IUMT-4.1.884 | moderate state of sleep and wakefulness                           |             | l'tidāl Ḥāl al-Nawm<br>wa'l Yaqza                  | اعتدال حال النوم و اليقظة                            |
| IUMT-4.1.885 | coordinated movements of organs                                   |             | Muwātāt al-Aʻḍā' fī<br>Ḥarakātihā wa<br>Salāsatihā | مواتاة الاعضاء في<br>حركاتها وسلاستها                |
| IUMT-4.1.886 | sweet organized dreams  |             | Al-Aḥlām al-Ḥasana<br>al-Muntaẓima<br>al-Ladhīdha  | الاحلام الحسنة<br>المنتظمة اللذيذة                   |
| IUMT-4.1.887 | confusing dreams  |             | Al-Aḥlām al-<br>Mushawwisha                        | الاحلام المشوّشة                                     |
| IUMT-4.1.888 | moderate appetite   |             | l'tidāl Shahwa al-Ṭa'ām                            | اعتدال شهوة الطعام                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.889 | efficient growth  |             | Jawda al-Numū                                      | جودة النمو   |
| IUMT-4.1.890 | rapid growth and<br>development of body                           |             | Sur'a al-Numū                                      | سرعة النمو   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.891 | efficient elimination of bodily wastes                |             | Jawda Nafḍ al-Fuḍūl                                       | جودة نفض الفضول                                      |
| IUMT-4.1.892 | moderate elimination of bodily wastes                 |             | l'tidāl al-Nafḍ fi'l Kayf<br>wa'l Kamm                    | اعتدال النفض في<br>الكيف والكمّ                      |
| IUMT-4.1.893 | sharpness of imagination, thinking and memory         |             | Quwwa al-Takhayyul<br>wa'l Tafakkur wa'l<br>Tadhakkur     | قوة التخیّل و التفکّر<br>و التذکّر                   |
| IUMT-4.1.894 | balanced behaviour                                    |             | Al-Tawassuṭ mina'l<br>Akhlāq bayn al-Ifrāṭ<br>wa'l Tafrīṭ | التوسط من الاخلاق بين<br>الافراط و التفريط           |
| IUMT-4.1.895 | moderate behaviour in terms of cruelty and gentleness |             | Al-Iʻtidāl bayn al-<br>Qasāwa wa'l Riqqa                  | الاعتدال بين<br>القساوة والرقّة                      |
| IUMT-4.1.896 | inference from abnormal temperament                   |             | Al-Istidlāl 'ala'l Mizāj<br>al-'Arḍī                      | الاستدلال على<br>المزاج العرضى                       |
| IUMT-4.1.897 | intolerance to hot weather                            |             | Sū' al-Ḥāla fi'l<br>Zamān al-Ḥārr                         | سوء الحالة في الزمان الحار                           |
| IUMT-4.1.898 | intolerance to cold weather                           |             | Sū' al-Ḥāla fi'l Zamān<br>al-Bārid                        | سوء الحالة في الزمان البارد                          |
| IUMT-4.1.899 | discomfort from sun                                   |             | Al-Ta'adhdhī bi'l Shams                                   | التأذّى بالشمس                                       |
| IUMT-4.1.900 | discomfort from being close to fire                   |             | Al-Ta'adhdhī bi<br>Qurb al-Nār                            | التأذّى بقرب النار                                   |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.901 | susceptibility to diseases of hot temperament                               |             | Al-Isti'dād bi'l Amrāḍ<br>al-Ḥārra                | الاستعداد بالامراض الحارة                            |
| IUMT-4.1.902 | discomfort from cold things   |             | Al-Ta'adhdhī bi'l<br>Mubarridāt                   | التأذّى بالمبرّدات                                   |
| IUMT-4.1.903 | relief from use of heat-<br>producing agents                                |             | Al-Shifāʾ biʾl<br>Musakhkhināt                    | الشفاء بالمسخّنات                                    |
| IUMT-4.1.904 | relief from use of oil  |             | Al-Istirwāḥ ila'l Duhn                            | الاسترواح الى الدهن                                  |
| IUMT-4.1.905 | relief from bath/<br>Turkish bath   |             | Al-Istirwāḥ ila'l<br>Ḥammām                       | الاسترواح الى الحمّام                                |
| IUMT-4.1.906 | crisis of disease   |             | Al-Buḥrān   | البحران  |
| IUMT-4.1.907 | crisis indicating<br>good prognosis   |             | Al-Buḥrān al-Jayyid                               | البحران الجيد  |
| IUMT-4.1.908 | crisis indicating<br>bad prognosis  |             | Al-Buḥrān al-Radī                                 | البحران الردى  |
| IUMT-4.1.909 | characteristics of crisis   |             | Dalā'il al-Buḥrān /<br>ʻAlāmāt al-Buḥrān          | دلائل البحران /<br>علامات البحران                    |
| IUMT-4.1.910 | signs/symptoms related to crisis indicating prognosis of disease            |             | Al-Dalā'il al-Mundhira<br>fi'l Buḥrān             | الدلائل المنذرة في البحران                           |
| IUMT-4.1.911 | signs/symptoms related<br>to crisis indicating good<br>prognosis of disease |             | Al-Dalā'il al-Mundhira<br>bi'l Salāma fi'l Buḥrān | الدلائل المنذره بالسلامة<br>في البحران               |

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|--------------|---|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-4.1.912 | good orientation during crisis                  |             | Şiḥḥa al-Dhihn<br>fi'l Buḥrān                     | صحة الذهن في البحران                                 |
| IUMT-4.1.913 | good status of vision during crisis             |             | Jawda al-Nazar<br>fi'l Buḥrān                     | جودة النظر في البحران                                |
| IUMT-4.1.914 | good status of sensorium during crisis          |             | Şafāʾ al-Ḥawās<br>fiʾl Buḥrān                     | صفاء الحواس في البحران                               |
| IUMT-4.1.915 | good status of physical movement during crisis  |             | Suhūla Ḥaraka al-Marīḍ<br>fi'l Buḥrān             | سهولة حركة المريض<br>في البحران                      |
| IUMT-4.1.916 | warning signs/symptoms indicating bad prognosis |             | Al-'Alāmāt al-Mundhira<br>bi'l Ridā'a fi'l Buḥrān | العلامات المنذرة بالردائة<br>في البحران              |
| IUMT-4.1.917 | deterioration in respiration during crisis      |             | Ridā'a al-Tanaffus<br>fi'l Buḥrān                 | ردائة التنفّس في البحران                             |
| IUMT-4.1.918 | deterioration in pulse<br>during crisis         |             | Ridā'a al-Nabḍ<br>fi'l Buḥrān                     | ردائة النبض في البحران                               |
| IUMT-4.1.919 | deterioration in urine<br>during crisis         |             | Ridā'a al-Bawl<br>fi'l Buḥrān                     | ردائة البول في البحران                               |
| IUMT-4.1.920 | warning fatal signs /<br>symptoms during crisis |             | Al-'Alāmāt al-Mundhira<br>bi'l Halāk fi'l Buḥrān  | العلامات المنذرة بالهلاك<br>في البحران               |
| IUMT-4.1.921 | days of crisis during course of a disease       |             | Ayyām al-Buḥrān /<br>Al-Ayyām al-Bāḥūriyya        | ايّام البحران /<br>الايّام الباحوريّة                |

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|------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 4.2        | Pulse                            |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-4.2.0 | pulse                            | Movement of expansion and contraction of arteries for the preservation of innate heat of body, supply of vital pneuma and production of psychic pneuma                                 | Al-Nabḍ                          | النبض  |
| IUMT-4.2.1 | pulse-beat                       | Each beat of pulse felt on palpation of arteries, which consists of two periods of movement (contraction and expansion) and two of pause (pauses after each contraction and expansion) | Al-Nabḍa                         | النبضة   |
| IUMT-4.2.2 | contraction of pulse             |  | Ḥarakat-i-Inqibāḍ-i-Nabḍ         | حركت انقباض نبض                                      |
| IUMT-4.2.3 | expansion of pulse               |  | Ḥarakat-i-Inbisāṭ-i-Nabḍ         | حركت انبساط نبض                                      |
| IUMT-4.2.4 | pause after contraction of pulse |  | Sukūn Dākhilī /<br>Sukūn Markazī | سكونداخلى/ سكونمركز <i>ي</i>                         |
| IUMT-4.2.5 | pause after expansion of pulse   |  | Sukūn Khārijī /<br>Sukūn Muḥīṭī  | سكون خارجي/ سكون محيطي                               |
| IUMT-4.2.6 | features of pulse                | Ten features of pulse, through which inferences regarding various conditions of the body are derived   | Ajnās-i-Nabḍ                     | اجناس نبض  |
| IUMT-4.2.7 | volume of pulse                  | Feature of pulse related to its degree of expansion  | Jins-i-Miqdār                    | جنس مقدار  |
| IUMT-4.2.8 | long pulse                       | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be greater in length when compared with absolutely normal pulse   | Nabḍ Ṭawīl                       | نبض طویل   |
| IUMT-4.2.9 | short pulse                      | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be shorter in length when compared with absolutely normal pulse   | Nabḍ Qaṣīr                       | نبض قصير   |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.2.10 | broad pulse                     | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be broader in breadth when compared with absolutely normal pulse      | Nabḍ 'Arīḍ                       | نبض عریض   |
| IUMT-4.2.11 | constricted pulse               | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be narrower in breadth when compared with absolutely normal pulse     | Nabḍ Ḍayyiq                      | نبض ضيق  |
| IUMT-4.2.12 | elevated pulse                  | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be more elevated in height when compared with absolutely normal pulse | Nabḍ Mushrif /<br>Nabḍ Shāhiq    | نبض مشرف / نبض شابق                                  |
| IUMT-4.2.13 | sinking pulse                   | Pulse whose parts are perceived to be less elevated in height when compared with absolutely normal pulse | Nabḍ Munkhafiḍ/<br>Nabḍ Ghā'ir   | نبض منخفض / نبض غائر                                 |
| IUMT-4.2.14 | pulsus magnus/<br>large pulse   | Pulse increased in both length and breadth as well as in elevation                                       | Nabḍ 'Aẓīm                       | نبض عظیم   |
| IUMT-4.2.15 | pulsus parvus/<br>small pulse   | Pulse diminished in both length and breadth as well as in elevation                                      | Nabḍ Şaghīr                      | نبض صىغير  |
| IUMT-4.2.16 | thick pulse                     | Pulse increased in both breadth and height   | Nabḍ Ghalīz                      | نبض غليظ   |
| IUMT-4.2.17 | slender pulse                   | Pulse decreased in both breadth and height   | Nabḍ Daqīq                       | نبض دقيق   |
| IUMT-4.2.18 | strength of pulse               | Feature of pulse related to quality of force produced by the movement of pulse on the arterial wall      | Jins-i-Qarʻ                      | جنس قر ع   |
| IUMT-4.2.19 | pulsus fortis /<br>strong pulse | Pulse which resists fingers of physician during palpation  | Nabḍ Qawī                        | نبض قوي  |
| IUMT-4.2.20 | weak pulse                      | Pulse which does not resist fingers of physician during palpation  | Nabḍ Ḍaʿīf                       | نبض ضعيف   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-4.2.21 | duration of pulse movement          | Feature of pulse related to movement of pulse between two beats | Zamāna'-i-Ḥarakat                                      | زمانه ٔحرکت  |
| IUMT-4.2.22 | rapid pulse                         | Pulse whose movement is completed in a shorter time             | Nabḍ Sarīʻ   | نبض سريع   |
| IUMT-4.2.23 | slow pulse                          | Pulse whose movement is completed in a longer time              | Nabḍ Baṭīʾ   | نبض بطي  |
| IUMT-4.2.24 | duration of pause                   | Feature of pulse related to its pause between two beats         | Zamāna'-i-Sukūn  | زمانهٔ سکون  |
| IUMT-4.2.25 | pulsus frequens                     | Pulse having small pause between two beats                      | Nabḍ Mutawātir / Nabḍ<br>Mutadārik/<br>Nabḍ Mutakāthif | نبض متواتر/ نبض<br>متدارك/نبض متكاثف                 |
| IUMT-4.2.26 | pulsus rarus                        | Pulse having long pause between two beats                       | Nabḍ Mutafāwit   | نبض متفاوت   |
| IUMT-4.2.27 | consistency of pulse                | Feature of pulse related to its softness or hardness            | Qiwām-i-Āla  | قوام آلہ   |
| IUMT-4.2.28 | pulsus mollis / soft pulse          | Easily compressible pulse                                       | Nabḍ Layyin  | نبض لیّن   |
| IUMT-4.2.29 | pulsus durus/<br>hard pulse         | Firm and incompressible pulse                                   | Nabḍ Şulb  | نبض صلب  |
| IUMT-4.2.30 | competence of pulse                 | Feature of pulse related to its fullness and emptiness          | Jins-i-Khalā-o-Imtilā'                                 | جنس خلا و امتلاء                                     |
| IUMT-4.2.31 | pulsus plenus / full pulse          | Pulse which seems to be full of blood                           | Nabḍ Mumtalī   | نبض ممتلى  |
| IUMT-4.2.32 | pulsus vacuus /<br>collapsing pulse | Pulse which seems to be empty                                   | Nabḍ Khālī   | نبض خالی   |

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| IUMT-4.2.33 | feel of pulse                       | Feature of pulse related to its temperature  | Jins-i-Malmas-i-Nabḍ             | جنس ملمس نبض   |
| IUMT-4.2.34 | hot pulse                           | Pulse having higher temperature  | Nabḍ Ḥārr                        | نبض حار  |
| IUMT-4.2.35 | cold pulse                          | Pulse having lower temperature   | Nabḍ Bārid                       | نبض بار د  |
| IUMT-4.2.36 | moderate normal pulse               | A term applicable to average of long and short pulse, large and small pulse, thick and slender pulse, strong and weak pulse, swift and sluggish pulse, soft and hard pulse, full and collapsing pulse, hot and cold pulse, and rapid and slow pulse                                  | Nabḍ Muʻtadil                    | نبض معتدل  |
| IUMT-4.2.37 | equality and inequality of pulse    | Feature of pulse related to its equality and inequality in terms of similarity of the strokes or the parts of a stroke or a single part of a stroke in largeness and smallness, strength and weakness, swiftness and sluggishness, rapidness and slowness, and hardness and softness | Jins-i-Istiwā'-o-Ikhtilāf        | جنس استواء واختلاف                                   |
| IUMT-4.2.38 | equal pulse                         | Pulse equal in its five features, i.e., largeness<br>and smallness, strength and weakness,<br>swiftness and sluggishness, rapidness and<br>slowness, and hardness and softness   | Nabḍ Mustawī                     | نبض مستوى  |
| IUMT-4.2.39 | pulse equal in its<br>five features | Pulse equal in largeness and smallness,<br>strength and weakness, swiftness and<br>sluggishness, rapidness and slowness, and<br>hardness and softness  | Nabḍ Mustawī<br>Muṭlaq           | نبض مستوى مطلق                                       |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.2.40 | pulse equal in any one of its five features      | Pulse which is equal in any one of its five features, i.e., largeness and smallness, strength and weakness, swiftness and sluggishness, rapidness and slowness, and hardness and softness | Nabḍ Mustawī<br>Muqayyad         | نبض مستوى مقيد                                       |
| IUMT-4.2.41 | unequal pulse                                    | Pulse unequal in its five features, i.e., largeness<br>and smallness, strength and weakness,<br>swiftness and sluggishness, rapidness and<br>slowness, and hardness and softness          | Nabḍ Mukhtalif                   | نبض مختلف  |
| IUMT-4.2.42 | pulse unequal in its all five features           | Pulse unequal in largeness and smallness,<br>strength and weakness, swiftness and<br>sluggishness, rapidness and slowness, and<br>hardness and softness                                   | Nabḍ Mukhtalif<br>Muṭlaq         | نبض مختلف مطلق                                       |
| IUMT-4.2.43 | pulse unequal in any<br>one of its five features | Pulse unequal in any one of its five features, i.e., largeness and smallness, strength and weakness, swiftness and sluggishness, rapidness and slowness, and hardness and softness        | Nabḍ Mukhtalif<br>Muqayyad       | نبض مختلف مقید                                       |
| IUMT-4.2.44 | intermittent pulse                               | Variation of a pulse-beat felt only under one finger, which is marked by faint interruption   | Nabḍ Munqaṭiʻ                    | نبض منقطع  |
| IUMT-4.2.45 | recurrent pulse                                  | An abnormal condition of pulse in which a large pulse becomes small and returns to the original height in a gradual manner  | Nabḍ ʻĀ'id                       | نبض عائد   |
| IUMT-4.2.46 | continuous pulse                                 | Pulse in which the increase or decrease in any feature appears in such a gradual manner that the change cannot be perceived   | Nabḍ Muttaṣil                    | نبض متصل   |
| IUMT-4.2.47 | orderliness and disorder-<br>liness of pulse     | Feature of pulse related to its orderliness and disorderliness  | Jins-i-Nizām-o-'Adm-i-<br>Nizām  | جنس نظام وعدم نظام                                   |

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|-------------|--|---|--|--|
| IUMT-4.2.48 | regularly irregular pulse  | Pulse which varies in a definite order  | Nabḍ Mukhtalif<br>Muntaẓim                           | نبض مختلف منتظم                                      |
| IUMT-4.2.49 | regularly irregular<br>pulse in general  | Pulse in which only one irregularity is repeated  | Nabḍ Mukhtalif<br>Muntaẓim Muṭlaq                    | نبض مختلف منتظم مطلق                                 |
| IUMT-4.2.50 | recurrent regularly<br>irregular pulse   | Pulse, in which two or more irregularities go on repeating in cycles  | Nabḍ Mukhtalif<br>Muntaẓim Dā'ir                     | نبض مختلف منتظم دائر                                 |
| IUMT-4.2.51 | irregularly irregular pulse  | Pulse which does not vary in in a definite order  | Nabḍ Mukhtalif Ghayr<br>Muntaẓim                     | نبض مختلف غير منتظم                                  |
| IUMT-4.2.52 | rhythm of pulse  | Feature of pulse related to the time between the two periods of movement and the two periods of rest  | Jins-i-Wazn  | جنس وزن  |
| IUMT-4.2.53 | pulse with normal rhythm   | Pulse with rhythm in accordance with age of person  | Nabḍ Jayyid al-Wazn                                  | نبض جيد الوزن  |
| IUMT-4.2.54 | pulse with abnormal rhythm   | Pulse with rhythm not in accordance with age of person  | Nabḍ Radī al-Wazn /<br>Nabḍ Sayyi' al-Wazn           | نبض ردي الوزن/<br>نبض سيئ الوزن                      |
| IUMT-4.2.55 | rhythm of pulse similar<br>to that of person of<br>adjacent age group                  | Pulse which acquires the rhythm of the pulse of person belonging to adjacent age group, e.g., rhythm of a child's pulse becomes that of the pulse of a young man      | Nabḍ Mutaghayyir<br>al-Wazn/ Nabḍ<br>Mujāwiz al-Wazn | نبض متغیر الوزن / نبض<br>مجاوز الوزن                 |
| IUMT-4.2.56 | rhythm of pulse similar<br>to that of person not<br>belonging to adjacent<br>age group | Pulse which acquires the rhythm of the pulse of person not belonging to adjacent age group, e.g., rhythm of a child's pulse corresponds to that of an old man's pulse | Nabḍ Mubāyan al-Wazn                                 | نبض مباین الوزن                                      |
| IUMT-4.2.57 | arrhythmic pulse   | Pulse whose rhythm does not match any age   | Nabḍ Khārij al-Wazn                                  | نبض خارج الوزن                                       |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                           | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| IUMT-4.2.58 | compound pulse                 | Pulse that is irregular in two or more features  | Nabḍ Murakkab  | نبض مرکب   |
| IUMT-4.2.59 | spindle-shaped pulse           | Compound pulse which starts from smallness, increases up to a certain limit, starts declining and comes back to the original position        | Nabḍ Misallī / Nabḍ<br>Munḥadir/ Nabḍ<br>Māʾil al-Wasaṭ    | نبض مسلى / نبض منحدر /<br>نبض مائل الوسط             |
| IUMT-4.2.60 | intermittent pulse             | Compound pulse in which pause occurs where movement is expected  | Nabḍ Dhu'l Fatra   | نبض ذو الفترة  |
| IUMT-4.2.61 | supernumerary pulse            | Compound pulse in which an extra beat appears during the period of rest after the first beat has ended                                       | Nabḍ Wāqiʻ fi'l Wasaṭ                                      | نبض واقع في الوسط                                    |
| IUMT-4.2.62 | dicrotic pulse                 | Compound pulse which is considered to be single-beat by some physicians and coupledbeat by others  | Nabḍ Dhu'l Qarʻatayn /<br>Nabḍ Mutadākhil/<br>Nabḍ Miṭraqī | نبض ذو القرعتين / نبض<br>منداخل/نبض مطرقى            |
| IUMT-4.2.63 | mouse-tail pulse               | Compound pulse which gradually increases or decreases in one or more features of the beats   | Nabḍ Dhanab<br>al-Fār                                      | نبض ذنب الفار  |
| IUMT-4.2.64 | elapsed mouse-tail<br>pulse    | Mouse-tail pulse which is irregular in the expansion of the beat and starts as large pulse but does not end on a definite limit of smallness | Nabḍ Dhanab al-<br>Fār Munqaḍī                             | نبض ذنب الفار منقضي                                  |
| IUMT-4.2.65 | continuous<br>mouse-tail pulse | Mouse-tail pulse which starts as large pulse and ends as small pulse   | Nabḍ Dhanab al-<br>Fār Thābit                              | نبض ذنب الفار ثابت                                   |
| IUMT-4.2.66 | recurrent mouse-tail<br>pulse  | Mouse-tail pulse which starts as large pulse and ends as small pulse, thereafter rebounding to the state of large pulse                      | Nabḍ Dhanab al-<br>Fār 'Ā'id                               | نبض ذنب الفار عائد                                   |
| IUMT-4.2.67 | deer-leap pulse                | Compound pulse which has its beats sluggish in initial phase but later suddenly becomes quick  | Nabḍ Ghazālī   | نبض غزالی  |

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|-------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.2.68 | wavy pulse                       |  | Nabḍ Mawjī                       | نبض موجي   |
| IUMT-4.2.69 | vermicular pulse                 | Compound pulse similar to wavy pulse but is small and rapid  | Nabḍ Dūdī                        | نبض دو د <i>ي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-4.2.70 | pulsus formicans                 | Compound pulse smaller and more rapid than vermicular pulse; in this kind of pulse, height and length are more affected than width in comparison with vermicular pulse | Nabḍ Namlī                       | نبض نملی   |
| IUMT-4.2.71 | serrate pulse                    | Compound pulse resembling wavy pulse but firm and hard in nature   | Nabḍ Minshārī                    | نبض منشاری   |
| IUMT-4.2.72 | spasmodic pulse                  | Compound pulse in which there are repeated jerky movements similar to spasm  | Nabḍ Mutashannij                 | نبض متشنج  |
| IUMT-4.2.73 | pulsus tremulus                  | Compound pulse which is feeble and trembling   | Nabḍ Murtaʻish/<br>Nabḍ Murtaʻid | نبض مرتعش / نبض مرتعد                                |
| IUMT-4.2.74 | twisting pulse                   | Compound pulse which seems similar to thread being twisted   | Nabḍ Multawī                     | نب <i>ض</i> ملتوی                                    |
| IUMT-4.2.75 | cord-like pulse                  | Compound pulse which is a variety of twisting pulse but resembles the tremulous pulse  | Nabḍ Mutawattir                  | نبض متوتر  |
| IUMT-4.2.76 | normal pulse                     | Strong, regular, rhythmic pulse which lies within<br>the normal range of volume, duration of<br>movement and pause, consistency, temperature<br>and competence         | Al-Nabḍ al-Ṭabīʾī                | النبض الطبيعي  |
| IUMT-4.2.77 | pulse of different<br>age groups |  | Nabḍ al-Asnān                    | نبض الاسنان  |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.2.78 | pulse of children               | Pulse which is swift, rapid and large   | Nabḍ al-Ṣibyān                   | نبض الصبيان  |
| IUMT-4.2.79 | pulse of adults                 | Pulse which is larger   | Nabḍ al-Shubbān                  | نبض الشبان   |
| IUMT-4.2.80 | pulse in age of decline         | Pulse which is smaller, more sluggish, slower and hard                                      | Nabḍ al-Mutakahhilīn             | نبض المتكهلين  |
| IUMT-4.2.81 | pulse of old age                | Pulse which is smaller, more sluggish and slower in comparison with pulse of age of decline | Nabḍ al-Shuyūkh                  | نبض الشيوخ   |
| IUMT-4.2.82 | pulse of males and females      |   | Nabḍ al-Ajnās                    | نبض الاجناس  |
| IUMT-4.2.83 | pulse of males                  | Pulse which is stronger and larger than the pulse of females                                | Nabḍ al-Dhukūr                   | نبض الذكور   |
| IUMT-4.2.84 | pulse of females                | Pulse which is less strong and large in comparison to pulse of males                        | Nabḍ al-Ināth                    | نبض الأناث   |
| IUMT-4.2.85 | pulse of pregnant<br>woman      | Pulse which is larger, more swift and regular   | Nabḍ al-Mar'a al-Ḥāmila          | نبض المرأة الحاملة                                   |
| IUMT-4.2.86 | pulse during various<br>seasons |   | Nabḍ al-Fuṣūl                    | نبض الفصول   |
| IUMT-4.2.87 | pulse during spring             | Pulse which is larger and stronger  | Nabḍ al-Rabīʻ                    | نبض الربيع   |
| IUMT-4.2.88 | pulse during summer             | Pulse which is swift, rapid and weak  | Nabḍ al-Ṣayf                     | نبض الصيف  |
| IUMT-4.2.89 | pulse during winter             | Pulse which is sluggish, slow and weak  | Nabḍ al-Shitā'                   | نبض الشتاء   |
| IUMT-4.2.90 | pulse during autumn             | Pulse which is weak, unequal and hard   | Nabḍ al-Kharīf                   | نبض الخريف   |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.2.91 | pulse in various<br>emotional states |   | Nabḍ al-'Awāriḍ al-<br>Nafsāniyya | نبض العوارض النفسانية                                |
| IUMT-4.2.92 | pulse of anger                       | Pulse which is elevated, strong, swift and rapid  | Nabḍ al-Ghaḍab                    | نبض الغضب  |
| IUMT-4.2.93 | pulse of extreme fear                | Pulse which is unequal, swift, feeble and trembling   | Nabḍ al-Khawf<br>al-Shadīd        | نبض الخوف الشديد                                     |
| IUMT-4.2.94 | pulse of sorrow                      | Pulse which is sluggish, small and slow   | Nabḍ al-Hamm                      | نبض الهم   |
| IUMT-4.2.95 | pulse of joy                         | Pulse which is slow and sluggish but large and soft   | Nabḍ al-Surūr                     | نبض السرور   |
| IUMT-4.2.96 | pulse of pleasure                    | Pulse which is moderately large   | Nabḍ al-Ladhdha                   | نبض اللذة  |
| IUMT-4.2.97 | pulse of grief                       | Pulse which is small, weak, sluggish and slow   | Nabḍ al-Ghamm                     | نبض الغم   |
| 4.3         | Urine                                |   |                                   |  |
| IUMT-4.3.0  | examination of urine                 | Physical examination of urine sample to make a diagnosis; the term does not cover chemical and microscopic examination of urine | Muʻāyana'-i-Qārūra                | معاينۂ قارورہ  |
| IUMT-4.3.1  | indicators of urine                  | Markers of urine, e.g., colour, density, turbidity or transparency, sediment, quantity, odour and froth                         | Dalā'il-i-Bawl                    | دلائل بول  |
| IUMT-4.3.2  | indications from colours of urine    | Colours of urine (yellow, red, white, green and black), which are observed in order to make a diagnosis                         | Dalā'il Alwān al-Bawl             | دلا ئل الوان البول                                   |
| IUMT-4.3.3  | degrees of yellowness<br>of urine    | Extent of yellowness of urine indicating different body conditions  | Ṭabaqāt al-Şufra                  | طبقات الصفرة   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.4  | straw-yellow urine            | Urine that resembles fodder-soaked water and indicates a lesser degree of heat as compared to normal urine   | Bawl Tibnī                          | بول تبني   |
| IUMT-4.3.5  | citron-yellow urine           | Colour of normal urine, resembling citron peel   | Bawl Utrujī                         | بول اترجي  |
| IUMT-4.3.6  | reddish-yellow urine          | Urine which indicates some degree of heat in comparison to normal urine  | Bawl Ashqar                         | بول اشقر   |
| IUMT-4.3.7  | orange-yellow urine           | Colour of urine that resembles orange peel but<br>the red colour is more prominent as compared<br>to reddish-yellow urine and indicates higher<br>degree of heat | Bawl Aşfar Nāranjī                  | بول اصفر نارنجي                                      |
| IUMT-4.3.8  | flame-yellow urine            | Colour of urine that resembles saffron-soaked water and indicates higher degree of heat in comparison to orange-yellow urine                                     | Bawl Nārī / Bawl<br>Aşfar Mushabbaʻ | بول ناري /<br>بول اصفر مشبّع                         |
| IUMT-4.3.9  | saffron-yellow urine          | Colour of urine that resembles filaments of saffron and indicates higher degree of heat in comparison to reddish-yellow, orange-yellow and flame-yellow urine    | Bawl Zaʻfrānī / Bawl<br>Aḥmar Nāṣiʻ | بول زعفراني /<br>بول احمر ناصع                       |
| IUMT-4.3.10 | degrees of redness of urine   | Extent of redness of urine indicating different body conditions  | Țabaqāt al-Ḥumra                    | طبقات الحمرة   |
| IUMT-4.3.11 | yellow-reddish urine          | Urine indicating predominance of sanguine in body  | Bawl Aşhab                          | بول اصهب   |
| IUMT-4.3.12 | rose-red urine                | Urine indicating predominance of sanguine in body  | Bawl Wardī                          | بول ورد <i>ي</i>                                     |
| IUMT-4.3.13 | blackish-red urine            | Urine indicating predominance of sanguine in body  | Bawl Aḥmar Aqtam                    | بول احمر اقتم  |

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| IUMT-4.3.14 | intense red urine                   | Urine indicating predominance of sanguine in body  | Bawl Aḥmar Qānī                  | بول احمر قاني  |
| IUMT-4.3.15 | degrees of greenness<br>of urine    | Extent of greenness of urine indicating different body conditions  | Ţabaqāt al-Khuḍra                | طبقات الخضرة   |
| IUMT-4.3.16 | pistachio-green urine               | Yellow-coloured urine mixed with a little black colour, indicating predominance of cold in the body  | Bawl Fustuqī                     | بول فستقى  |
| IUMT-4.3.17 | verdigris-green urine               | Urine which indicates extreme combustion in the body   | Bawl Zanjārī                     | بول زنجاري   |
| IUMT-4.3.18 | sky-green urine                     | Urine which indicates extremely cold morbid temperament  | Bawl Āsmānjūnī                   | بول آسمانجوني  |
| IUMT-4.3.19 | emerald-green urine                 | Urine which indicates cold morbid temperament  | Bawl Nīljī                       | بول نيلجي  |
| IUMT-4.3.20 | leek-green urine                    | Urine which indicates extreme combustion in the body but is less risky than verdigris-green urine  | Bawl Kurrāthī                    | بول كرّاثي   |
| IUMT-4.3.21 | degrees of blackness<br>of urine    | Extent of blackness of urine indicating different body conditions  | Ṭabaqāt al-<br>Lawn al-Aswad     | طبقات اللون الاسود                                   |
| IUMT-4.3.22 | dark urine approaching<br>blackness | Urine which denotes extreme combustion of humours, extreme cold, extinction of the innate heat and evacuation of melancholic wastes by the medicatrix naturae after crisis | Bawl Aswad                       | بول اسود   |
| IUMT-4.3.23 | white urine                         | A type of urine which may be transparent or translucent  | Bawl Abyaḍ                       | بول ابیض   |

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|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.24 | transparent urine                          | White-coloured transparent urine which denotes coldness of temperament and defective maturation  | Bawl Abyaḍ Majāzī                | بول ابيض مجاز <i>ي</i>                               |
| IUMT-4.3.25 | translucent urine                          | White-coloured urine which resembles milk and is viscous in nature   | Bawl Abyaḍ Ḥaqīqī                | بول ابيض حقيقي                                       |
| IUMT-4.3.26 | mucilaginous urine                         | Urine that denotes excess of immature phlegm   | Bawl Mukhāṭī                     | بول مخاطي  |
| IUMT-4.3.27 | oily urine                                 | Urine that contains emulsified fat derived from tissues  | Bawl Dasmī                       | بول دسمي   |
| IUMT-4.3.28 | waxy urine                                 | Urine that contains phlegm from actual or threatened dissolution of tissues  | Bawl Ihālī                       | بول اہالی  |
| IUMT-4.3.29 | champagne-like urine                       | Urine mixed with pus indicates ulceration of urinary tract, without pus indicates presence of partially matured phlegm or stone in the bladder | Bawl Fuqqāʻī                     | بول فقاعي  |
| IUMT-4.3.30 | semen-like urine                           | Urine that passes during crisis of phlegmatic swellings, in case where the tissues are loose and in diseases caused by vitreous phlegm         | Bawl Manwī                       | بول منوى   |
| IUMT-4.3.31 | lead-white urine                           | Urine which is a grave sign when passes without sediment   | Bawl Raṣāṣī                      | بول رصاصي  |
| IUMT-4.3.32 | milky urine                                | Urine which is a fatal sign when passed in the course of an acute fever  | Bawl Labanī                      | بول لبني   |
| IUMT-4.3.33 | complex colours of urine                   | Colours of urine which are a mixture of different colours  | Alwān al-Bawl al-<br>Murakkaba   | الوان البول المركبة                                  |
| IUMT-4.3.34 | urine like colour of raw-<br>meat washings | Urine which denotes weakness of liver or excess of blood   | Bawl Ghusālī                     | بول غسالي  |

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| IUMT-4.3.35 | urine like colour of olive oil | Clear, viscid and moderately dense urine, in which the yellow colour is tinged with oily translucence; it has an oily sheen and indicates bad prognosis | Bawl Zaytī                       | بول زیتی   |
| IUMT-4.3.36 | purple urine                   | Urine that points towards fatal prognosis as it is an indication of the combustion of yellow and black bile   | Bawl Urjuwānī                    | بول ارجوانی  |
| IUMT-4.3.37 | flame-red urine                | Urine in which red colour is tinged with black and is a sign of any complicated fever or fever occurring due to thick humour                            | Bawl Jamrī                       | بول جم <i>ر</i> ی                                    |
| IUMT-4.3.38 | density of urine               | A term referring to thinness and thickness of urine   | Qiwām al-Bawl                    | قوام البول   |
| IUMT-4.3.39 | urine of thin consistency      | Urine which generally shows that maturation is incomplete and sometimes indicates obstruction in the blood vessels or weakness of kidneys               | Bawl Raqīq                       | بول رقیق   |
| IUMT-4.3.40 | urine of thick consistency     | Urine which generally shows defective maturation and sometimes indicates elimination of thick mature humours  | Bawl Ghalīz                      | بول غايظ   |
| IUMT-4.3.41 | odour of urine                 |   | Rā'iḥa al-Bawl                   | را ئحة البول   |
| IUMT-4.3.42 | odourless urine                | Urine indicative of cold morbid temperament, excessive rawness and extinction of innate heat in case of acute diseases                                  | Al-Bawl al-'Adīm<br>al-Rā'iḥa    | البول العديم الرائحة                                 |
| IUMT-4.3.43 | foul-smelling urine            | Urine indicative of predominance of yellow bile; foul sour-smelling urine is indicative of predominance of black bile                                   | Bawl Muntin                      | بول منتن   |

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| IUMT-4.3.44 | froth of urine                    | A term referring to froth arising from moisture and gas forced into flask with the voiding of urine | Zabada al-Bawl                   | زبدة البول   |
| IUMT-4.3.45 | blackness of froth                | Froth of urine, which denotes jaundice  | Sawād al-Zabad                   | سواد الزبد   |
| IUMT-4.3.46 | reddish-yellow froth              | Froth of urine, which denotes jaundice  | Shuqra al-Zabad                  | شقرة الزبد   |
| IUMT-4.3.47 | smallness of urine bubbles        |   | Şighar al-Zabad                  | صغر الزبد  |
| IUMT-4.3.48 | coarseness of urine bubbles       | Urine bubbles, which denote viscidity of matter   | Kibar al-Zabad                   | كبر الزبد  |
| IUMT-4.3.49 | lack of urine bubbles             |   | Qilla al-Zabad                   | قلة الزبد  |
| IUMT-4.3.50 | excess of urine bubbles           | Abundance of urine bubbles, which denotes viscidity of matter and presence of gas                   | Kathra al-Zabad                  | كثرة الزبد   |
| IUMT-4.3.51 | delayed bursting of urine bubbles | Bursting of urine bubbles in a slow manner, which indicates viscidity of matter and presence of gas | Buṭūʾ Infiqāʾ al-Zabad           | بطو ء انفقاء الزبد                                   |
| IUMT-4.3.52 | rapid bursting of urine bubbles   |   | Surʻa Infiqā' al-Zabad           | سرعة انفقاء الزبد                                    |
| IUMT-4.3.53 | sediments and deposits in urine   | A term referring to deposits as well as suspended matter in a urine sample                          | Rasūb al-Bawl                    | رسوب البول   |

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|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.54 | normal sediments  | Sediments that are white, smooth, round, regular, light and delicate in appearance, which settle at the bottom and consist of uniform particles                                      | Rasūb Ṭabīʿī-o-Maḥmūd              | رسوب طبيعي و محمود                                   |
| IUMT-4.3.55 | abnormal sediments  | Sediments devoid of qualities of normal sediment   | Rasūb Ghayr Ṭabīʻī                 | رسوب غیر طبیعی                                       |
| IUMT-4.3.56 | flaky sediments   | Large red or large white sediments, usually coming from organs of urinary system; white flaky sediments come from the bladder and red or fleshy flaky sediments come from the kidney | Rasūb Khurāṭī /<br>Rasūb Qushūrī   | رسوب خراطي /<br>رسوب قشوري                           |
| IUMT-4.3.57 | flaky sediments like<br>hulls of grain                      | Small and thick scales denoting bladder disorder or wasting of organs  | Rasūb Khurāţī Nukhālī              | رسوب خراطي نخالي                                     |
| IUMT-4.3.58 | flaky grumous sediments                                     | Reddish small and thick scales denoting the destruction of liver substance or combustion of blood; occasionally they come from kidneys   | Rasūb Khurāţī Karsanī              | رسوب خراطي كرسنى                                     |
| IUMT-4.3.59 | flaky gritty sediments                                      | Scales which are produced due to burning of blood  | Rasūb Khurāţī Dashīshī             | رسوب خراطي دشيشي                                     |
| IUMT-4.3.60 | flaky sediments<br>resembling coarse<br>particles of barley | Scales when reddish denote burning of blood; dark scales show excessive destruction of blood   | Rasūb Khurāţī Sawīqī               | رسوب خراطي سويقي                                     |
| IUMT-4.3.61 | flat and large<br>flaky sediments                           | Flat and large white or red scales which generally arise from the immediate urinary organs, e.g., kidneys, bladder   | Rasūb Khurāţī Şafā'iḥī             | رسوب خراطي صفائحي                                    |
| IUMT-4.3.62 | fleshy sediments  | Sediments which arise from kidneys or from the breakdown of tissues in the body  | Rasūb Laḥmī /<br>Al-Thufl al-Laḥmī | رسوب لحمي / الثفل اللحمى                             |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.63 | fatty sediments                      | Sediments which generally denote dissolution of solid and liquid fat as well as flesh  | Rasūb Dasmī /<br>Al-Thufl al-Dasmī   | رسوب دسمي /<br>الثقل الدسمي                          |
| IUMT-4.3.64 | purulent sediments                   | Sediments which denote discharge of pus from ulcers of urinary organs  | Rasūb Middī /<br>Al-Thufl al-Middī   | رسوب مّدى / الثفل المدّى                             |
| IUMT-4.3.65 | mucoid sediments                     | Sediments which generally denote presence of large quantity of thick immature humour in the body   | Rasūb Mukhāţī                        | رسوب مخاطي   |
| IUMT-4.3.66 | sediments like a wet piece of leaven | Sediments which denote weakness of stomach and intestine and impairment of digestion   | Rasūb Khamīrī                        | رسوب خميري   |
| IUMT-4.3.67 | sediments of blood clots             | Sediments which generally denote weakness of liver when found in large quantity and ulceration or injury of the urinary tract when found in small quantity | Rasūb ʻAlaqī /<br>Al-Thufl al-ʻAlaqī | رسوب علقى / الثفل العلقى                             |
| IUMT-4.3.68 | fibrillary sediments                 | Sediments which indicate that active heat has coagulated the elongated exudates and converted them into fibrils  | Rasūb Shaʻrī /<br>Al-Thufl al-Shaʻrī | رسوب شعرى /<br>الثفل الشعرى                          |
| IUMT-4.3.69 | sandy sediments                      | Sediments which indicate stone formation or stone disintegration   | Rasūb Ramlī /<br>Al-Thufl al-Ramlī   | رسوب رملي / الثفل الرملى                             |
| IUMT-4.3.70 | ashy sediments                       | Sediments which denote change in colour of pus or mucus due to their prolonged stagnation  | Rasūb Ramādī                         | رسوب رمادي   |
| IUMT-4.3.71 | quantity of sediments                | A term referring to abundance and scantiness of sediments  | Kammiyya al-Rasūb                    | كمية الرسوب  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.72 | abundance of sediments        | A term denoting the abundance of sediments in urine due to excess of causative agent                 | Kathra al-Rasūb                  | كثرة الرسوب  |
| IUMT-4.3.73 | scantiness of sediments       | A term denoting the scantiness of sediments in urine due to lack of causative agent                  | Qilla al-Rasūb                   | قلة الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.74 | size of sediments             |  | Miqdār al-Rasūb                  | مقدار الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.75 | smallness of sediments        |  | Şighar al-Rasūb                  | صغر الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.76 | largeness of sediments        |  | Kibar al-Rasūb                   | كبر الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.77 | colour of sediments           |  | Lawn al-Rasūb                    | لون الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.78 | dark-coloured sediments       | Sediments which denote excessive burning of blood, excessive cold or failure of innate heat          | Al-Rasūb al-Aswad                | الرسوب الاسود  |
| IUMT-4.3.79 | red sediments                 | Sediments which denote the predominance of sanguine or impaired digestion                            | Al-Rasūb al-Aḥmar                | الرسوب الاحمر  |
| IUMT-4.3.80 | yellow sediments              | Sediments which denote the presence of strong heat or insidious disease                              | Al-Rasūb al-Aşfar                | الرسوب الاصفر  |
| IUMT-4.3.81 | green sediments               | Appearance of dark-coloured sediments in urine   | Al-Rasūb al-Akhḍar               | الرسوب الاخضر  |
| IUMT-4.3.82 | white sediments               | Sediments which may be normal or abnormal (purulent, mucoid and gummy denoting deficient maturation) | Al-Rasūb al-Abyaḍ                | الرسوب الابيض  |
| IUMT-4.3.83 | composition of sediments      | A term referring to constitution, coherence and consistence of sediments                             | Waḍʻ al-Rasūb                    | وضع الرسوب   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English      | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.84 | smoothness of sediment             | State of sediments which is normal when found in normal urine but a bad sign when found in abnormal urine                                    | Malāsa al-Rasūb                  | ملاسة الرسوب   |
| IUMT-4.3.85 | discreteness<br>of sediments       | State of sediments which denotes gases and impaired digestion  | Tashattut al-Rasūb               | تشتت الرسوب  |
| IUMT-4.3.86 | position of sediments              | A term referring to position of sediments in urine sample  | Makān al-Rasūb                   | مكان الرسوب  |
| IUMT-4.3.87 | floating sediments                 | Sediments usually indicating a lesser degree of maturation   | Al-Rasūb al-<br>Ṭāfī/ Al-Ghamāma | الرسوب الطافي / الغمامة                              |
| IUMT-4.3.88 | suspended sediments                | Sediments usually indicating better maturation   | Al-Rasūb al-Mutaʻallaq           | الرسوب المتعلق                                       |
| IUMT-4.3.89 | sediments sinking<br>to the bottom | Sediments usually indicating complete maturation   | Al-Rasūb al-Rāsib                | الرسوب الراسب  |
| IUMT-4.3.90 | excess of urine                    | Excretion of more than a sufficient quantity of urine, denoting wasting disease or elimination of liquefied wastes                           | Al-Kathra fi'l Bawl              | الكثرة في البول                                      |
| IUMT-4.3.91 | scanty urine                       | Excretion of insufficient quantity of urine, which denotes the impairment of vitality, excessive perspiration, diarrhoea or impending dropsy | Al-Qilla fi'l Bawl               | القلّة في البول                                      |
| IUMT-4.3.92 | urine of<br>different age groups   |  | Abwāl al-Asnān                   | ابوال الاسنان  |
| IUMT-4.3.93 | urine of infants                   | Urine which tends to be milky due to milk intake<br>and whitish due to predominance of moisture on<br>the temperament during this age        | Bawl al-Aṭfāl                    | بول الاطفال  |
| IUMT-4.3.94 | urine of children                  | Urine which is more thick and viscid in comparison with urine of adults  | Bawl al-Şibyān                   | بول الصبيان  |

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|--------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.3.95  | urine of adults                  | Urine which is yellowish and of moderate consistency   | Bawl al-Shubbān                  | بول الشبّان  |
| IUMT-4.3.96  | urine in age of decline          | Urine which is usually whitish and of thin consistency but may at times become thick due to the elimination of waste materials | Bawl al-Kuhūl                    | بول الكهول   |
| IUMT-4.3.97  | urine of elderly person          | Urine which is white and of very thin consistency  | Bawl al-Mashā'ikh                | بول المشائخ  |
| IUMT-4.3.98  | urine of females<br>and males    |  | Abwāl al-Nisā' wa'l Rijāl        | ابوال النساء و الرجال                                |
| IUMT-4.3.99  | urine of females                 | Urine which is always more thick, white and dull than in men   | Bawl al-Nisā'                    | بول النساء   |
| IUMT-4.3.100 | urine of males                   | Urine which, on shaking, becomes turbid at the top and shows intertwined threads when collected after coitus                   | Bawl al-Rijāl                    | بول الرجال   |
| IUMT-4.3.101 | urine of pregnant women          | Urine which is clear with appearance of a faint cloud at the top and a piece of ginned cotton floating in the middle           | Bawl al-Ḥubālā                   | بول الحبالي  |
| IUMT-4.3.102 | urine of women during puerperium | Urine which is almost jet black  | Bawl al-Nafsā'                   | بول النفساء  |
| 4.4          | Stool                            |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-4.4.0   | inference from stool             | Drawing inference from properties of stool   | Al-Istidlāl mina'l Barāz         | الاستدلال من البراز                                  |
| IUMT-4.4.1   | quantity of stool                | A term referring to increased or decreased quantity of stool   | Kammiyya al-Barāz                | كمية البراز  |
|              |                                  |  |                                  |  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.4.2  | larger quantity of stool      | Quantity of stool which denotes presence of excessive humours in the body  | Ziyāda al-Barāz                  | زيادة البراز   |
| IUMT-4.4.3  | lesser quantity of stool      | Quantity of stool which denotes presence of low quantity of humours in the body or retention of much of stool in caecum and colon          | Qilla al-Barāz                   | قلة البراز   |
| IUMT-4.4.4  | consistency of stool          | A term referring to moistness and dryness of stool   | Qiwām al-Barāz                   | قوام البراز  |
| IUMT-4.4.5  | moist stool                   | Consistency of stool which denotes indigestion, obstructions, weakness of the mesentery and catarrhal secretions coming from head          | Al-Barāz al-Raţb                 | البراز الرطب   |
| IUMT-4.4.6  | dry stool                     | Consistency of stool which denotes fatigue, excessive urination, presence of excessive heat in the body, use of dry foods and constipation | Al-Barāz al-Yābis                | البراز اليابس  |
| IUMT-4.4.7  | colour of stool               | A term referring to different colours of stool denoting various body conditions  | Lawn al-Barāz                    | لون البراز   |
| IUMT-4.4.8  | markedly yellow stool         | Colour of stool which denotes excess of yellow bile in the body  | Barāz Nārī                       | براز نار <i>ي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-4.4.9  | white stool                   | Colour of stool which denotes obstruction in the bile duct and jaundice  | Barāz Abyaḍ                      | براز ابیض  |
| IUMT-4.4.10 | blackish stool                | Colour of stool which denotes excessive combustion, maturation of causative matter of melancholic diseases or intake of any coloured diet  | Barāz Aswad                      | براز اسود  |
| IUMT-4.4.11 | greenish stool                | Colour of stool which denotes extinction of the innate heat  | Barāz Akhḍar                     | براز اخضر  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.4.12 | shape of stool                  | A term referring to compactness or puffiness of stool  | Hay'a al-Barāz                    | هيئة البراز  |
| IUMT-4.4.13 | puffed-up stool                 | Shape of stool which denotes flatulence  | Al-Barāz al-Muntafikh             | البراز المنتفخ                                       |
| IUMT-4.4.14 | bowel transit time              | A term referring to time occupied in passage of stool through the bowel  | Waqt al-Barāz                     | وقت البراز   |
| IUMT-4.4.15 | rapid passing of stool          | Passing out of stool before the usual time, which denotes excess of bile in gall bladder and weakness of retentive faculty | Sur'a Khurūj al-Barāz             | سرعة خروج البراز                                     |
| IUMT-4.4.16 | delayed passing of stool        | Delay in passage of stool, which denotes weakness of digestion, coldness of intestines and excess of moisture              | Buṭūʾ Khurūj al-Barāz             | بطوء خروج البراز                                     |
| IUMT-4.4.17 | normal stool                    | Stool which passes out easily without any irritation and remains compact, homogenous and yellowish in colour               | Afḍal al-Barāz                    | افضل البراز  |
| 4.5         | Sputum                          |  |                                   |  |
| IUMT-4.5.0  | inference from sputum           |  | Al-Istidlāl mina'l Nafth          | الاستدلال من النفث                                   |
| IUMT-4.5.1  | inference from colour of sputum |  | Al-Istidlāl min Lawn<br>al-Nafth  | الاستدلال من لون النفث                               |
| IUMT-4.5.2  | yellowish sputum                | Sputum that denotes predominance of yellow bile and severity of heat   | Al-Nafth al-Aşfar                 | النفث الاصفر   |
| IUMT-4.5.3  | saffron-red sputum              | Sputum that denotes predominance of sanguine   | Al-Nafth al-Aḥmar<br>al-Nāṣiʻ     | النفث الاحمر الناصع                                  |
| IUMT-4.5.4  | flame-red sputum                | Sputum that denotes predominance of sanguine and heat  | Al-Nafth al-Aḥmar<br>al-Mushabbaʻ | النفث الاحمر المشبع                                  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English        | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.5.5  | light black sputum                   | Sputum that denotes coldness, immaturity and heat  | Al-Nafth al-Kamid                  | النفث الكمد  |
| IUMT-4.5.6  | blackish sputum                      | Sputum that denotes combustion and bad quality of disease-causing matter                           | Al-Nafth al-Aswad                  | النفث الاسود   |
| IUMT-4.5.7  | inference from consistency of sputum |  | Al-Istidlāl min Qiwām<br>al-Nafth  | الاستدلال من قوام النفث                              |
| IUMT-4.5.8  | thin sputum                          | Sputum which denotes that disease-causing matter is still in an immature state                     | Al-Nafth al-Raqīq                  | النفث الرقيق   |
| IUMT-4.5.9  | thick sputum                         | Sputum denoting the thickness of disease-causing matter  | Al-Nafth al-Ghalīz                 | النفث الغليظ   |
| IUMT-4.5.10 | inference from odour of sputum       |  | Al-Istidlāl min Rīḥ<br>al-Nafth    | الاستدلال من ريح النفث                               |
| IUMT-4.5.11 | fetid sputum                         | Sputum denoting severity of putrefaction   | Al-Nafth al-Muntin                 | النفث المنتن   |
| IUMT-4.5.12 | sputum without foul<br>smell         | Sputum denoting good prognosis   | Al-Nafth al-Ghayr<br>al-Muntin     | النفث الغير المنتن                                   |
| IUMT-4.5.13 | inference from quantity of sputum    |  | Al-Istidlāl min Miqdār<br>al-Nafth | الاستدلال من مقدار النفث                             |
| IUMT-4.5.14 | excessive expectoration              | Excessive expectoration denotes maturity of disease-causing matter and stationary phase of disease | Al-Nafth al-Kathīr<br>al-Miqdār    | النفث الكثير المقدار                                 |
| IUMT-4.5.15 | scanty expectoration                 | Scanty expectoration denotes progressive phase of disease  | Al-Nafth al-Qalīl<br>al-Miqdār     | النفث القليل المقدار                                 |
| IUMT-4.5.16 | moderate quantity of sputum          | Moderate expectoration denotes convalescence   | Al-Nafth al-Muʻtadil<br>al-Miqdār  | النفث المعتدل المقدار                                |

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|-------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-4.5.17 | inference from time<br>between production and<br>expectoration of sputum |   | Al-Istidlāl min Waqt<br>Khurūj al-Nafth | الاستدلال من وقت<br>خروج النفث                       |
| IUMT-4.5.18 | delayed expectoration  | Condition which denotes serious disease condition and bad quality of disease-causing matter | lbṭāʾ al-Nafth                          | ابطاء النفث  |
| IUMT-4.5.19 | sputum of good quality   | White and smooth sputum of normal consistency, coughed up easily                            | Al-Nafth al-Maḥmūd                      | النفث المحمود  |
| 4.6         | Sweat  |   |   |  |
| IUMT-4.6.0  | inference from sweat   |   | Al-Istidlāl mina'l 'Araq                | الاستدلال من العرق                                   |
| IUMT-4.6.1  | inference from colour of sweat   |   | Al-Istidlāl min Lawn<br>al-'Araq        | الاستدلال من لون العرق                               |
| IUMT-4.6.2  | yellowish sweat  | Sweat that denotes predominance of yellow bile in the body                                  | Al-'Araq al-Aşfar                       | العرق الاصفر   |
| IUMT-4.6.3  | reddish sweat  | Sweat that denotes predominance of sanguine in the body                                     | Al-'Araq al-Aḥmar                       | العرق الاحمر   |
| IUMT-4.6.4  | light black sweat  | Sweat that denotes predominance of black bile in the body                                   | Al-'Araq al-Kamid                       | العرق الكمد  |
| IUMT-4.6.5  | greenish sweat   | Sweat that denotes predominance of black bile in the body                                   | Al-'Araq al-Akhḍar                      | العرق الاخضر   |
| IUMT-4.6.6  | blackish sweat   | Sweat that denotes predominance of black bile in the body                                   | Al-'Araq al-Aswad                       | العرق الاسود   |
| IUMT-4.6.7  | whitish sweat  | Sweat that denotes healthy condition of the body  | Al-'Araq al-Abyaḍ                       | العرق الابيض   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.6.8  | inference from taste of sweat       |  | Al-Istidlāl min Ṭaʻm<br>al-ʻAraq   | الاستدلال من طعم العرق                               |
| IUMT-4.6.9  | bitter sweat                        | Sweat that denotes predominance of yellow bile in body               | Al-'Araq al-Murr                   | العرق المرّ  |
| IUMT-4.6.10 | sweet sweat                         | Sweat that denotes predominance of sanguine in body                  | Al-'Araq al-Ḥulw                   | العرق الحلو  |
| IUMT-4.6.11 | sour sweat                          | Sweat that denotes predominance of phlegm and black bile in body     | Al-'Araq al-Ḥāmiḍ                  | العرق الحامض   |
| IUMT-4.6.12 | inference from<br>quantity of sweat |  | Al-Istidlāl min Miqdār<br>al-'Araq | الاستدلال من مقدار العرق                             |
| IUMT-4.6.13 | excessive sweating                  |  | lfrāṭ al-'Araq                     | افراط العرق  |
| IUMT-4.6.14 | deficient sweating                  |  | Al-'Araq al-Qalīl<br>al-Miqdār     | العرق القليل المقدار                                 |
| IUMT-4.6.15 | inference from smell of sweat       |  | Al-Istidlāl min Rīḥ<br>al-'Araq    | الاستدلال من ريح العرق                               |
| IUMT-4.6.16 | fetid sweat                         | Condition that denotes severity of putrefaction and heat             | Al-'Araq al-Muntin                 | العرق المنتن   |
| IUMT-4.6.17 | sharp-smelling sweat                | Condition that denotes presence of bilious, pungent and sharp matter | Al-'Araq Ḥādd al-Rā'iḥa            | العرق حاد الرائحة                                    |
| IUMT-4.6.18 | sour-smelling sweat                 | Sweat that denotes sour phlegm                                       | Al-'Araq Ḥāmiḍ al-Rīḥ              | العرق حامض الريح                                     |
| IUMT-4.6.19 | inference from consistency of sweat |  | Al-Istidlāl min Qiwām<br>al-'Araq  | الاستدلال من قوام العرق                              |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-4.6.20 | sweat of thin consistency     | Condition that denotes thinness of disease-<br>causing matter  | Al-'Araq al-Raqīq                | العرق الرقيق   |
| IUMT-4.6.21 | sweat of thick consistency    | Condition that denotes thickness of disease-<br>causing matter | Al-'Araq al-Ghalīz               | العرق الغليظ   |

## 5. Diseases امراض

Diseases are described according to Unani classical texts.

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English       | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics          | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.0.0 | diseases                            |  | Amrāḍ                                     | امراض  |
| 5.1        | Diseases of head and ner            | vous system  |   |  |
| IUMT-5.1.0 | diseases of head and nervous system |  | Amrāḍ-i-Ra's-o-Niẓām-i-<br>A'ṣāb-o-Dimāgh | امراض رأس و نظام<br>اعصاب و دماغ                     |
| IUMT-5.1.1 | headache                            | Pain in head   | Şudā' / Dard-i-Sar                        | صداع / درد سر  |
| IUMT-5.1.2 | simple headache                     | Headache without the involvement of matter, characterized by dryness of nostrils and absence of heaviness in the head  | Şudā' Sāda                                | صداع ساده  |
| IUMT-5.1.3 | simple hot headache                 | Headache due to simple hot morbid temperament, characterized by increased temperature of head, dryness of tongue, oral cavity and nostrils, sleeplessness and burning sensation in head and eyes along with absence of heaviness in the head | Şudā' Ḥārr Sāda                           | صداع حار ساده  |
| IUMT-5.1.4 | external heat-induced<br>headache   | Heat-induced headache without involvement of matter, caused by simple hot morbid temperament as a result of exposure to certain external factors, e.g., walking under sun, staying near fire, etc.   | Şudā' Ḥārr Khārijī                        | صداع حار خارجي                                       |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.5  | internal heat-induced<br>headache    | Headache due to the intake of heat-producing things without involvement of matter, caused by simple hot morbid temperament as a result of intake of pepper, ginger, garlic, etc.   | Şudā' Ḥārr Dākhilī               | صداع حار دا <b>خل</b> ي                              |
| IUMT-5.1.6  | simple cold headache                 | Headache due to simple cold morbid temperament, characterized by decreased temperature of head and low-intensity pain in the posterior part of head with a tendency to increase in the morning and evening   | Şudā' Bārid Sāda                 | صداع بارد ساده                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.7  | external cold-induced<br>headache    | Cold-induced headache without involvement of matter, caused by simple cold morbid temperament as a result of exposure to certain external factors, e.g., exposure to cold environment, staying in cold places, etc.                                | Şudāʻ Bārid Khārijī /<br>Khabţa  | صداع بارد خارجي /<br>خبطہ                            |
| IUMT-5.1.8  | internal cold-induced<br>headache    | Headache due to intake of cold-producing things without involvement of matter, caused by simple cold morbid temperament as a result of intake of diets or drugs of cold temperament and drinking of water after eating fruits of moist temperament | Şudā' Bārid Dākhilī              | صداع بارد داخلي                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.9  | headache due to morbid<br>matter     | Headache due to involvement of matter, characterized by moistness of nostrils and heaviness of head  | Şudā' Māddī                      | صداع مادّی   |
| IUMT-5.1.10 | headache due to hot<br>morbid matter | Headache due to involvement of hot causative matter, characterized by moistness of nostrils and heaviness of head along with redness of face   | Şudā' Ḥārr Māddī                 | صداع حار مادّی                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.11 | sanguineous headache                 | Headache caused by predominance of sanguine, which is characterized by heaviness, red face and eyes, nasal irritation and engorged jugular vein  | Şudā' Damawī                     | صداع دموي  |

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|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.12 | bilious headache                      | Headache caused by predominance of yellow<br>bile, characterized by increased intensity of pain<br>with mild heaviness in the head, yellow<br>discoloration of face and eyes, rapid pulse,<br>decreased sleep, bitter taste and dry oral cavity | Şudā' Şafrāwī                    | صداع صفر اوي   |
| IUMT-5.1.13 | headache due to cold<br>morbid matter | Headache due to involvement of cold matter, chronic in nature and characterized by decreased temperature of head along with heaviness in the head   | Şudā' Bārid Māddī                | صداع بار د ماد <i>ّی</i>                             |
| IUMT-5.1.14 | phlegmatic headache                   | Headache caused by predominance of phlegm, characterized by heaviness in the head, decreased temperature of head, moist nostrils, whitish discoloration of face, lethargy, sleepiness, mental dullness, etc.                                    | Şudā' Balghamī                   | صداع بلغمي   |
| IUMT-5.1.15 | melancholic headache                  | Headache caused by predominance of black bile, characterized by mild heaviness in the head, sleeplessness and irrelevant thoughts   | Şudā' Sawdāwī                    | صداع سوداوي  |
| IUMT-5.1.16 | headache due to internal<br>gases     | Headache caused by gases arising from the body or brain and accumulating in the head, characterized by decreased temperature of head and ringing in ear   | Şudā' Rīḥī Dākhilī               | صداع ريحي داخلي                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.17 | headache due to exter-<br>nal gases   | Headache caused by gases of external origin which get accumulated in the brain and produce morbid condition through their quality and quantity, characterized by decreased temperature of head and ringing in ear                               | Şudā' Rīḥī Khārijī               | صداع ريحي خارجي                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.18 | headache due to internal<br>vapours   | Headache caused by vapours originating from<br>the head itself, characterized by severe pain,<br>throbbing and ringing of ear   | Şudā' Bukhārī Dākhilī            | صداع بخاري داخلي                                     |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                        | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.19 | headache due to external vapours                     | Headache caused by accumulation in the head of vapours of bad quality from outside the body, characterized by severe pain, throbbing and ringing in ear  | Şudā' Bukhārī Khārijī            | صداع بخاري خارجي                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.20 | headache due to obstruction                          | Headache caused by obstruction produced in<br>the brain itself or in its vessels or vessels of its<br>coverings, characterized by heaviness and<br>congestion of face  | Şudā' Suddī                      | صداع س <i>دي</i>                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.21 | inflammatory headache                                | Headache due to inflammation, caused by inflammatory conditions of brain, meninges, skin covering the head or other related organs, e.g., stomach, uterus, etc.  | Şudā' Waramī                     | صداع ورمي  |
| IUMT-5.1.22 | throbbing headache                                   | Headache characterized by congestion of blood vessels and their pulsation  | Şudā'                            | صداع ضرباني  |
| IUMT-5.1.23 | headache due to weak-<br>ness of brain               | Headache triggered by insignificant causes, e.g., flatulence, fragrance, sound, etc., due to weakness of brain; this term does not cover Şudā' Ḥissī (headache due to increased sensitivity of brain) mentioned under diseases | Şudāʻ Duʻf Dimāghī               | صداع ضعف دماغي                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.24 | headache due to<br>increased sensitivity<br>of brain | Headache triggered by insignificant causes due to increased sensitivity of normal functional brain; this term does not cover <code>Şudā'-i-Du'f Dimāghī</code> (headache due to weakness of brain) mentioned under diseases    | Şudā' Ḥissī                      | صداع حسي   |
| IUMT-5.1.25 | headache due to dryness                              | Headache caused by predominance of dryness in the body due to excessive evacuation, haemorrhage, sleeplessness, sorrow, grief, etc.  | Şudā' Yubsī / Şudā'<br>Khiffa    | صداع يبسي / صداع خفہ                                 |

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|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.1.26 | post-coital headache                               | Headache which occurs after excessive sexual intercourse   | Şudā' Jimā'ī                                       | صداع جماعي   |
| IUMT-5.1.27 | liquor-induced headache                            | Headache occurring after intake of excessive amount of liquor  | Şudā' Khumārī                                      | صداع خماري   |
| IUMT-5.1.28 | smell-induced headache                             | Headache occurring after smelling good or bad smells   | Şudā' Shammī                                       | صداع شمي   |
| IUMT-5.1.29 | traumatic headache                                 | Headache caused by head injury resulting in damage to brain, meninges, vessels, etc.   | Şudāʻ Darbī-o-Saqṭī /<br>Şudāʻ Tafarruq-i-Ittiṣālī | صداع ضربي و سقطى /<br>صداع تفرق اتصالي               |
| IUMT-5.1.30 | concussional headache                              | Headache occurring after a blow on the head, characterized by heaviness and feeling of distension in the head, forgetfulness and inability to differentiate between smells   | Şudā' Taza'zu'ī                                    | صداع تزعزعي  |
| IUMT-5.1.31 | somnial headache                                   | Headache due to excessive sleep  | Şudā' Nawmī  | صداع نومي  |
| IUMT-5.1.32 | headache due to worms                              | Headache caused by worms found in the area of brain nearest to nostrils, characterized by irritation in brain, rotten smell in nose, occasional dripping of blood or yellowish fluid through nostrils and increase in pain with movement and during hunger | Şudā' Dūdī   | صداع نومي<br>صداع دودي                               |
| IUMT-5.1.33 | headache due to morbid<br>matter of related organs | Headache due to morbidity of any related organ, aggravating or subsiding according to condition of causative factor  | Şudā' Shirkī                                       | صداع شركي  |
| IUMT-5.1.34 | headache due to mor-<br>bidity of stomach          | Headache which starts from the anterior part of<br>the head and is associated with nausea,<br>indigestion, loss of appetite, etc.  | Şudā' Shirkī Mi'dī                                 | صداع شركى معدي                                       |

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| IUMT-5.1.35 | headache due to morbidity of liver         | Pain occurring on right side of head  | Şudā' Shirkī Kabidī              | صداع شرکی کبد <i>ي</i>                               |
| IUMT-5.1.36 | headache due to morbidity of spleen        | Pain occurring on left side of head   | Şudā' Shirkī Ţiḥālī              | صداع شرکی طحالی                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.37 | headache due to morbidity of peritoneum    | Pain occurring on most anterior part of head  | Şudā' Marāqī                     | صداع مراقي   |
| IUMT-5.1.38 | headache due to intestinal<br>worms        | Pain occurring on anterior part of head, characterized by increase in pain during hunger and movement and by foul smell from mouth and nose | Şudā' Mi'wī Dīdānī               | صداع معوى ديداني                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.39 | headache due to morbidity of uterus        | Pain occurring in middle of head, usually associated with amenorrhoea, abortion or childbirth   | Şudā' Raḥimī                     | صداع رحمى  |
| IUMT-5.1.40 | headache due to morbidity of diaphragm     | Pain occurring in anterior part of middle of head   | Şudā' Ḥijābī                     | صداع حجابى   |
| IUMT-5.1.41 | headache due to morbidity of kidneys       | Pain occurring in posterior part of head  | Şudā' Kulwī                      | صداع كلوى  |
| IUMT-5.1.42 | headache due to morbidity of spinal column | Pain occurring in most posterior part of head   | Şudā' Şulbī                      | صداع صلبی  |
| IUMT-5.1.43 | headache due to morbidity of extremities   | Pain occurring in middle of anterior part of head preceded by sensation of ants crawling from extremities towards head                      | Şudā' Aţrāfī                     | صداع اطرافی  |
| IUMT-5.1.44 | secondary headache                         | Headache accompanied by any other disease, e.g., catarrh, fever, joint pain, gout, etc.   | Şudāʻ 'Arḍī                      | صداع عرضي  |

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|-------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.1.45 | headache due to fever                     | Headache caused by fever, characterized by increase or decrease in its severity with increase and decrease of degree of fever  | Şudāʻ-i-Ḥummā                               | صداع حمّیٰ   |
| IUMT-5.1.46 | catarrhal headache                        | Headache accompanied by catarrh  | Şudā' Nazlī                                 | صداع نزلي  |
| IUMT-5.1.47 | headache during crisis period of fevers   | Headache during crisis period of fevers/any disease  | Şudā' Buḥrānī                               | صداع بحراني  |
| IUMT-5.1.48 | circumferential head-<br>ache             | Severe continuous headache involving the whole head, characterized by liking of darkness, loneliness and silence, dislike of sound, light and movement, and aggravation by insignificant factors, e.g., slight movement, walking, usage of flatulent diets, sounds, etc. | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha / Ṣudāʻ<br>Bayḍa/Ṣudāʻ Bayḍī | بیضہ و خوذہ / صداع<br>بیضہ/صداع بیضی                 |
| IUMT-5.1.49 | sanguineous circumfer-<br>ential headache | Circumferential headache due to predominance of sanguine, characterized by redness of face and other features of predominance of sanguine along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache  | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha<br>Damawī                    | بیضه و خوذه دموی                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.50 | bilious circumferential<br>headache       | Circumferential headache due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by burning sensation and sensation of piercing in the head and other features of predominance of yellow bile along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache                | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha Şafrāwī                      | بیضه و خوذه صفراوی                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.51 | phlegmatic circumferen-<br>tial headache  | Circumferential headache due to predominance<br>of phlegm, characterized by heaviness of head,<br>whitish discoloration of body, lacrimation and<br>puffiness of face along with specific clinical<br>features of circumferential headache                               | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha Bal-<br>ghamī                | بیضه و خوذه بلغمی                                    |

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|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.1.52 | melancholic circumfer-<br>ential headache | Circumferential headache due to predominance<br>of black bile, characterized by darkening of body<br>colour and other features of predominance of<br>black bile along with specific clinical features of<br>circumferential headache | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha<br>Sawdāwī                                  | بیضه و خوذه سوداوی                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.53 | gaseous circumferential<br>headache       | Circumferential headache due to vapours and gases, characterized by feeling of tightness in the head and shifting of pain along with specific clinical features of circumferential headache  | Bayḍa-o-Khūdha<br>Bukhārī-o-Rīḥī                           | بیضم و خوذه بخاری و<br>ریحی                          |
| IUMT-5.1.54 | migraine                                  | Episodic headache; type of severe headache involving one half of the head, accompanied by nausea and vomiting  | Shaqīqa / Şudāʻ Nişfī /<br>Şudāʻ Ghathayānī /<br>Ādhā Sīsī | شقیقہ / صداع نصفی/<br>صداع غثیانی/آدھا سیسی          |
| IUMT-5.1.55 | acute migraine                            | Episodic headache caused by sanguine or yellow bile and characterized by heaviness of head, severe pain, pulsation at the temples and relief with use of cold things   | Shaqīqa Ḥārra  | شقیقہ حار ہ  |
| IUMT-5.1.56 | chronic migraine                          | Episodic headache caused by phlegm or black<br>bile and characterized by heaviness of head<br>without an increase of its temperature, repeated<br>attacks of cold in the winter season and relief<br>with use of hot things          | Shaqīqa Bārida   | شقیقہ بار دہ   |
| IUMT-5.1.57 | episodic headache due<br>to gases         | Episodic headache caused by accumulation of gases in the head and characterized by absence of heaviness in the head without an increase in its temperature, feeling of tightness in the head and hissing in the ears                 | Shaqīqa Riyāḥī   | شقیقہ ریاحی  |

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|-------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.58 | episodic headache due<br>to vapours                      | Episodic headache, caused by vapours reaching to the head and characterized by absence of heaviness in the head with an increase in temperature of affected part, rapid pulse, tinnitus, increase in intensity of pain during constipation, throbbing and relief with cold air and water               | Shaqīqa Bukhārī                    | شقیقہ بخار ی   |
| IUMT-5.1.59 | frontal headache   | Severe pain in eyebrow region with tearing sensation occurring in both eyebrows or in either with inability to open the eyes and dislike of light  | ʻlṣāba / Dard-i-Abrū               | عصابہ / درد ابرو                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.60 | irritation in brain                                      | Irritation in the brain without pain, relieved by head massage and irrigation with lukewarm water on head  | Ḥiss-i-Dimāgh /<br>ʻIllat-i-Namrūd | حس دماغ / علّت نمرود                                 |
| IUMT-5.1.61 | inflammation of brain<br>and/or meninges /<br>meningitis |  | Sarsām/ Sarsīmūs                   | سرسام / سرسیموس                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.62 | inflammation of brain or its meninges                    | A morbid state characterized by gradual increase in irrational talk and mental confusion, continuous fever with tendency to be higher during afternoon, restlessness, continuous movement of fingers, lint-picking, loud talking with faltering, roughness of tongue, cold extremities, etc.           | Sarsām Ḥaqīqī                      | سرسام حقيقي  |
| IUMT-5.1.63 | sanguineous meningitis                                   | Acute inflammation of meninges due to predominance of sanguine, characterized by continuous high-grade fever, headache, heaviness of head, redness of face and eyes, bleeding from nose, roughness of tongue, photophobia, irrational laughing and talking, large pulse and urine of thick consistency | Sarsām Damawī /<br>Qarānīṭus       | سرسام دموي / قرانيطس                                 |

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| IUMT-5.1.64 | bilious meningitis   | Acute inflammation of meninges due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by high-grade fever, excessive irrational talk, sleeplessness, anger, misbehaviour, absence of heaviness of head, yellowish colour of eyes, face and tongue, dryness of eyes and nostrils, excessive thirst, swift pulse and yellowish urine            | Sarsām Şafrāwī /<br>Qarānīṭus Khāliş | سرسام صفراوي /<br>قرانيطس خالص                       |
| IUMT-5.1.65 | phlegmatic meningitis  | Chronic inflammation of meninges due to predominance of phlegm, characterized by continuous mild fever, sluggish reaction to stimuli, yawning, oversleeping, astonished eyes, prolonged silence, insanity and forgetfulness  | Sarsām Balghamī /<br>Lītharghus      | سرسام بلغمي / ليثر غس                                |
| IUMT-5.1.66 | melancholic meningitis   | Chronic inflammation of meninges due to predominance of black bile, characterized by mild fever, decreased intellect, astonished eyes, excessive irrational talk, restlessness, fear, sleeplessness, absence of heaviness of head, dryness of nostrils and uvula, weak, sluggish, small, unequal and hard pulse and blackish thick urine | Sarsām Sawdāwī /<br>Līthārghus       | سرسام سوداوي /<br>ليثا رغس                           |
| IUMT-5.1.67 | phlegmon   | Inflammation of brain tissue due to sepsis in the sanguine humour, characterized by red eyes and cheeks, bulging eyes, nausea and vomiting, convulsions and tendency to fall backward  | Falghamūnī-i-Dimāgh                  | فلغموني دماغ   |
| IUMT-5.1.68 | inflammation of brain<br>tissue due to predomi-<br>nance of yellow bile or<br>bilious sanguine | A morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, pain and burning sensation in the head, cold face, yellow discoloration of face and eyes and dryness of mouth  | Ḥumra'-i-Dimāgh                      | حمر هٔ دماغ  |
| IUMT-5.1.69 | inflammation of brain<br>tissue due to burnt<br>black bile                                     | A morbid state characterized by extreme burning sensation in the head  | Jamra'-i-Dimāgh                      | جمرهٔ دماغ   |

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| IUMT-5.1.70 | inflammation of vessels<br>of brain due to thick and<br>burnt sanguine                    | A morbid state characterized by disappearance of cornea due to abnormal movement of eyes, comfort on lying on back, discoloration of face and flatulence  | Shafāqalūs Dimāghī               | شفا قلوس دماغي                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.71 | meningismus   | Delirium without inflammation of brain or its meninges, characterized by sudden appearance of features of irrational talk and mental confusion  | Sarsām Ghayr Ḥaqīqī              | سرسام غير حقيقي                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.72 | violent behaviour associ-<br>ated with bilious<br>meningitis                              | A morbid state associated with inflammation of meninges due to yellow bile, characterized by sleeplessness, restlessness, nightmares leading to abrupt awakening, red eyes, irrelevant answers to questions along with symptoms of bilious meningitis | Şubārā                           | صبارا  |
| IUMT-5.1.73 | subacute inflammation of brain of children  | A subacute type of inflammation, usually occurring in brain of children, accompanied by increased thirst along with features similar to inflammation of brain tissue due to predominance of yellow bile or bilious sanguine                           | 'Uṭāsh / Tashnak                 | عطاش / تشنک  |
| IUMT-5.1.74 | sanguineous inflammation<br>of brain and its vessels<br>extending to the head<br>and face | A morbid state characterized by severe pain, red face, bulging eyes and nausea  | Māshrā                           | ماشرا  |
| IUMT-5.1.75 | hydrocephalus   | Build-up of fluid in brain, characterized by heaviness of head, open eyes and continuous lacrimation  | Mā' al-Ra's                      | ماء الرأس  |
| IUMT-5.1.76 | deep sleep with phases of consciousness   | A morbid state caused by predominance of phlegm, characterized by prolonged phase of deep sleep with short periods of consciousness, lethargy and delayed response to queries   | Subāt Saharī                     | سبات سېرى  |

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| IUMT-5.1.77 | consciousness with phases of deep sleep                                  | A morbid state caused by predominance of yellow bile, characterized by consciousness accompanied with short periods of sleep, delirium, staring and deep sleep                            | Sahar Subātī                     | سېر سباتى  |
| IUMT-5.1.78 | prolonged state of deep<br>sleep   | A morbid state in which patient looks like he or<br>she is sleeping and cannot be awakened easily;<br>this term does not cover <i>Sakta</i><br>(unconsciousness) mentioned under diseases | Subāt                            | سبات   |
| IUMT-5.1.79 | prolonged state of<br>deep sleep caused by<br>coldness of brain          | A morbid state characterized by decreased temperature of head, greenish or bluish discoloration of skin, forgetfulness, absence of puffiness of face and eyes and whitish urine           | Subāt Bārid                      | سبات بارد  |
| IUMT-5.1.80 | prolonged state of deep<br>sleep caused by raw,<br>cold and moist matter | A morbid state characterized by heaviness of anterior part of head, excessive salivation, discharge from nostrils, twitching of eyebrows and eyes and delayed response to stimuli         | Subāt Ruṭūbī                     | سبات رطوبی   |
| IUMT-5.1.81 | prolonged state of deep<br>sleep caused by pre-<br>dominance of sanguine | A morbid state characterized by increased temperature of head, redness of face, eyes and tongue, and engorged vessels of neck   | Subāt Damawī                     | سبات دموي  |
| IUMT-5.1.82 | prolonged state of deep<br>sleep caused by vapours<br>reaching the brain | A morbid state characterized by stupor, rapid pulse and phlegmatic fever along with features related to organ from which the vapours have originated                                      | Subāt Bukhārī                    | سبات بخارى   |
| IUMT-5.1.83 | prolonged state of deep<br>sleep caused by dissolu-<br>tion of pneuma    | A morbid state characterized by gradual loss of consciousness, general weakness with history of excessive physical exercise and excessive loss of blood and body fluids                   | Subāt Ņu'fī                      | سبات ضعفي  |

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| IUMT-5.1.84 | prolonged state of deep sleep caused by trauma | A morbid state characterized by loss of consciousness with history of head injury  | Subāt Ņarbī                      | سبات ضربی  |
| IUMT-5.1.85 | insomnia                                       | A morbid state characterized by sleeplessness of such a degree as to cause dryness in the body   | Sahar                            | سہر  |
| IUMT-5.1.86 | dryness-induced<br>insomnia                    | State of sleeplessness caused by predominance of dryness either in terms of matter, i.e., black bile and yellow bile, or simple and marked by dryness of nose, mouth and tongue, etc.    | Sahar Yābis                      | سېر يابس   |
| IUMT-5.1.87 | moistness-induced<br>insomnia                  | State of sleeplessness due to accumulation of salty humours in the brain, marked by heaviness of head, moist nostrils, excessive discharge from eyes and salty taste in mouth            | Sahar Ruṭūbī                     | سہر رطوبی  |
| IUMT-5.1.88 | amnesia  | A morbid state caused by lack of focus due to preoccupied mind or derangement of temperament of brain  | Nisyān                           | نسيان  |
| IUMT-5.1.89 | amnesia caused by cold-<br>ness and moistness  | A morbid state characterized by remembrance of current events and failure to remember past events, excessive sleep, heaviness of head and excess of secretions from mouth, nose and eyes | Nisyān Bārid Raṭb                | نسیان بار در طب                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.90 | amnesia caused by coldness and dryness         | A morbid state characterized by remembrance of past events and inability to remember current events, decreased sleep and dryness of mouth, nose and eyes                                 | Nisyān Bārid Yābis               | نسیان بارد یابس                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.91 | amnesia caused by hot-<br>ness and dryness     | A morbid state characterized by increased temperature of head, dry nostrils and hallucination of fire and other colourful things   | Nisyān Ḥārr Yābis                | نسیان حار یابس                                       |

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| IUMT-5.1.92  | complete loss of memory       | A disease characterized by complete loss of memory due to predominance of coldness and moistness or coldness and dryness in the hind brain; this term does not cover <i>Nisyān</i> (amnesia) mentioned under diseases | Halāka al-Dhikr                         | هلاكة الذكر  |
| IUMT-5.1.93  | mental derangement            | State of mind in which ability to differentiate and think is disturbed  | lkhtilāţ al-Dhihn / lkhtilāţ<br>al-'Aql | اختلاط الذهن / اختلاط<br>العقل                       |
| IUMT-5.1.94  | delirium                      | Abnormality of rational thinking, leading to irrational talk  | Hadhayān                                | هذیان  |
| IUMT-5.1.95  | idiocy/stupidity              | Weakness of thinking faculty leading to imbalances in routine work and social behaviour   | Ḥumq                                    | حمق  |
| IUMT-5.1.96  | weakness of thinking faculty  | Behavioural disorder due to weakness of thinking faculty  | Ruʻūnat                                 | ر عونت   |
| IUMT-5.1.97  | insanity                      | Disturbed state of mind characterized by false perceptions and hallucinations accompanied by behavioural changes, e.g., extreme mood changes, violent behaviour, etc.   | Junūn / Waswās                          | جنون / وسواس   |
| IUMT-5.1.98  | mania                         | A morbid state characterized by frown, hostility, excessive anger and violent behaviour   | Māniyā / Junūn Saba'ī                   | مانیا / جنون سبعی                                    |
| IUMT-5.1.99  | cynanthropy                   | A type of mania characterized by hostility alternating with friendly behaviour  | Dāʾ al-Kalb                             | داء الكلب  |
| IUMT-5.1.100 | melancholia                   | Derangement of imagination and thinking, leading to fear, sadness, suspicion and false imaginations   | Mālankhūliyā                            | مالنخوليا  |

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| IUMT-5.1.101 | sanguineous melancholia                                | A type of acute melancholia caused by burnt sanguine, characterized by mental derangement along with laughing and feeling of happiness, tawny skin, engorged vessels, red eyes and large and swift pulse   | Mālankhūliyā Damawī  | مالنخوليا دموي  |
| IUMT-5.1.102 | bilious melancholia                                    | A type of acute melancholia caused by burnt yellow bile, characterized by madness, passion, irrational talk, shouting, restlessness, insomnia, excessive anger, increased body temperature and yellowish discoloration of skin   | Mālankhūliyā Şafrāwī   | مالنخوليا صفراوي  |
| IUMT-5.1.103 | phlegmatic melancholia                                 | A type of chronic melancholia caused by burnt phlegm, characterized by laziness, cold and clammy skin along with other features of melancholia   | Mālankhūliyā Balghamī  | مالنخوليا بلغمي   |
| IUMT-5.1.104 | melancholic melancholia                                | A type of chronic melancholia caused by black<br>bile or burnt black bile, characterized by mental<br>derangement along with distress, excessive<br>thinking, fear, panic, crying, bad thoughts and<br>intentional loneliness  | Mālankhūliyā Sawdāwī   | مالنخوليا سوداوي  |
| IUMT-5.1.105 | melancholia due<br>to involvement of<br>peritoneum/gut | A morbid state caused by accumulation of heat-induced vapours arising from intestine or waste products of ingested food in the peritoneum, reaching to the brain and leading to intentional loneliness, palpitation, vertigo, fear, sorrow, grief, unwarranted suspicion, anthrophobia, restlessness and irrational talk | Mālankhūliyā Marāqī /<br>Nafkh Marāqī/ Marāqi-<br>yya/Mālankhūliyā<br>Nāfikh/ʻIllat Nāfikha/<br>Sharsūfiya | مالنخولیا مراقی / نفخ<br>مراقی /مراقیم / مالنخولیا<br>نافخ/علّت نافخه/شرسوفیم |
| IUMT-5.1.106 | melancholia with intentional loneliness                | A morbid state characterized by pacing, unwarranted suspicion, yellowish discoloration of skin, dryness of tongue along with emaciation, violent behaviour, and non-healing ulcers of calf muscles   | Quṭrub / ʻIlla al-Dhi'b/<br>Junūn Dhi'bī   | قطرب / علة الذئب/جنون<br>ذئبي   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.107 | lovesickness  | A morbid state associated with deep emotional affection for a person, change in behaviour, pale skin, silence, sunken eyes, frequent deep sighs, etc.   | ʻlshq                            | عشق  |
| IUMT-5.1.108 | dizziness on standing   | A morbid state characterized by darkness in front of eyes while standing from sitting position; this term does not cover <i>Duwār</i> (vertigo) mentioned under diseases  | Sadr                             | سدر  |
| IUMT-5.1.109 | vertigo   | A morbid state characterized by sensation of spinning of objects around the affected person; this term does not cover <i>Sadr</i> (dizziness on standing) mentioned under diseases                              | Duwār                            | دوار   |
| IUMT-5.1.110 | dizziness and vertigo<br>due to predominance of<br>sanguine in brain    | A morbid state characterized by dizziness and vertigo along with lacrimation in the initial phase, red face and eyes, engorgement of vessels with their pulsation, sweet taste, excessive sleep and fatigue     | Sadr-o-Duwār Dimāghī<br>Damawī   | سدر و دوار دماغي دموي                                |
| IUMT-5.1.111 | dizziness and vertigo<br>due to predominance of<br>yellow bile in brain | A morbid state characterized by dizziness and vertigo along with burning sensation, yellowish discoloration of skin, bitter taste, thirst, sleeplessness and intensification of symptoms in hot environment     | Sadr-o-Duwār Dimāghī<br>Şafrāwī  | سدر و دوار دماغي<br>صفراوي                           |
| IUMT-5.1.112 | dizziness and vertigo<br>due to predominance of<br>phlegm in brain      | A morbid state characterized by dizziness and vertigo along with excessive sleep, salty or sour taste, lethargy, delayed response, decreased thirst, soft and weak pulse and whitish urine of thick consistency | Sadr-o-Duwār Dimāghī<br>Balghamī | سدر و دوار دماغي بلغمي                               |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script         |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.1.113 | dizziness and vertigo<br>due to predominance of<br>black bile in brain | A morbid state characterized by dizziness and vertigo along with deranged thoughts, fear, silence, decreased salivation, dryness of tongue, hard and weak pulse and dark urine  | Sadr-o-Duwār Dimāghī<br>Sawdāwī  | سدر و دوار دماغي<br>سوداوي                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.114 | dizziness and vertigo due<br>to gases and vapours<br>reaching brain    | A morbid state characterized by short repeated episodes of dizziness and vertigo along with ringing in ears   | Sadr-o-Duwār Rīḥī-o-<br>Bukhārī  | سدر و دوار ریحی و<br>بخاری                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.115 | vertigo due to associated<br>organs                                    | A morbid state caused by the involvement of stomach, liver, uterus or heart and is characterized by dizziness and vertigo along with clinical features of associated diseased organs  | Duwār Shirkī   | دوار شركي  |
| IUMT-5.1.116 | excessive lethargy and fatigue   | A morbid state caused by excessive accumulation of humours, gases and vapours in vessels and muscles, leading to fatigue, excessive yawning and pandiculation, and redness of face and eyes   | Lawā / Fayḥadhaq/ Bay-<br>ḥadhaq/ Fayḥadhaj                              | لویٰ / فیحذق/بیحذق/<br>فیحذج                                 |
| IUMT-5.1.117 | nightmares with feeling of compression                                 | Frightening dreams with feeling of tightening of chest; a morbid state in which a person, while sleeping, feels that a heavy object is lying on his or her chest, is making him/her unable to breath, move or speak, and he/she wakes up suddenly | Kābūs / Al-Khāniq/<br>Al-Jāthūm wa'l Nīdlān/<br>Khānūq/ Þāghūṭ/Ifiyālṭis | كابوس / الخانق/الجاثوم<br>والنيدلان/خانوق/ضاغوط /<br>افيالطس |
| IUMT-5.1.118 | sanguineous nightmare  | A morbid state caused by vapours arising from sanguine and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of sanguine, e.g., redness of face and eyes, imagination of red things, etc., along with other features of nightmare     | Kābūs Damawī   | کابوس دمو <i>ي</i>   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.1.119 | phlegmatic nightmare          | A morbid state caused by vapours arising from phlegm and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of phlegm, e.g., excessive salivation, lethargy, imagination of white things, etc., along with features of nightmare | Kābūs Balghamī                                  | كابوس بلغمي  |
| IUMT-5.1.120 | melancholic nightmare         | A morbid state caused by vapours arising from black bile and reaching the brain, characterized by features of predominance of black bile, e.g., excessive thinking, decreased sleep, sunken eyes, etc., along with features of nightmare    | Kābūs Sawdāwī                                   | كابوس سوداوي   |
| IUMT-5.1.121 | nightmare due to cold         | Nightmare due to external cold factors, characterized by features of nightmare along with history of exposure of head to cold, during sleep   | Kābūs Bārid                                     | کابوس بار د  |
| IUMT-5.1.122 | epilepsy                      | A morbid state usually characterized by paroxysmal transient loss of consciousness, seizures and frothing from mouth  | Şar' / Qāzūn/Abrāqalsā/<br>Maraḍ Kāhinī         | صرع / قازون / ابراقلسا/<br>مرض کاہنی                 |
| IUMT-5.1.123 | mild epilepsy                 | Mild epileptic episodes with brief loss of consciousness and quick response to treatment with sneezing agents and inhalations   | Şar' Khafīf / Al-Şar' al-<br>Sahl/ Şar' Sahl    | صرع خفيف / الصرع<br>السهل/صرع سهل                    |
| IUMT-5.1.124 | severe epilepsy               | Severe epileptic episodes with comparatively prolonged loss of consciousness, difficulty in breathing, prolonged convulsions and poor response to treatment with sneezing agents and inhalations  | Şar' Shadīd / Al-Şar' al-<br>Şa'b/ Şar' Mushkil | صرع شديد / الصرع<br>الصعب / صرع مشكل                 |

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|--------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.1.125 | epilepsy due to abnormal-<br>ity of brain           | Epilepsy characterized by pain and heaviness in the head, lack of mental clarity and dizziness preceding the episode; this term does not cover Ṣar' Shirkī (epilepsy due to involvement of organs other than brain) mentioned under diseases          | Şar' Dimāghī / Şar' Aşlī/<br>Şar' Dhātī | صرع دماغ <i>ي  </i> صرع<br>اصل <i>ي ص</i> رع ذاتی    |
| IUMT-5.1.126 | sanguineous epilepsy                                | Epilepsy due to predominance of sanguine, accompanied by features of predominance of sanguine, e.g., redness of face and eyes, engorged vessels, large and swift pulse, lethargy, lack of mental clarity, excessive salivation, etc.                  | Şar' Dimāghī Damawī                     | صرع دماغي دموي                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.127 | bilious epilepsy                                    | Epilepsy due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by brief episodes of mild seizures and accompanied with restlessness, mental confusion, yellowish discoloration of eyes and pale face  | Şar' Dimāghī Şafrāwī                    | صرع دماغي صفر اوي                                    |
| IUMT-5.1.128 | phlegmatic epilepsy                                 | Epilepsy due to predominance of phlegm, characterized by excessive frothing from mouth, fluttering of eyebrows accompanied by thick salivation, flaccid face, whitish skin, bulky body, unequal and slow pulse and whitish urine of thick consistency | Şar' Dimāghī Balghamī                   | صرع دماغي بلغمي                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.129 | melancholic epilepsy                                | Epilepsy due to predominance of black bile, accompanied by blackish discoloration of face, dryness of tongue and nostrils, restlessness, bad thoughts, delusion, palpitation and sleeplessness  | Şar' Dimāghī Sawdāwī                    | صرع دماغي سوداوي                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.130 | epilepsy due to accumu-<br>lation of gases in brain | Epilepsy characterized by frequent episodes of mild seizures along with tinnitus, without heaviness of head   | Ṣarʻ Dimāghī Rīḥī                       | صرع دماغی ریحی                                       |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.131 | epilepsy due to the involvement of organs other than brain    | Epilepsy caused by gases and vapours arising from specific organs and reaching the brain; this term does not cover \$\int ar' Dim\bar{a}gh\bar{\textit{\textit{T}}}\$ (epilepsy due to abnormality of brain) mentioned under diseases | Şar' Shirkī                      | <i>ص</i> ر ع شرک <i>ي</i>                            |
| IUMT-5.1.132 | epilepsy due to gastric<br>disorders                          | Epilepsy accompanied by loss of appetite, flatulence and gurgling in abdomen, preceded by severe headache, palpitation, fluttering at the cardiac end of stomach, nausea and pain in epigastric region, relieved by vomiting          | Şar' Shirkī Mi'dī                | صرع شرک <i>ي معدي</i>                                |
| IUMT-5.1.133 | epilepsy due to gastric<br>disorders of phlegmatic<br>origin  | Epilepsy occurring with indigestion and general features of predominance of phlegm  | Şar' Mi'dī Balghamī              | صرع معدی بلغمی                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.134 | epilepsy due to gastric<br>disorders of melancholic<br>origin | Epilepsy accompanied by constant hunger, sour taste in mouth, delusion and thoughtfulness   | Şar' Mi'dī Sawdāwī               | صرع معدی سوداوی                                      |
| IUMT-5.1.135 | epilepsy due to gastric<br>disorders of bilious origin        | Epilepsy accompanied by thirst and burning sensation in the epigastric region   | Şar' Mi'dī Şafrāwī               | صرع معدی صفر اوی                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.136 | epilepsy due to vapours<br>arising from the whole<br>body     | Epilepsy caused by vapours of bad quality arising from the whole body and reaching the brain  | Şar' Shirkī Badanī               | صرع شرکی بدنی  |
| IUMT-5.1.137 | epilepsy due to involvement of heart                          | Epilepsy accompanied by any cardiac disease   | Şar' Qalbī                       | صرع قلبي   |
| IUMT-5.1.138 | epilepsy due to<br>involvement of<br>peritoneum               | Epilepsy accompanied by sour belching, flatulence, painful gurgling in abdomen and burning sensation in peritoneum  | Şar' Shirkī Marāqī               | صرع شرکی مراقی                                       |

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|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.1.139 | epilepsy due to involve-<br>ment of spleen             | Epilepsy accompanied by pain, gurgling near site of spleen and hardening of spleen   | Şar' Shirkī Ţiḥālī                              | صرع شرکی طحالی                                       |
| IUMT-5.1.140 | epilepsy due to involve-<br>ment of intestine          | Epilepsy accompanied by sudden excretion of intestinal worms, excessive salivation especially before sleep, increased appetite and sensation of movements of worms during hunger along with abdominal pain               | Ṣar' Mi'ā'ī                                     | صرع معائی  |
| IUMT-5.1.141 | epilepsy due to involve-<br>ment of uterus             | Epilepsy associated with absence of menstruation and preceded by pain and heaviness in pelvic region, inguinal region and lower back   | Şar' Shirkī Raḥimī                              | صرع شرکی رحمی  |
| IUMT-5.1.142 | epilepsy due to involve-<br>ment of extremities        | Epilepsy preceded by feeling of cold, sensation of movement of ants from extremities towards brain, yawning and pandiculation, and characterized by blackish discoloration of face and open and wet eyes during seizures | Şar' Aţrāfī                                     | صرع اطرافي   |
| IUMT-5.1.143 | epilepsy triggered due to<br>hypersensitivity of brain |  | Şar' Ḥissī                                      | صرع حسي  |
| IUMT-5.1.144 | epilepsy due to trauma                                 | Epilepsy caused by trauma to the brain   | Şar' Darbī                                      | صرع ضربي   |
| IUMT-5.1.145 | epilepsy caused by<br>scorprion / snake /<br>wasp bite | Epilepsy caused by bites of snake, scorpion, wasps, etc.   | Şar' Las'ī                                      | صرع ضربي<br>صرع لسعي                                 |
| IUMT-5.1.146 | infantile epilepsy                                     | Childhood epilepsy, affecting children from birth to age of three or five years, characterized by muscular spasm, spasm of arms and legs and frothing from mouth   | Şar'-i-Aṭfāl / Umm al-Şib-<br>yān/Rīḥ al-Şibyān | صرع اطفال / ام الصبيان/<br>ريح الصبيان               |
| IUMT-5.1.147 | procursive epilepsy                                    | Epilepsy induced or triggered by running /whirling   | Şar' Khababī                                    | صرع خببي   |

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| IUMT-5.1.148 | nocturnal epilepsy               | Epilepsy with episodes occurring in the night or during sleep   | Şar' Laylī                       | صرع لیلی   |
| IUMT-5.1.149 | diurnal epilepsy                 | Epilepsy with episodes occurring in daytime   | Şar' Nahārī                      | صرع نهار <i>ي</i><br>سکتہ                            |
| IUMT-5.1.150 | unconsciousness                  | Unconsciousness due to obstruction of the ventricles of the brain and channels of pneuma; stoppage of motor and sensory functions of the body due to complete obstruction of the ventricles of the brain and channels of pneuma preceded by pain and heaviness of head, dizziness and vertigo, imagination of light rays, lethargy, feeling of trembling in the body, grinding of teeth during sleep, engorgement of vessels of neck and cold extremities and characterized by sudden loss of consciousness with respiratory and circulatory functions remaining intact, open or closed eyes and backward or sideways fall; this term does not cover <i>Subāt</i> (prolonged state of deep sleep) | Sakta                            | سكتہ   |
| IUMT-5.1.151 | sanguineous uncon-<br>sciousness | Unconsciousness due to fullness of vessels of brain and channels of pneuma with sanguine, characterized by sudden loss of consciousness along with reddish or bluish face and eyes, engorged vessels of neck, forehead sweating, and respiration without snoring  | Sakta Damawiyya                  | سکتہ دمویہ   |
| IUMT-5.1.152 | phlegmatic<br>unconsciousness    | Unconsciousness due to obstruction by phlegmatic matter in ventricles of brain and channels of pneuma, characterized by sudden loss of consciousness along with whitish discoloration of skin, flaccidity of body, excessive salivation and moistness of nostrils   | Sakta Balghamiyya                | سكتہ بلغميہ  |

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|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.1.153 | melancholic uncon-<br>sciousness              | Unconsciousness due to accumulation of thick melancholic matter in vessels of brain; a morbid state characterized by sudden loss of consciousness along with darkness of skin, palpitation and other features associated with black bile | Sakta Sawdāwiyya   | سكتم سوداويم   |
| IUMT-5.1.154 | unconsciousness due to head injury            | A morbid state characterized by sudden loss of consciousness after traumatic brain injury  | Sakta Darbiyya   | سکتہ ضربیہ   |
| IUMT-5.1.155 | unconsciousness due to vapours of bad quality | A morbid state caused by vapours of bad quality<br>of internal or external origin reaching the brain,<br>characterized by sudden loss of consciousness   | Sakta Bukhāriyya   | سکتہ بخاریہ  |
| IUMT-5.1.156 | catalepsy                                     | A morbid state caused by obstructions produced in the hind brain, resulting in stoppage of all sensory functions and cessation of body movements; this term does not cover <i>Al-Jumūd</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms            | Jumūd / Shukhūṣ/ Ākh-<br>idha/Mudrika/ Qāṭūkhas/<br>Qūṭūkhas | جمود / شخوص/آخذة/<br>مدر كه/قاطوخس/قوطوخس            |
| IUMT-5.1.157 | mental weakness /<br>cerebrasthenia           | Weakness of brain, caused by morbid temperament of brain, brain atrophy, excessive coitus, catarrh, sleeplessness and excessive evacuation   | Du'f-i-Dimāgh  | ضعف دماغ   |
| IUMT-5.1.158 | flaccidity                                    | A morbid state characterized by loss of firmness of muscles leading to their weakness  | Istirkhā'  | استرخاء  |
| IUMT-5.1.159 | apoplexy                                      | General paralysis, characterized by paralysis of whole body except head and face   | Abūblaqsiyā  | ابوبلقسيا  |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.160 | paralysis                                    | Paralysis of body, which may be complete or partial, characterized by loss of muscle function in any part of the body; it may be complete or partial and may occur on one or both sides of the body; it may also occur in just one area or may be widespread | Fālij                            | فالج   |
| IUMT-5.1.161 | phlegmatic paralysis                         | Hemiplegia due to obstruction of phlegmatic origin; characterized by paralysis of one side of body along with whitish discoloration of skin, flaccidity of body, excessive salivation and sleep and decreased thirst   | Fālij Ruṭūbī Balghamī            | فالج رطوبي بلغمي                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.162 | sanguineous paralysis                        | Hemiplegia due to obstruction of sanguineous origin; a morbid state characterized by paralysis of one side of body along with increased body temperature, engorged vessels of neck and reddish face and eyes   | Fālij Damawī                     | فالج دمو <i>ي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-5.1.163 | paralysis due to crisis of any other disease | Hemiplegia due to crisis of any other disease; paralysis of one side of body associated with meningitis, epilepsy, unconsciousness, acute and chronic fevers, hysteria, etc.   | Fālij Intiqālī Buḥrānī           | فالج انتقالى بحرانى                                  |
| IUMT-5.1.164 | inflammatory paralysis                       | Hemiplegia due to inflammation of spinal cord<br>and nerves, characterized by gradual paralysis<br>of one side of body along with fever<br>and nerve pain  | Fālij Waramī                     | فالج ورمى  |
| IUMT-5.1.165 | paralysis due to epidemic<br>origin          | Widespread occurrence of paralysis, usually affecting left side of body, due to putrfied air, characterized by bad breath, redness of eyes, irrelevant talk and unconsciousness  | Fālij Wabā'ī                     | فالج و بائي  |
| IUMT-5.1.166 | muscular spasm                               | Involuntary contraction of muscles towards their origin  | Tashannuj                        | تشنج   |

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| IUMT-5.1.167 | muscular spasm due to infiltration of causative matter | Sudden muscular spasm accompanied by specific features of causative matter   | Tashannuj Māddī /<br>Tashannuj Raṭb/ Tashan-<br>nuj Imtilāʾī  | تشنج مادي / تشنج رطب/<br>تشنج امتلائي                |
| IUMT-5.1.168 | muscular spasm due to infiltration of phlegm           | Muscular spasm accompanied by heaviness, flaccidity and coldness of affected part, excessive sleep and decreased thirst  | Tashannuj Balghamī  | تشنج بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.1.169 | muscular spasm due to infiltration of black bile       | Muscular spasm accompanied by decrease in size of affected part, increased appetite and other features of predominance of black bile   | Tashannuj Sawdāwī   | تشنج سوداوي  |
| IUMT-5.1.170 | muscular spasm due to gases                            | Sudden muscular spasm which subsides quickly   | Tashannuj Rīḥī / 'Uqāl  | تشنج ریحی / عقال                                     |
| IUMT-5.1.171 | muscular spasm due to<br>dryness                       | Muscular spasm occurring in a gradual manner after excessive evacuation, chronic fever, meningitis, starvation, heavy physical exertion, etc.                                  | Tashannuj Yubsī /<br>Tashannuj Istifrāghī/<br>Tashannuj Yābis | تشنج يبسي / تشنج<br>استفر اغي/تشنج يابس              |
| IUMT-5.1.172 | muscular spasm due to<br>any irritant                  | Sudden muscular spasm preceded by severe pain of affected part, occurring after venomous bites and stings, worm infestation or diseases of stomach, urinary bladder and uterus | Tashannuj Īdhā'ī  | تشنج ايذائي  |
| IUMT-5.1.173 | muscular spasm of children                             | Muscular spasm occurring in children below seven years of age accompanied by continuous high-grade fever, sleeplessness, pale skin, blackish tongue and decreased salivation   | Tashannuj-i-Aṭfāl   | تشنج اطفال   |
| IUMT-5.1.174 | stretching of muscles                                  | Stretching of muscles leading to straightening of organ; a disease characterized by stretching at both ends of muscles of an organ, which may lead to its straightening        | Tamaddud  | تمدد   |

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|--------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.175 | tetany                             | Sustained contraction of muscles, characterized by sustained contraction of muscles of neck or the whole body  | Kuzāz                            | کزاز   |
| IUMT-5.1.176 | tetany due to repletion            | Sustained contraction of muscles due to repletion of phlegm in nerves and muscles  | Kuzāz Imtilā'ī                   | كزاز امتلائى   |
| IUMT-5.1.177 | tetany due to dryness              | Sustained contraction of muscles due to predominance of dryness in nerves and muscles  | Kuzāz Yābis                      | كزاز يابس  |
| IUMT-5.1.178 | emprosthotonus                     | Sustained contraction of muscles of anterior part of body resulting in its forward bending   | Kuzāz Quddāmī / Kuzāz<br>Amāmī   | كزاز قدامي /كزاز امامى                               |
| IUMT-5.1.179 | opisthotonus                       | Sustained contraction of muscles of posterior part of body resulting in its backward bending   | Kuzāz Khalfī                     | كزاز خلفي  |
| IUMT-5.1.180 | generalized contraction of muscles | Sustained contraction of muscles of the whole body resulting in its straightening  | Kuzāz Muṭlaq                     | كزاز مطلق  |
| IUMT-5.1.181 | facial palsy                       | Deviation of one side of face, caused either by flaccidity of muscles of face and eyelid or their spasm leading to deviation of one side of face towards opposite side and non-closure of eyes and lips on the affected side               | Laqwa                            | لقوه   |
| IUMT-5.1.182 | flacid facial palsy                | A type of deviation of one side of face due to flaccidity of muscles, characterized by difficulty in speaking, drooping of eyelid, lack of mental clarity and distaste in mouth  | Laqwa Istirkhāʾī                 | لقوه استرخائي  |
| IUMT-5.1.183 | spastic facial palsy               | A type of deviation of one side of face due to<br>spasm of muscles, characterized by stretched<br>skin of forehead of affected side, rigidity of facial<br>muscles, inability to close eyes of unaffected<br>side and decreased salivation | Laqwa Tashannujī                 | لقوه تشنجي   |

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| IUMT-5.1.184 | tremor   | Tremor due to emotional factors, weakness of motor faculty, weakness of affected organ, or old age   | Ri'sha                           | رعشہ   |
| IUMT-5.1.185 | tremor due to cold morbid temperament                        | Tremor due to simple cold morbid temperament, moistness and phlegmatic obstructions of affected nerve  | Ri'sha Bārid                     | رعشہ بارد  |
| IUMT-5.1.186 | tremor due to excessive liquor intake                        | Tremor caused by excessive liquor intake   | Ri'sha Sharābī                   | رعشہ شرابي   |
| IUMT-5.1.187 | tremor due to excessive sexual intercourse                   | Tremor caused by excessive indulgence in sexual intercourse  | Ri'sha Jimā'ī                    | رعشہ جماعی   |
| IUMT-5.1.188 | momentary shaking of organs                                  | A disease characterized by momentary shaking of organs irrespective of sleep or wakefulness; this term does not cover <i>lkhtilāj</i> (momentary fluttering of muscles) mentioned under diseases   | Irti'ād                          | ارتعاد   |
| IUMT-5.1.189 | momentary shaking of organs due to predominance of moistness | A disease caused by predominance of moistness on the brain and characterized by gradual increase in severity, longer intervals between two episodes and occurrence during the early phase of sleep | Irtiʻād Ruṭūbī                   | ارتعاد رطوبي   |
| IUMT-5.1.190 | momentary shaking of organs due to liquor intake             | A disease caused by prolonged liquor intake and characterized by sudden appearance of clinical features  | Irti'ād Sharābī                  | ارتعاد شرابی   |
| IUMT-5.1.191 | numbness   | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body   | Khadar                           | خدر  |
| IUMT-5.1.192 | sanguineous numbness   | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body accompanied by redness of face and eyes, engorgement of vessels, heaviness in the body and increased sleep                          | Khadar Damawī                    | خدردموی  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.1.193 | bilious numbness              | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body, accompanied by other features of predominance of yellow bile                         | Khadar Şafrāwī                   | خدر صفراو <i>ی</i>                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.194 | phlegmatic numbness           | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body, accompanied by lethargy, whitish discoloration of skin and diminished mental clarity | Khadar Balghamī-o-<br>Ruṭūbī     | خدر بلغمی و رطوبی                                    |
| IUMT-5.1.195 | melancholic numbness          | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body accompanied with features of predominance of black bile                               | Khadar Sawdāwī                   | خدر سودا <i>وی</i>                                   |
| IUMT-5.1.196 | gaseous numbness              | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body accompanied with features of predominance of gases                                    | Khadar Rīḥī                      | خدر ریحی   |
| IUMT-5.1.197 | numbness due to dryness       | Complete or partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body due to excessive dryness  | Khadar Yubsī                     | خدر يبسى   |
| IUMT-5.1.198 | fasciculation                 | Momentary fluttering of muscles; momentary involuntary movements occurring in the muscles of some organs usually due to thick gases                  | lkhtilāj                         | اختلاج   |
| 5.2          | Diseases of the eye           |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.2.0   | diseases of eye               |  | Amrāḍ-i-'Ayn                     | امراض عين  |
| IUMT-5.2.1   | conjunctivitis                | Inflammation of conjunctiva, caused by predominance of humours and gases and characterized by redness, swelling and pain                             | Ramad / Ramad Ḥaqīqī             | رمد / رمد حقیقی                                      |

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                        | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.2.2 | sanguineous conjunctivitis    | A type of acute inflammation of counjunctiva due to predominance of sanguine, characterized by redness of eyes, swelling, purulent discharge, engorgement of vessels of eyes and temporal region and pulsation at temporal region | Ramad Damawī  | ر مد دمو <i>ي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-5.2.3 | bilious conjunctivitis        | A type of acute inflammation of counjunctiva due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by severe pain, burning, pricking sensation, redness, tension, decreased lacrimation and discharge                                 | Ramad Şafrāwī   | رمد صفراوی   |
| IUMT-5.2.4 | phlegmatic conjunctivitis     | A type of chronic inflammation of counjunctiva<br>due to predominance of phlegm, characterized<br>by heaviness, lesser degree of redness,<br>lacrimation, excessive discharge and sticky eyes                                     | Ramad Balghamī  | رمد بلغمى  |
| IUMT-5.2.5 | melancholic conjunctivitis    | A type of chronic inflammation of counjunctiva due to predominance of black bile, characterized by heaviness, dryness, pricking sensation, headache, etc.   | Ramad Sawdāwī / Ra-<br>mad Yābis                        | رمد سوداوی / رمد یابس                                |
| IUMT-5.2.6 | gaseous conjunctivitis        | A type of conjunctivitis characterized by feeling of distension in the eyes without heaviness, lacrimation and stickiness of eyelids  | Ramad Rīḥī  | رمد ریحی   |
| IUMT-5.2.7 | false conjunctivitis          | Mild redness in eyes, characterized by mild redness, mild burning sensation and lacrimation   | Ramad Ghayr Ḥaqīqī /<br>Takaddur Ṭabaqa<br>al-Multaḥima | رمد غير حقيقى /<br>تكدر طبقة الملتحمة                |
| IUMT-5.2.8 | severe conjunctivitis         | Inflammation of conjunctiva characterized by extreme redness and hindrance in closure of eyes at times  | Wardīnaj  | وردينج   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                     | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.9  | conjunctivitis due to star-<br>ing at snow        |  | Ramad Thaljī                     | رمد ثلجي   |
| IUMT-5.2.10 | eruption or nodules on conjunctiva                | A disease caused by accumulation of thick phlegm or sanguine in conjunctiva, characterized by appearance of hard white or red nodules on inner canthus, outer canthus, below eyelids or around cornea in a beaded manner | Wadaqa                           | ودقہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.11 | puffiness/swelling of conjunctiva                 | Distension of conjunctiva, caused by penetration of causative matter within spaces of conjunctiva  | Intifākh-i-Multaḥima             | انتفاخ ملتحمہ  |
| IUMT-5.2.12 | gaseous puffiness/<br>swelling of conjunctiva     | A type of sudden distension of conjunctiva without heaviness, due to gases   | Intifākh-i-Multaḥima Rīḥī        | انتفاخ ملتحمه ريحي                                   |
| IUMT-5.2.13 | puffiness/swelling of conjunctiva due to fluid    | Distension of conjunctiva caused by fluid and characterized by heaviness in eyes without pain and itching and persistence of indentation for short duration  | Intifākh-i-Multaḥima Māʾī        | انتفاخ ملتحمہ مائي                                   |
| IUMT-5.2.14 | phlegmatic puffiness/<br>swelling of conjunctiva  | Phlegmatic distension of conjunctiva; a type of gradual distension caused by phlegm and characterized by heaviness in eyes and persistence of indentation for longer duration  | Intifākh-i-Multaḥima<br>Balghamī | انتفاخ ملتحمه بلغمي                                  |
| IUMT-5.2.15 | melancholic puffiness/<br>swelling of conjunctiva | Melancholic distension of conjunctiva caused by black bile and characterized by severity of distension along with hardness and blackishness of affected part   | Intifākh-i-Multaḥima<br>Sawdāwī  | انتفاخ ملتحمه سوداوي                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.16 | conjunctival eruptions                            | A morbid state characterized by appearance of red eruptions on the conjunctiva, throbbing pain and lacrimation   | Buthūr-i-Multaḥima               | بثور ملتحمہ  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                           | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.17 | hardness of the conjunctiva                             | A disease characterized by foreign body<br>sensation, mild redness of conjunctiva, mild<br>pain, and difficult eye movement, especially<br>after waking up | Jus'a al-Multaḥim                  | جسأة الملتحم   |
| IUMT-5.2.18 | subconjunctival<br>haemorrhage                          | Red, bluish or blackish spot on the bulbar conjunctiva due to rupture of vessels of eye  | Ţarfa                              | طرفہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.19 | pannus  | Covering on surface of conjunctiva, characterized by appearance of a thin white covering on the surface of conjunctiva due to dilatation of vessels        | Sabal                              | سبل  |
| IUMT-5.2.20 | covering on surface of conjunctiva along with moistness | Appearance of covering on the surface of conjunctiva along with wet eyes and lacrimation   | Sabal Raṭb                         | سبل رطب  |
| IUMT-5.2.21 | covering on surface of conjunctiva along with dryness   | Appearance of covering on the surface of conjunctiva without lacrimation   | Sabal Yābis                        | سبل یابس   |
| IUMT-5.2.22 | thicker covering on surface of conjunctiva              | Appearance of thick covering, which conceals the cornea and causes complete loss of vision   | Sabal Mustaḥkam                    | سبل مستحكم   |
| IUMT-5.2.23 | blurry vision   | A morbid state characterized by hazy appearance of objects due to accumulation of melancholic vapours on the area of vision                                | Kumna                              | کمنہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.24 | corneal opacity   | A disease in which cornea becomes white and opaque, usually due to its scarring  | Bayāḍ al-'Ayn / Bayāḍ-i-<br>Chashm | بياض العين / بياض چشم                                |
| IUMT-5.2.25 | pterygium   | Growth originating from inner canthus, which can extend either up to the margin of cornea or the cornea as a whole   | Zafara ∕ Nākhuna                   | ظفره / ناخنہ   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.26 | growth at the inner canthus     | Abnormal growth at the inner canthus, often covering the duct of lacrimal gland and preventing passage of tears                            | Ghudda al-'Ayn                   | غدة العين  |
| IUMT-5.2.27 | ophthalmic ulcers               | Ulcers of eye; ulcers of different layers of eye,<br>which are caused by pouring of sharp and<br>burnt humours                             | Qurūḥ al-'Ayn                    | قروح العين   |
| IUMT-5.2.28 | conjunctival ulcers             | A morbid state characterized by appearance of<br>a red spot on conjunctiva along with severe<br>piercing pain and excessive lacrimation    | Qurūḥ al-Multaḥima               | قروح الملتحمة  |
| IUMT-5.2.29 | ulcers of iris                  | A morbid state characterized by a red spot<br>behind the cornea with prominent arteries,<br>severe piercing pain and excessive lacrimation | Qurūḥ al-ʻInabiyya               | قروح العنبية   |
| IUMT-5.2.30 | corneal ulcers                  | A morbid state characterized by appearance of white spot on the cornea along with severe piercing pain and excessive lacrimation           | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya                | قروح القرنية   |
| IUMT-5.2.31 | superficial corneal ulcers      | Ulcers occurring in superficial layers of cornea   | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya<br>al-Saṭḥiyya | قروح القرنية السطحية                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.32 | diffuse cloudy corneal<br>ulcer | A type of superficial ulcer of cornea which appears as a cloudy, grey area on whole of cornea  | Qatām / Khafī                    | قتام /خفی  |
| IUMT-5.2.33 | localized cloudy corneal ulcer  | A type of superficial ulcer of cornea which appears cloudy but covers small portion of it  | Saḥāb                            | سحاب   |
| IUMT-5.2.34 | marginal corneal ulcer          | A type of superficial ulcer of cornea which occurs at its margin   | lklīlī                           | اکلیلی   |

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|-------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.2.35 | cotton-like corneal ulcer                       | A type of superficial ulcer of cornea which appears as a small piece of cotton                       | Şūfī / Iḥtirāqī                               | صوفی / احتراقی                                       |
| IUMT-5.2.36 | deep corneal ulcers                             | Ulcers occurring in deep layers of cornea  | Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya al-<br>Ghā'ira              | قروح القرنية الغائرة                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.37 | clean deep corneal ulcer                        | Ulcer covering small part of deeper layers of cornea and found with scar tissue                      | Lūthūbūn                                      | لوثوبون  |
| IUMT-5.2.38 | minimally deep corneal<br>ulcer                 | Ulcer covering larger part of deeper layers of cornea  | Lūlawm  | لولوم  |
| IUMT-5.2.39 | unclean deep corneal<br>ulcer                   | Ulcer found in deep layers of cornea with scar tissue  | Awqūmā  | اوقوما   |
| IUMT-5.2.40 | web-like ulcers of eye                          | Ulcers often appearing in cornea and other layers of eyes with vessels spreading like a web          | Qurūḥ Dhāt al-'Urūq                           | قروح ذات العروق                                      |
| IUMT-5.2.41 | prolapse of iris                                | Prolapse of iris resembling head of ant due to rupture of cornea as a result of corneal ulcers       | Morsarj / Ra's al-Namlī/<br>Suqūṭ al-Qazḥiyya | مورسرج / رأس النملي/<br>سقوط القزحية                 |
| IUMT-5.2.42 | iris prolapse similar to house fly's head       | Prolapse of iris resembling head of house fly due to rupture of cornea as a result of corneal ulcers | Ra's al-Dhubābī                               | رأس الذبابي  |
| IUMT-5.2.43 | iris prolapse similar to grape                  | Prolapse of iris resembling grape due to rupture of cornea as a result of corneal ulcers             | ʻlnabī  | عنبي   |
| IUMT-5.2.44 | iris prolapse similar to small apple            | Prolapse of iris reaching up to eyelid and causing hindrance in closing the eye                      | Tuffāḥī                                       | تفاحي  |
| IUMT-5.2.45 | iris prolapse similar to flattened head of nail | Chronic total prolapse of iris and its attachment to ulcerated margins of cornea                     | Mismārī / Falakī                              | مسماري /فلکی   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.46 | bulging cornea                | Protrusion of cornea above the conjunctiva due to accumulation of gaseous matter below it  | Nutū' al-Qarniyya                | نتوء القرنية   |
| IUMT-5.2.47 | corneal abscess               | Large and deep-seated ulcer covering whole cornea, caused by external factors or internal sharp and corrosive humours  | Dubayla'-i-Qarniyya              | دبیلۂ قرنیہ  |
| IUMT-5.2.48 | corneal eruptions             | A morbid state characterized by appearance of white eruptions on the cornea, throbbing pain and lacrimation  | Buthūr-i-Qarniyya                | بثور قرنیہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.49 | corneal cancer                | Cancer occupying most of the cornea caused by the infiltration of bad quality black bile and characterized by accumulation of thick pus on cornea with redness of vessels surrounding the cornea and severe pain, especially during movement or on looking towards sun or fire, etc. | Saraṭān-i-Qarniyya               | سرطان قرنیہ  |
| IUMT-5.2.50 | cloudy cornea                 | A morbid state due to accumulation of infiltrated thick fluids on the cornea and characterized by cloudy cornea, diminished vision, wet eyes and continuous nasal discharge  | Ruţūba al-Qarniyya               | رطوبة القرنية  |
| IUMT-5.2.51 | dryness of cornea             | Shrinkage of cornea leading to diminished vision and dry eye   | Yubs al-Qarniyya                 | يبس القرنية  |
| IUMT-5.2.52 | pus behind cornea             | Accumulation of pus below the cornea in small or large amount  | Midda Kāmina                     | مدّہ کامنہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.53 | lacrimal cyst                 | Chronic swelling of the inner canthus; chronic inflammation of the inner canthus is caused by rupture of abscess or pustules leading to the formation of fistula and flow of tears continuously  | Gharab                           | غرب  |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.54 | unruptured lacrimal cyst                          | Small cyst-like swelling appearing between inner canthus and nose caused by flow of morbid matter to the site                    | Gharab Ghayr Munfajir            | غرب غیر منفجر  |
| IUMT-5.2.55 | ruptured lacrimal cyst                            | A depression in the inner canthus of eye filled with pus caused by putrefaction of humour within it                              | Gharab Munfajir                  | غرب منفجر  |
| IUMT-5.2.56 | greenish discoloration of eye                     | Change in colour of eyes due to external factors, venesection of vessels of canthus, etc.  | Khuḍra al-'Ayn                   | خضرة العين   |
| IUMT-5.2.57 | bluish discoloration of eye                       | Condition in which eyes become bluish in colour due to excess of vitreous humour or inflammatory conditions of layers of eyes    | Zurqa al-'Ayn                    | زرقة العين   |
| IUMT-5.2.58 | depigmentation of eye                             | Blue discoloration of eye due to morbid temperament of iris  | Baraş al-'Ayn                    | برص العين  |
| IUMT-5.2.59 | mydriasis   | Dilatation of pupil due to headache, trauma or any other cause related to eye  | Intishār al-Thuqba               | انتشار الثقبة  |
| IUMT-5.2.60 | miosis  | Constriction of pupil  | Dīq al-Thuqba                    | ضيق الثقبة   |
| IUMT-5.2.61 | cataract  | Opacity of lens of eye, in which patient initially feels disturbance in vision, e.g., seeing of objects like fly, hair, etc.     | Nuzūl al-Mā'                     | نزول الماء   |
| IUMT-5.2.62 | immature cataract<br>resembling blackish<br>cloud | A type of immature cataract characterized by presence of immovable cloudy fluid behind the pupil                                 | Ghamāmī                          | غمامي  |
| IUMT-5.2.63 | immature cataract resembling mercury              | A type of immature cataract characterized by presence of round-shaped material behind pupil which moves like mercury in sunlight | Zi'baqī                          | ز ئب <b>ق</b> ي                                      |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                     | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-5.2.64 | immature cataract resemb-<br>ling a piece of lime | A type of immature cataract characterized by presence of piece of limestone-like material behind pupil                     | Jașșī                            | جصىي  |
| IUMT-5.2.65 | immature cataract resemb-<br>ling sky colour      | A type of immature cataract characterized by presence of sky-blue material behind pupil                                    | Āsmānjūnī                        | آسمانجوني   |
| IUMT-5.2.66 | diffuse immature cataract                         | A type of immature cataract that becomes dense in later stages   | Muntashir                        | منتشر   |
| IUMT-5.2.67 | exophthalmos                                      | Eyeball protrusion due to distension and accumulation of gases or humours, etc.  | Juḥūẓ al-'Ayn                    | جحوظ العين  |
| IUMT-5.2.68 | congestive protrusion of eyeball                  | Protrusion of eyeball due to accumulation of any material within it  | Juḥūẓ Imtilāʾī                   | جحوظ امتلائي  |
| IUMT-5.2.69 | congestive protrusion of eyeball due to humours   | Protrusion of eyeball due to accumulation of humours within it, characterized by heaviness                                 | Juḥūẓ Khilṭī                     | جحوظ خلطي   |
| IUMT-5.2.70 | congestive protrusion of eyeball due to gases     | Protrusion of eyeball due to accumulation of gases within it, characterized by absence of heaviness                        | Juḥūz Rīḥī                       | جحوظ ريحي   |
| IUMT-5.2.71 | protrusion of eyeball due to compression          | Protrusion of eyeball due to pressure from outside, e.g., severe headache, during shouting, vomiting and parturition, etc. | Juḥūẓ Inḍighāṭī                  | جحوظ انضغاطي  |
| IUMT-5.2.72 | protrusion of eyeball due to structural loosening | Protrusion of eyeball due to paresis of eye muscles and ligaments  | Juḥūẓ Istirkhā'ī                 | جحوظ استرخائي                                       |
| IUMT-5.2.73 | phthisis bulbi                                    | Shrinkage of eye caused by reduction in the quantity of its fluid content  | Sill al-'Ayn                     | سل العين  |
| IUMT-5.2.74 | blindness   | A morbid state characterized by inability to see   | Buţlān-i-Başar                   | بطلان بصر   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.75 | poor eyesight                 | A morbid state characterized by decreased ability to see   | Du'f al-Başar                    | ضعف البصر  |
| IUMT-5.2.76 | myopia                        | Shortsightedness; a disease in which patient can see nearer objects but faraway objects appear blurred   | Qaşr al-Başar / Qaşr<br>al-Nazar | قصر البصر/قصر النظر                                  |
| IUMT-5.2.77 | hypermetropia                 | Longsightedness; a disease in which patient can<br>see faraway objects but nearer objects<br>appear blurred  | Ṭūl al-Başar ∕ Ṭūl al-<br>Nazar  | طول البصر/ طول النظر                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.78 | visual hallucinations         | False perception of images, such as pillars of smoke, sparkles, white objects, objects bigger than their size, objects smaller than their size, multiple objects or objects falling down | Al-Takhayyulāt<br>al-Shādhdha    | التخيلات الشاذة                                      |
| IUMT-5.2.79 | night blindness               | A disease characterized by inability to see well at night or in poor light; this term does not cover <i>Imtinā' al-Ibṣār fi'l Layl</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms                | Al-'Ashā' / Shabkorī             | العشاء / شب كوري                                     |
| IUMT-5.2.80 | day blindness                 | A disease characterized by inability to see well in daylight; this term does not cover <i>Imtinā</i> ' al-Ibṣār fi'l Nahār mentioned under signs and symptoms                            | Al-Jahar / Rozkorī               | الجهر/روزكوري  |
| IUMT-5.2.81 | glare                         | A disease in which the patient finds it difficult to see clearly in daylight and can not tolerate sunlight   | Khafash                          | خفش  |
| IUMT-5.2.82 | snow blindness                | Temporary loss of vision due to overexposure to bright objects and ice   | Qumūr                            | قمور   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                          | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.2.83 | blurring of vision due to long stay in darkness | A condition which occurs when a person staying in the dark for a relatively long period is suddenly exposed to sunlight        | Dhahāb al-Baṣar fi'l<br>Maṭāmīr wa'l Ḥubūs<br>al-Muẓlima  | ذهاب البصر في المطامير<br>والحبوس المظلمة            |
| IUMT-5.2.84 | photophobia                                     | Intolerance of light caused by sanguineous meningitis or diseases of eye   | Bughḍ al-'Ayn li'l Shu'ā'                                 | بغض العين للشعاع                                     |
| IUMT-5.2.85 | squint  | A disease in which one eye turns inwards towards nose while the other one turns laterally                                      | Ḥawal   | حول  |
| IUMT-5.2.86 | blepharoptosis                                  | Drooping of upper eyelid due to loosening of muscles responsible for its elevation   | Istirkhā' al-Jafn / Suqūţ<br>al-Jafn                      | استرخاء الجفن / سقوط<br>الجفن                        |
| IUMT-5.2.87 | ankyloblepharon                                 | Adhesion of eyelids to each other  | lltiṣāq al-Jafn / lltiṣāq al-<br>Ajfān/lltiṣāq al-Jafnayn | التصاق الجفن / التصاق<br>الاجفان/التصاق الجفنين      |
| IUMT-5.2.88 | adhesion of eyelid with cornea                  | Disease occurring as a result of chronic ulcer or incorrect surgical procedure   | lltiṣāq al-Jafn bi'l Qarnī                                | التصاق الجفن بالقرنى                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.89 | symblepharon                                    | Adhesion of eyelid to conjunctiva, due to chronic ulcer or incorrect surgical procedure  | lltiṣāq al-Jafn bi'l Mul-<br>taḥim                        | التصاق الجفن بالملتحم                                |
| IUMT-5.2.90 | stricture of eyelids                            | Stricture of one or both eyelids or stricture of upper eyelid with aversion of lower eyelid hindering complete closure of eyes | Shatra / Inqilāb al-Jafn                                  | شتر ه / انقلاب الجفن                                 |
| IUMT-5.2.91 | entropion                                       | Inward turning of eyelid   | Shatra Dākhiliyya   | شتره داخلیہ  |
| IUMT-5.2.92 | ectropion                                       | Outward turning of eyelid  | Shatra Khārijiyya / In-<br>qilāb al-Jafn al-Asfal         | شتره خارجيه / انقلاب<br>الجفن الاسفل                 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.93  | eyelid hardening              | A disease characterized by difficulty in opening and closing the eyes, pain and redness   | Şalāba al-Ajfān / Jus'a<br>al-Ajfān | صلابة الاجفان / جسأة<br>الاجفان                      |
| IUMT-5.2.94  | eyelid thickening             | A disease characterized by thickening of upper eyelid   | Ghilz al-Ajfān                      | غلظ الاجفان  |
| IUMT-5.2.95  | blepharitis                   | Inflammation of eyelid margins; a disease marked by thickening of eyelid and ulceration at the margins accompanied by redness         | Sulāq / Bāmnī                       | سلاق / بامني   |
| IUMT-5.2.96  | stye                          | Hard swelling of eyelid, characterized by hard and barley-shaped swelling at margin of eyelid   | Sha'īra                             | شعیر ه   |
| IUMT-5.2.97  | soft stye                     | Soft swelling of eyelid, characterized by soft, red,barley-shaped swelling at margin of eyelid  | 'Arūs                               | عروس   |
| IUMT-5.2.98  | tick infestation of eyelids   | A morbid state characterized by presence of ticks at root of eyelids  | Qirdān al-Ajfān                     | قردان الاجفان  |
| IUMT-5.2.99  | louse infestation of eyelids  | A morbid state characterized by presence of lice at root of eyelids   | Qummal al-Ajfān                     | قمل الاجفان  |
| IUMT-5.2.100 | abscess of eyelid             | A morbid state characterized by presence of a small swelling on the central part or sides of external surface of eyelid               | Dummal al-Ajfān / Al-<br>Kud Kud    | دمّل الاجفان / الكد كد                               |
| IUMT-5.2.101 | reddish swelling on<br>eyelid | A morbid state characterized by appearance of reddish swelling similar to insect bite on the external surface of eyelid after itching | Sharā al-Ajfān                      | شر ی الاجفان   |
| IUMT-5.2.102 | cracking of margins of eyelid | A morbid state characterized by cracking of margins of eyelid accompanied by redness, severe burning sensation and small eruptions    | Namla al-Ajfān                      | نملة الاجفان   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English               | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.103 | wart of eyelid                              | A morbid state caused by accumulation of melancholic humour in the eyelid and characterized by appearance of hard swelling on external surface of eyelid  | Thu'lūl al-Jafn                    | ثؤلول الجفن  |
| IUMT-5.2.104 | cyst of eyelid                              | A morbid state characterized by appearance of swelling of cystic nature on external surface of eyelid   | Salʻa'-i-Jafn                      | سلعۂ جفن   |
| IUMT-5.2.105 | ulcers of eyelid                            | A disease characterized by appearance of small ulcers near roots of eyelashes and dandruff-like scales between the roots  | Sa'fa'-i-Jafn                      | سعفۂ جفن   |
| IUMT-5.2.106 | erosive ulcers of eyelid                    | A disease characterized by appearance of erosive spreading ulcers on the eyelid   | Nār Fārsī-i-Jafn                   | نار فارسی جفن  |
| IUMT-5.2.107 | roughness of eyelid                         | A disease characterized by roughness of inner surface of eyelid after itching along with redness and lacrimation  | Khushūnat-i-Jafn                   | خشونت جفن  |
| IUMT-5.2.108 | itching of eyelids and canthi               | A disease occurring due to accumulation of saline humours which may lead to ulceration and itching  | Ḥikka al-Āmāq wa'l Ajfān           | حكة الأماق والاجفان                                  |
| IUMT-5.2.109 | blue and green discolor-<br>ation of eyelid | A morbid state occurring after trauma or severe vomiting  | Kumūdat-o-Khuḍrat-i-<br>Jafn       | كمودت و خضرت جفن                                     |
| IUMT-5.2.110 | excessive blinking of eyes                  | A disease caused by foreign body in eye or accumulation of thick gases in the eyelids and characterized by excessive blinking; this term does not cover <i>Sur'a al-Ṭarf</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms | Ṭarf al-Ajfān / Kathrat-i-<br>Ṭarf | طرف الاجفان / كثرت<br>طرف                            |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.111 | hard swelling of inner surface of eyelid                                    | Stony swelling of inner surface of eyelid, characterized by presence of small stony hard swelling at inner surface of eyelid                                 | Taḥajjur al-Ajfān                | تحجر الاجفان   |
| IUMT-5.2.112 | ulcer/erosion of eyelid   | A disease characterized by presence of ulcer/<br>erosion on outer surface of eyelid  | Qurūḥ-o-Ta'akkul-i-Jafn          | قروح و تاکل جفن                                      |
| IUMT-5.2.113 | tearing of eyelid   | A disease characterized by presence of ulcers on outer surface of eyelid   | Inkhirāq-i-Jafn                  | انخر اق جفن  |
| IUMT-5.2.114 | oedema of eyelids   | A disease occurring due to accumulation of material of thin consistency, vapours and gases   | Tahabbuj al-Ajfān                | تهبج الأجفان   |
| IUMT-5.2.115 | twitching of eyelid   | A disease occurring due to accumulation of gaseous matter or emotions such as grief, anger and joy   | lkhtilāj-i-Jafn                  | اختلاج جفن   |
| IUMT-5.2.116 | itchy granulation of eyelids  | A disease characterized by roughness and redness of inner surface of eyelids, itching, pain, heaviness and small hard eruptions                              | Jarab al-Ajfān                   | جرب الاجفان  |
| IUMT-5.2.117 | itchy diffused granulation of eyelids                                       | A disease characterized by slight roughness and redness of inner surface of eyelid and continuous lacrimation  | Jarab Munbasiţ                   | جرب منبسط  |
| IUMT-5.2.118 | itchy granulation of eye-<br>lids with eruptions similar<br>to prickly heat | A disease characterized by presence of eruptions similar to prickly heat with white tips on the inner surface of eyelids along with desquamation             | Jarab Ḥaṣafī                     | جرب حصفي   |
| IUMT-5.2.119 | itchy granulation of<br>eyelids with eruptions<br>similar to fig            | A disease characterized by severe pain and presence of eruptions embedded in inner surface of eyelids which are similar to fig with round base and sharp tip | Jarab Tīnī / Suqūsīs             | جرب تيني / سقوسيس                                    |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.120 | itchy granulation of eye-<br>lids with eruptions similar<br>to black lentil | Itchy granulation of eyelids with eruptions similar<br>to black lentil, characterized by presence of<br>black-coloured eruptions similar to black lentil<br>on the inner surface of eyelids and ulcers<br>with crusts | Jarab 'Adasī                         | جرب عدسي   |
| IUMT-5.2.121 | lipoma of upper eyelid  | A disease characterized by presence of fatty immovable swelling on the outer surface of upper eyelid leading to difficulty in its lifting   | Sharnāq                              | شرناق  |
| IUMT-5.2.122 | chalazion   | A disease characterized by presence of whitish hard and round growth on outer surface of upper eyelid   | Barada                               | برد ه  |
| IUMT-5.2.123 | nodule of upper eyelid  | A disease characterized by presence of hard nodule on the upper eyelid  | ʻUqda'-i-Jafn                        | عقدهٔ جفن  |
| IUMT-5.2.124 | mulberry-shaped growth of eyelids   | A disease characterized by presence of soft mulberry-shaped growth on inner surface of upper eyelid, itching and burning sensation  | Tūtha'-i-Ajfān                       | توثئ اجفان   |
| IUMT-5.2.125 | trichiasis  | A disease characterized by inversion of eyelashes causing continuous irritation of the eyeball, leading to redness, itching and lacrimation   | Shaʻr Munqalib / Inqilāb<br>al-Shaʻr | شعر منقلب/<br>انقلاب الشعر                           |
| IUMT-5.2.126 | distichiasis  | A disease characterized by abnormal growth of lashes from the internal edge of eyelids  | Shaʻr Zā'id                          | شعر زائد   |
| IUMT-5.2.127 | greying of eyelashes  | A condition which occurs due to viscous humour  | Bayāḍ al-Ahdāb                       | بياض الأهداب   |
| IUMT-5.2.128 | ptilosis  | A disease characterized by falling out of eyelashes   | Intithār al-Ahdāb                    | انتثار الاهداب                                       |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.2.129 | sticking of eyelids to each other                       | A condition which usually occurs with conjunctivitis  | Iltişāq-i-Ashfār                 | التصاق اشفار   |
| IUMT-5.2.130 | epiphora  | A disease characterized by watery eyes and continuous lacrimation in later stages   | Dam'a                            | دمعہ   |
| IUMT-5.2.131 | frequent flow of tears                                  | A disease characterized by flow of a few drops of tears at frequent intervals   | Buwālatayn                       | بو التين   |
| IUMT-5.2.132 | foreign body in eye                                     | Foreign body, e.g., dust, insect, etc., that comes in contact with eye and causes irritation and lacrimation  | Qadhā fi'l 'Ayn                  | قذى في العين   |
| 5.3          | Diseases of ear, nose and                               | throat  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.3.0   | diseases of ear, nose and throat                        |   | Amrāḍ-i-Udhun, Anf-o-<br>Ḥalq    | امراض اذن انف و حلق                                  |
| IUMT-5.3.1   | otalgia   | Earache / pain in ear; a disease characterized by pain in ear with its origin in inner, middle, or external ear due to hot or cold morbid temperament, inflammation, pustules, etc. | Wajaʻ al-Udhun / Dard-<br>i-Gosh | وجع الاذن / درد گوش                                  |
| IUMT-5.3.2   | infantile earache                                       | Child earache; a disease characterized by pain in the ear, continuous crying, restlessness and rubbing the ear  | Wajaʻ-i-Gosh-i-Aṭfāl             | وجع گوش اطفال  |
| IUMT-5.3.3   | partial hearing loss                                    | A disease characterized by partial loss of ability to hear  | Ţarash                           | طرش  |
| IUMT-5.3.4   | deafness  | A disease characterized by complete loss of ability to hear   | Waqr / Buṭlān-i-Samāʻat          | وقر / بطلان سماعت                                    |
| IUMT-5.3.5   | congenital atresia of<br>the external auditory<br>canal | A condition in which patient has no external ear opening  | Şamam                            | صمم  |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.6  | tinnitus  | Ringing or buzzing noise in ears; a disease characterized by perception of high-pitched or low-pitched sound in the ears which is not from an external source; this term does not cover <code>Ṭanīn al-Udhunayn</code> mentioned under signs and symptoms | Dawī-o-Ṭanīn-o-Şafīr             | د <i>وی و</i> طنین و صفیر                            |
| IUMT-5.3.7  | tinnitus due to phlegm                                | A disease characterized by perception of high-pitched sound in the ears and heaviness in ears and head  | Ţanīn Balghamī                   | طنين بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.3.8  | tinnitus due to gases                                 | A disease characterized by perception of high pitched sound in ears which seems to shift its place during movement  | Țanīn Rīḥī                       | طنین ریحی  |
| IUMT-5.3.9  | tinnitus due to decreased function of hearing faculty | A disease characterized by perception of high-pitched sound in the ears along with general weakness   | Țanīn Du'fī                      | طنین ضعفی  |
| IUMT-5.3.10 | tinnitus due to increased sensitivity                 | A disease characterized by perception of high-pitched sound in ears which subsides after taking intoxicants   | Țanīn Ḥissī                      | طنین حسّی  |
| IUMT-5.3.11 | tinnitus due to dryness                               | A disease characterized by perception of high-pitched sound in ears which intensifies during hunger and subsides after eating   | Ţanīn Yubsī                      | طنین یبسی  |
| IUMT-5.3.12 | ear bleeding  | A disease characterized by bleeding from the ear, which may occur in the critical phase of some diseases or due to trauma or congestion and rupture of blood vessels  | Infijār al-Dam mina'l<br>Udhun   | انفجار الدم من الأذن                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.13 | aural myiasis   | A disease characterized by presence of maggots in the ear along with a tickling sensation   | Dūd al-Udhun                     | دود الاذن  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.14 | otorrhoea                     | A disease characterized by discharge of pus from ear   | Sayalān al-Udhun                 | سيلان الاذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.15 | pruritus of ear               | A disease characterized by an itching sensation in the ear   | Ḥikka al-Udhun                   | حكة الاذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.16 | ear cartilage fracture        | Fracture of the cartilage of ear due to trauma or injury   | Inkisār al-Udhun                 | انكسار الأذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.17 | avulsion of ear               | A morbid state characterized by detachment of the pinna  | Inqilāʻ al-Udhun                 | انقلاع الإذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.18 | fissures of external ear      | A disease characterized by cracks at the junction of external ear and skull  | Qulāʻ al-Udhun                   | قلاع الاذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.19 | hyperacusis                   | Noise sensitivity; a disease characterized by intolerance to loud sounds   | Harb al-Udhun                    | هرب الاذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.20 | ear obstruction               | A disease caused by wax, coagulated blood, growth or foreign body and characterized by feeling of fullness in the affected ear | Sudda al-Udhun                   | سدة الأذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.21 | impacted ear wax              |  | Wasakh al-Udhun                  | وسخ الاذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.22 | eruptions of ear canal        | A disease characterized by eruptions in the ear canal and pain   | Buthūr al-Udhun                  | بثور الاذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.23 | ulcers of ear                 | A disease caused by rupture of eruptions and characterized by ulcers with discharge of pus                                     | Qurūḥ al-Udhun                   | قروح الاذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.24 | erosive ulcer of ear          | A disease caused by acrid and corrosive matter of bad quality and characterized by deep ulcers and exudation                   | Ākila'-i-Gosh                    | آکلۂ گوش   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.25 | foreign body in ear           | A morbid condition characterized by the presence of foreign body in the ear canal   | Qadhā al-Udhun                   | قذ ي الآذن   |
| IUMT-5.3.26 | parotitis                     | A morbid condition characterized by inflammation of glands located below and in front of ear canal  | Waram Aşl al-Udhun               | ورم اصل الاذن  |
| IUMT-5.3.27 | sanguineous parotitis         | A type of acute infammation of parotid gland due to predominance of sanguine, characterized by swelling, pain and redness over the parotid gland along with intense heaviness and distension of the parotid gland     | Waram Aşl al-Udhun<br>Damawī     | ورم اصل الاذن دموى                                   |
| IUMT-5.3.28 | bilious parotitis             | A type of acute infammation of parotid gland due to predominance of yellow bile, characterized by moderate swelling and pain with burning sensation along with moderate heaviness and distension of the parotid gland | Waram Aşl al-Udhun<br>Şafrāwī    | ورم اصل الاذن صفراوى                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.29 | phlegmatic parotitis          | A type of chronic infammation of parotid gland<br>due to predominance of phlegm, characterized<br>by soft swelling, pain and mild redness of<br>affected part   | Waram Aşl al-Udhun<br>Balghamī   | ورم اصل الاذن بلغمى                                  |
| IUMT-5.3.30 | melancholic parotitis         | A type of chronic infammation of parotid gland due to predominance of black bile, characterized by hard swelling and mild pain  | Waram Aşl al-Udhun<br>Sawdāwī    | ورم اصل الاذن سوداوى                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.31 | coryza                        | A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards nose   | Zukām                            | زكام   |
| IUMT-5.3.32 | catarrh                       | A disease characterized by flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards throat and chest   | Nazla                            | نزلہ   |

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|-------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.33 | hot/acute coryza and catarrh    | Coryza and catarrh due to excessive heat; a disease characterized by nasal discharge of thin consistency, nasal irritation with burning sensation, increased temperature of scalp and red eyes | Zukām-o-Nazla Ḥārr               | زکام و نزلہ حار                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.34 | sanguineous coryza              | An acute disease characterized by pinkish nasal discharge, irritation in gums, uvula and ear, red eyes and sweet taste in mouth  | Zukām Damawī                     | زكام دموى  |
| IUMT-5.3.35 | bilious coryza                  | An acute disease characterized by thin yellowish nasal discharge, headache, excessive thirst, burning sensation in head and eyes, bitter taste in mouth and lacrimation                        | Zukām Şafrāwī                    | زکام صفر او <i>ی</i>                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.36 | cold/chronic coryza and catarrh | Coryza and catarrh due to excessive cold; a chronic disease characterized by stuffy nose, nasal twang and nasal discharge  | Zukām-o-Nazla Bārid              | زكام و نزله بارد                                     |
| IUMT-5.3.37 | phlegmatic coryza               | A chronic disease characterized by confusion, heaviness in the head with excessive salivation, decreased taste, heaviness of tongue and difficulty in speaking                                 | Zukām Balghamī                   | زكام بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.3.38 | melancholic coryza              | A chronic disease characterized by dryness of eyes along with headache and heaviness in head and rotten smell in nose  | Zukām Sawdāwī                    | زكام سوداوى  |
| IUMT-5.3.39 | anosmia                         | A disease characterized by loss of sense of smell  | Khasham                          | خشم  |

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| IUMT-5.3.40 | parosmia                      | Distortion of the sense of smell; a disease characterized by smelling of only one kind of odour, smelling of different odours at a time, smelling of fragrances only and not of bad odours, or smelling of only bad odours and not fragrances | Fasād al-Shamm                   | فساد الشم  |
| IUMT-5.3.41 | eruptions of nose             | A disease characterized by presence of papules in the nasal cavity which become hard in later stages  | Buthūr al-Anf                    | بثور الانف   |
| IUMT-5.3.42 | nasal ulcers                  | A disease characterized by ulcers in nasal cavity with discharge of pus   | Qurūḥ-i-Anf                      | قروح انف   |
| IUMT-5.3.43 | dry nasal ulcer               | A morbid state characterized by ulcers in nasal cavity with crusting  | Qarḥa'-i-Anf Yābis               | قرحۂ انف یابس  |
| IUMT-5.3.44 | moist nasal ulcer             | A morbid state characterized by ulcers in nasal cavity with discharge of pus and exudation and absence of crusts  | Qarḥa'-i-Anf Raṭb                | قرحهٔ انف رطب  |
| IUMT-5.3.45 | foul-smelling nasal ulcer     | An ulcer in the nasal cavity which causes foul-smelling discharge from the nose   | Qarḥa'-i-Anf Muntin              | قرحهٔ انف منتن                                       |
| IUMT-5.3.46 | nasal polyps                  | Abnormal growth projecting from lining of nasal passage   | Bawāsīr-i-Anf                    | بواسير انف   |
| IUMT-5.3.47 | sanguineous nasal<br>polyps   | A morbid state characterized by presence of reddish, slightly hard and painful growth projecting from lining of nasal passage   | Bawāsīr-i-Anf Damawī             | بواسیر انف دموی                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.48 | phlegmatic nasal polyps       | A morbid state characterized by presence of whitish, soft and painless growth projecting from lining of nasal passage without exudation   | Bawāsīr-i-Anf Balghamī           | بواسير انف بلغمى                                     |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.3.49 | melancholic nasal polyps      | A morbid state characterized by presence of dark-coloured hard growth projecting from lining of nasal passage; this term does not cover Saraṭan-i-Anf (nasal cancer)/Urbiyān al-Anf (shrimp-shaped nasal growth) mentioned under diseases  | Bawāsīr-i-Anf Sawdāwī                              | بواسیر انف سوداوی                                    |
| IUMT-5.3.50 | shrimp-shaped nasal<br>growth | A morbid state characterized by presence of soft large abnormal growth in nasal passage with prominent surrounding vessels, developing into exuding ulcer at later stage; this term does not cover <code>Bawāsīr-i-Anf</code> (nasal polyps)/ <code>Saraṭan-i-Anf</code> (nasal cancer) mentioned under diseases                 | Urbiyān al-Anf / Waram<br>Kathīr al-Arjul/Bisfāyij | اربیان الانف /ورم کثیر<br>الارجل/بسفایج              |
| IUMT-5.3.51 | nasal cancer                  | A morbid state usually occurring after melancholic disorders of brain, characterized by presence of small hard growth in nasal cavity which becomes larger in later stages, pain and nasal deformity; this term does not cover Bawāsīr-i-Anf (nasal polyps)/Urbiyān al-Anf (shrimp-shaped nasal growth) mentioned under diseases | Saraţān-i-Anf                                      | سرطان انف  |
| IUMT-5.3.52 | burning sensation in nose     | A morbid state caused by hot morbid temperament of nose  | Ḥurqat-i-Anf                                       | حرقت انف   |
| IUMT-5.3.53 | nasal myiasis                 | A morbid state characterized by presence of maggots in nasal cavity and itching sensation in frontal part of the head  | Dīdān-i-Anf  | دیدان انف  |
| IUMT-5.3.54 | nasal irritation              | A morbid state characterized by burning sensation and irritation in nasal passage during inhalation of cold air, with mild watering eyes   | Ḥikka al-Anf                                       | حكة الإنف  |
| IUMT-5.3.55 | bad odour from nose           | A morbid state caused by putrefied nasal polyps and chronic ulcers   | Bakhr al-Anf / Natn al-<br>Anf                     | بخر الانف / نتن الانف                                |

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|-------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.56 | crushing of nose                   | A morbid state caused by trauma   | Raḍḍ al-Anf                      | رض الانف   |
| IUMT-5.3.57 | epistaxis                          | A morbid state characterized by bleeding from nose due to external and internal factors   | Ruʻāf                            | رعاف   |
| IUMT-5.3.58 | excessive sneezing                 | A morbid state caused by nasal irritation due to external factors such as dust, smoke, pungent odour, etc., or internal factors such as abnormal heat of brain resulting in irritating secretions | 'Uṭās                            | عطاس   |
| IUMT-5.3.59 | dryness of nose                    | A morbid state caused by intense heat and characterized by dryness in the body and dried viscous secretion in nostrils  | Jafāf al-Anf                     | جفاف الانف   |
| IUMT-5.3.60 | nasal obstruction                  | A morbid state caused by viscous secretion and abnormal growth in the nostrils and characterized by nasal twang and tinnitus  | Sudda'-i-Khayshūm                | سدهٔ خیشوم   |
| IUMT-5.3.61 | hypernasal speech                  | A morbid state characterized by nasal twang and voice   | Khunān                           | خنان   |
| IUMT-5.3.62 | morbid temperament of lip          | An abnormal change in temperament of lip, which may be hot, cold, moist or dry  | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Lab                | سوء مزاج لب  |
| IUMT-5.3.63 | hot morbid temperament of lip      | A morbid state characterized by increased temperature of affected part, burning sensation in lips and relief by cold air and water  | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Lab Ḥārr           | سوء مزاج لب حار                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.64 | cold morbid temperament of lip     | A morbid state characterized by bluish discoloration and decreased sensation of lips when exposed to cold environment   | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Lab Bārid          | سوء مزاج لب بارد                                     |
| IUMT-5.3.65 | moist morbid<br>temperament of lip | A morbid state characterized by sagging lips  | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Lab Raţb           | سوء مزاج لب رطب                                      |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.66 | dry morbid temperament of lip | A morbid state characterized by dry, cracked and peeling lips  | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Lab Yābis             | سوء مزاج لب يابس                                     |
| IUMT-5.3.67 | cheilitis                     | Inflammation of the lips; a disease caused by predominance of any of the four humours or insect bite                 | Waram-i-Lab / Waram<br>al-Shafatayn | ورم لب /ورم الشفتين                                  |
| IUMT-5.3.68 | sanguineous cheilitis         | A disease characterized by increased redness of lips along with other features of inflammation                       | Waram-i-Lab Damawī                  | ورم لب دموی  |
| IUMT-5.3.69 | bilious cheilitis             | A disease characterized by yellowish-red lip along with itching and burning sensation                                | Waram-i-Lab Şafrāwī                 | ورم لب صفراوی  |
| IUMT-5.3.70 | phlegmatic cheilitis          | A disease characterized by whitish, cold and soft lip along with mild pain   | Waram-i-Lab Balghamī                | ورم لب بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.3.71 | melancholic cheilitis         | A disease characterized by hard and bluish lip along with pain   | Waram-i-Lab Sawdāwī                 | ورم لب سوداوی  |
| IUMT-5.3.72 | angular cheilitis             | A disease characterized by skin breakdown and whitish or greenish discoloration of corners of mouth                  | Tashaqquq-i-Shidqayn                | تشقق شدقی <i>ن</i>                                   |
| IUMT-5.3.73 | eruptions on lip              | A disease caused by predominance of sanguine, yellow bile or black bile, increased heat of stomach and its vapours   | Buthūr al-Shafa / Buthūr-<br>i-Lab  | بثور الشفة / بثور لب                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.74 | labial ulcer                  | Ucers of lip; a disease caused by rupture of pustular eruptions and swellings  | Qurūḥ al-Shafa / Qurūḥ-<br>i-Lab    | قروح الشفة / قروح لب                                 |
| IUMT-5.3.75 | labial polyp                  | A morbid state characterized by appearance of bluish grape- or mulberry-shaped growth on lower lip with its eversion | Bawāsīr al-Shafa /<br>Bawāsīr-i-Lab | بواسير الشفة / بواسير لب                             |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.3.76 | pale lips                     | A morbid state characterized by whitening of lips due to abnormality of sanguine                    | Bayāḍ al-Shafa                             | بياض الشفة   |
| IUMT-5.3.77 | lip twitching                 | A morbid state characterized by fluttering of lips  | Ikhtilāj al-Shafa                          | اختلاج الشفة   |
| IUMT-5.3.78 | scaling of lips               | A morbid state characterized by whitening of lips along with formation of thin scales               | Taqashshur al-Shafa                        | تقشر الشفة   |
| IUMT-5.3.79 | cracked lips                  | A morbid state characterized by cracking of lips due to dryness                                     | Tashaqquq al-Shafa/<br>Shuqūq al-Shafatayn | تشقق الشفة /<br>شقوق الشفتين                         |
| IUMT-5.3.80 | lip contracture               | A morbid state which may be congenital or acquired  | Taqalluş-i-Shafatayn                       | تقلص شفتين   |
| IUMT-5.3.81 | dryness of lips               |   | Jafāf-i-Lab                                | جفاف لب  |
| IUMT-5.3.82 | glossitis                     | Inflammation of tongue which may sanguineous, bilious, phlegmatic or melancholic                    | Waram-i-Zabān / Waram<br>al-Lisān          | ورم زبان / ورم اللسان                                |
| IUMT-5.3.83 | sanguineous glossitis         | A morbid state characterized by swollen tongue, severe pain with pulsation and excessive salivation | Waram-i-Zabān Damawī                       | ورم زبان دمو <i>ی</i>                                |
| IUMT-5.3.84 | bilious glossitis             | A morbid state characterized by swollen tongue, severe pain with burning sensation and dry tongue   | Waram-i-Zabān Şafrāwī                      | ورم زبان صفراوي                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.85 | phlegmatic glossitis          | A morbid state characterized by swollen tongue, mild pain and excessive salivation                  | Waram-i-Zabān Bal-<br>ghamī                | ورم زبان بلغمي                                       |
| IUMT-5.3.86 | melancholic glossitis         | A morbid state characterized by swollen tongue, pain and hard and dry tongue                        | Waram-i-Zabān<br>Sawdāwī                   | ورم زبان سوداوی                                      |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.87 | burning sensation in tongue   | A disease caused by heat of brain and cardiac end of stomach and eating of bitter and salty or sweet diet                          | Ḥurqa al-Lisān                   | حرقة اللسان  |
| IUMT-5.3.88 | itchy tongue                  | A morbid state characterized by increased redness of tongue and relief on rinsing the mouth with lukewarm water                    | Ḥikka al-Lisān                   | حكة اللسان   |
| IUMT-5.3.89 | desquamation of tongue        | A morbid state characterized by peeling of surface of tongue   | Taqashshur al-Lisān              | تقشر اللسان  |
| IUMT-5.3.90 | tongue atony                  | A morbid state characterized by flaccidity of tongue, increased salivation and difficult speech                                    | Istirkhā' al-Lisān               | استرخاء اللسان                                       |
| IUMT-5.3.91 | macroglossia                  | A morbid state characterized by unusually large tongue   | ʻlzam al-Lisān                   | عظم اللسان   |
| IUMT-5.3.92 | tongue tie                    | A morbid state in which abnormally short lingual frenulum connects tip of tongue to floor of mouth and hinders its normal movement | Qaşr al-Lisān                    | قصر اللسان   |
| IUMT-5.3.93 | heaviness of tongue           | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in speaking and pronouncing words   | Thiqal al-Lisān                  | ثقل اللسان   |
| IUMT-5.3.94 | ranula                        | A morbid state characterized by appearance of hard growth on base of tongue, resulting in difficulty in speaking                   | Difda' al-Lisān                  | ضفدع اللسان  |
| IUMT-5.3.95 | fissured tongue               | A morbid state characterized by appearance of cracks on surface of tongue, causing irritation while eating                         | Shiqāq al-Lisān                  | شقاق اللسان  |
| IUMT-5.3.96 | dryness of tongue             | A morbid state caused by increased heat and dryness or presence of sticky and viscous secretion                                    | Jafāf al-Lisān                   | جفاف اللسان  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.97  | tongue spasm                  | A morbid state caused by viscous secretion, acute disease conditions and black bile, characterized by difficulty in speaking   | Tashannuj al-Lisān               | تشنج اللسان  |
| IUMT-5.3.98  | ageusia                       | A morbid state caused by accumulation of fluids in nerves supplying tongue and characterized by complete loss of sense of taste and inability to differentiate between hot and cold and between sweet and sour taste | Buṭlān al-Dhawq                  | بطلان الذوق  |
| IUMT-5.3.99  | dysgeusia/<br>parageusia      | A morbid state characterized by altered sensation of taste   | Fasād al-Dhawq                   | فساد الذوق   |
| IUMT-5.3.100 | mouth ulcers                  | A morbid state characterized by presence of spreading ulcers on external surface of mouth and tongue   | Qulā'                            | قلاع   |
| IUMT-5.3.101 | sanguineous mouth<br>ulcers   | A morbid state characterized by presence of reddish ulcers on external surface of mouth and tongue   | Qulā' Damawī                     | قلاع دمو <i>ي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-5.3.102 | bilious mouth ulcers          | A morbid state characterized by presence of yellowish ulcers on external surface of mouth and tongue and burning sensation   | Qulā' Şafrāwī                    | قلاع صفراوي  |
| IUMT-5.3.103 | phlegmatic mouth ulcers       | A morbid state characterized by presence of whitish ulcers on external surface of mouth and tongue   | Qulāʻ Balghamī                   | قلاع بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.3.104 | melancholic mouth ulcers      | A morbid state characterized by presence of blackish ulcers on external surface of mouth and tongue  | Qulā' Sawdāwī                    | قلاع سوداوي  |
| IUMT-5.3.105 | mouth ulcers of babies        | A type of stomatitis occurring in babies, caused by indigestion due to poor quality of milk  | Qulāʻ-i-Şibyān                   | قلاع صبيان   |

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|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.106 | deep ulcers of mouth   | A morbid state characterized by appearance of fetid, deep and spreading ulcers in oral cavity   | Ākila al-Fam                     | آكلة الفم  |
| IUMT-5.3.107 | eruptions of oral cavity   | A morbid state caused by increased heat in area surrounding stomach and head  | Buthūr al-Fam                    | بثور الفم  |
| IUMT-5.3.108 | halitosis  | A morbid state characterized by foul smell from the mouth   | Bakhr al-Fam                     | بخر الفم   |
| IUMT-5.3.109 | sialorrhoea  | A morbid state usually caused by excess of heat and moistness of stomach; this term does not cover <i>Kathrat-i-Luʻāb</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms                                      | Kathra al-Luʻāb                  | كثرة اللعاب  |
| IUMT-5.3.110 | palatitis  | Inflammation of palate; a morbid state characterized by pain and redness of the affected part   | Waram al-Ḥanak                   | ورم الحنك  |
| IUMT-5.3.111 | choking  | Inflammation of muscles of larynx; a morbid state characterized by pain in throat, difficulty in swallowing and breathing, and bulging of eyes  | Khunāq                           | خناق   |
| IUMT-5.3.112 | inflammation of external laryngeal muscles                               | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in breathing and swallowing  | Khunāq Muṭlaq                    | خناق مطلق  |
| IUMT-5.3.113 | inflammation of internal<br>laryngeal muscles                            | A morbid state characterized by open mouth, protruded tongue, severe restlessness, difficult breathing and difficult movement of head and neck  | Khunāq Kalbī                     | خناق كلبي  |
| IUMT-5.3.114 | inflammation of muscles<br>of larynx due to involve-<br>ment of sanguine | A morbid state characterized by fever, severe pain in throat with pulsation, severe difficulty in breathing, prominent vessels of neck and head, redness of face, eyes and tongue and sweet taste | Khunāq Damawī                    | خناق دموى  |

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|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.3.115 | inflammation of muscles<br>of larynx due to involve-<br>ment of yellow bile | A morbid state characterized by fever, severe piercing pain in throat with burning sensation, yellowish discoloration of tongue, bitter taste, intense thirst, dryness of mouth, restlessness and sleeplessness                               | Khunāq Şafrāwī                                   | خناق صفر اوى   |
| IUMT-5.3.116 | inflammation of muscles<br>of larynx due to involve-<br>ment of phlegm      | A morbid state characterized by moderate pain, tightness in throat, whitish tongue, salty or sour taste and puffiness of eyelids and face   | Khunāq Balghamī                                  | خناق بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.3.117 | inflammation of muscles<br>of larynx due to involve-<br>ment of black bile  | A morbid state characterized by distension in affected area, dryness of palate and tongue and blackish discoloration of swollen area and face   | Khunāq Sawdāwī                                   | خناق سوداو <i>ی</i>                                  |
| IUMT-5.3.118 | acute inflammation of muscles of fauces                                     | A morbid state characterized by pain in throat, difficulty in swallowing with nasal regurgitation, difficulty in breathing, bulged eyes, loss of voice, excessive salivation and appearance of necklace-shaped redness from right to left ear | Dhubaḥa  | ذبحہ   |
| IUMT-5.3.119 | inflammation involving<br>tonsils and other<br>muscles of fauces            | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in breathing and appearance of inflammation from root of ear to neck bilaterally   | Khāniqa  | خانقہ  |
| IUMT-5.3.120 | uvulitis  | A morbid state characterized by swollen uvula and pain  | Waram-i-Lahāt                                    | ورم لہات   |
| IUMT-5.3.121 | inflammation of<br>whole uvula  |   | Waram-i-Lahāt 'Amūdī /<br>Waram-i-Lahāt Usṭuwānī | ورم لہات عمودی /ورم<br>لہات اسطوانی                  |
| IUMT-5.3.122 | inflammation of tip<br>of uvula   |   | Waram-i-Lahāt 'Inabī                             | ورم لہات عنبی  |
| IUMT-5.3.123 | inflammation of root of uvula   | A morbid state characterized by inflammation at base of uvula   | Waram-i-Lahāt Aşlī                               | ورم لہات اصلی  |

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| IUMT-5.3.124 | sanguineous uvulitis            | A morbid state characterized by redness and swelling of uvula with mild pain and burning sensation             | Waram-i-Lahāt Damawī                   | ورم لېات دم <i>وي</i>                                |
| IUMT-5.3.125 | bilious uvulitis                | A morbid state characterized by moderate piercing pain, severe burning sensation, intense thirst and dry mouth | Waram-i-Lahāt Şafrāwī                  | ورم لہات صفراوی                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.126 | phlegmatic uvulitis             | A morbid state characterized by negligible pain and soft and whitish swelling                                  | Waram-i-Lahāt Balghamī                 | ورم لہات بلغمی                                       |
| IUMT-5.3.127 | melancholic uvulitis            | A morbid state characterized by pain and hard and blackish swelling  | Waram-i-Lahāt Sawdāwī                  | ورم لہات سوداوی                                      |
| IUMT-5.3.128 | catarrhal uvulitis              | A morbid state caused by pouring of catarrhal secretions from head on uvula                                    | Waram-i-Lahāt Nazlī                    | ورم لہات نزلی  |
| IUMT-5.3.129 | uvuloptosis                     | Relaxation of uvula; a morbid state characterized by elongation of uvula due to flaccidity                     | Suqūṭ al-Lahāt / Istirkhāʾ<br>al-Lahāt | سقوط اللهاة / استرخاء<br>اللهاة                      |
| IUMT-5.3.130 | tonsillitis                     | Inflammation of tonsils caused by the abnormality of any of the four humours                                   | Waram-i-Lawzatayn                      | ورم لوزتين   |
| IUMT-5.3.131 | flaccidity of laryngeal muscles | A morbid state characterized by stoppage of movement of larynx   | Istirkhā'-i-Ḥanjara                    | استرخاء حنجره  |
| IUMT-5.3.132 | voice disorders                 | A morbid state characterized by aphonia or abnormal quality, pitch or volume of voice                          | Fasād-i-Şawt                           | فساد صوت   |
| IUMT-5.3.133 | hoarseness of voice             | A morbid state characterized by harsh and husky voice  | Buḥḥa al-Ṣawt / Buḥūḥa<br>al-Ṣawt      | بحة الصوت / بحوحة<br>الصوت                           |

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|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.3.134 | inability to speak due to respiratory distress | A morbid state characterized by inability of patient to complete a sentence without taking break due to respiratory distress                    | Qaşr al-Şawt                     | قصر الصوت  |
| IUMT-5.3.135 | tremulous voice                                | A morbid state caused by predominance of coldness or spasm of laryngeal muscles, excessive crying, shouting, cutting of uvula and sleeplessness | Khushūna al-Şawt                 | خشونة الصوت  |
| IUMT-5.3.136 | inability to speak loudly                      | A morbid state usually caused by abnormality of larynx and vocal cords  | Inqiṭāʻ al-Ṣawt                  | انقطاع الصوت   |
| IUMT-5.3.137 | low-pitched voice                              | A morbid state caused by disturbed functioning of vocal cords due to excessive shouting   | Ghilzat-i-Şawt                   | غلظت صوت   |
| IUMT-5.3.138 | high-pitched voice                             | A morbid state caused by predominance of coldness, excessive evacuation, physical exertion and excessive sleeplessness                          | Diqqat-i-Şawt                    | دقت صوت  |
| IUMT-5.3.139 | rumbling voice                                 | A morbid state caused by accumulation of thick secretions in larynx and trachea   | Kudūrat-i-Şawt                   | كدورت صوت  |
| IUMT-5.3.140 | trembling voice                                | A morbid state caused by accumulation of phlegmatic matter in larynx  | Irti'āsh-i-Şawt                  | ارتعاش صوت   |
| IUMT-5.3.141 | pain in throat                                 | A morbid state caused by any inflammatory condition of throat or due to morbid temperament  | Wajaʻ-i-Ḥalq                     | وجع حلق  |
| IUMT-5.3.142 | eruptions in throat                            | A morbid state characterized by pain, burning sensation, continuous dry cough and change in voice quality                                       | Buthūr-i-Ḥalq                    | بثورحلق  |

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|--------------|---|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.3.143 | throat ulcer  | A morbid state caused by rupture of eruptions occurring in throat due to sanguineous or bilious matter                       | Qarḥa'-i-Ḥalq                               | قرحۂ حلق   |
| IUMT-5.3.144 | burning sensation in the throat                               | A morbid state caused by sanguine or yellow bile   | Ḥurqat-i-Ḥalq                               | حرقت حلق   |
| IUMT-5.3.145 | feeling of roughness in throat                                | A morbid state caused by pouring of catarrhal secretion on throat, black bile, environmental pollution or excessive shouting | Khushūnat-i-Ḥalq                            | خشونت حلق  |
| IUMT-5.3.146 | pain in throat due to spasm                                   | Severe pain in throat due to spasm of surrounding organs   | Wābila                                      | وابلہ  |
| IUMT-5.3.147 | food bolus impaction  | A morbid state caused by sticking of food material in throat leading to choking  | Ghuşşa'-i-Ṭaʻām                             | غصۂ طعام   |
| IUMT-5.3.148 | liquid aspiration   | A morbid state caused by sucking of liquid into larynx and trachea   | Sharaq                                      | شرق  |
| IUMT-5.3.149 | needle ingestion  | A morbid state caused by accidental swallowing of needle   | Balʻ-i-Ibra                                 | بلع ابره   |
| IUMT-5.3.150 | sticking of leech or<br>sticking of bone of fish in<br>throat | A morbid state characterized by pain and irritation in the throat, restlessness and presence of blood in saliva              | Tashabbuth al-'Alaq wa'l<br>Shawk fi'l Ḥalq | تشبث العلق والشوك في<br>الحلق                        |
| 5.4          | Diseases of gums and teeth                                    |  |   |  |
| IUMT-5.4.0   | diseases of gums and teeth                                    |  | Amrāḍ-i-Litha-o-Dandā <u>n</u>              | امراض لثہ و دنداں                                    |
| IUMT-5.4.1   | gingivitis  | Inflammation of gums accompanied by pain and redness   | Awrām-i-Litha                               | اورام لثہ  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.4.2  | bleeding gums/ scurvy         | Bleeding gums caused by weakness of nutritive faculty of gums or excess of blood in the body                                | Litha Dāmiya                            | لثہ دامیہ  |
| IUMT-5.4.3  | gingival ulcers               | A morbid state characterized by presence of simple or putrefied ulcers on gums  | Qurūḥ al-Litha                          | قروح اللثة   |
| IUMT-5.4.4  | perforating ulcers of gums    | A morbid state characterized by presence of oozing putrefied chronic ulcer that penetrates gums                             | Nawāṣīr al-Litha                        | نواصير اللثة   |
| IUMT-5.4.5  | loose gums                    | Flaccidity of gums; a morbid state characterized by spongy gums   | Istirkhā' al-Litha                      | استرخاء اللثة  |
| IUMT-5.4.6  | hard growth on gums           | A morbid state occurring in the gums at the back of the mouth as a result of incomplete resolution of any previous swelling | Al-Laḥm al-Zā'id fi'l Litha /<br>Abūlīs | اللحم الزائد في اللثة /<br>ابوليس                    |
| IUMT-5.4.7  | irritation of gums            | A morbid state usually occurring in children during teething, characterized by irritation and itching of gums               | Ladh'-i-Litha                           | لذع لثہ  |
| IUMT-5.4.8  | dental plaque                 | A morbid state characterized by deposition of yellowish, greenish or blackish plaques at roots of teeth                     | Ḥafr-o-Qalḥ                             | حفر و قلح  |
| IUMT-5.4.9  | odontalgia                    | Toothache; a morbid state caused by inflammation of gums, simple or organic morbid temperament and dental caries            | Wajaʻ al-Asnān                          | وجع الاسنان  |
| IUMT-5.4.10 | enlargement of tooth          | Increase in size of tooth with or without pain  | Tazayyud al-Sinn                        | تزيد السن  |
| IUMT-5.4.11 | discoloration of teeth        | A morbid state caused by penetration of putrid humours in teeth leading to their discoloration                              | Taghayyur Lawn al-<br>Asnān             | تغيرلون الاسنان                                      |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.4.12 | odontoprisis                               | Grinding of teeth; a morbid state usually occurring in children during sleep due to weakness of jaw muscles                               | Şarīr al-Asnān                   | صرير الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.13 | odontoseisis                               | Looseness of teeth, caused by loosening of tooth sockets  | Taḥarruk al-Asnān                | تحرك الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.14 | teeth falling                              | A morbid state caused by trauma, anaemia, old age, etc.   | Suqūṭ al-Asnān                   | سقوط الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.15 | dental caries                              | A morbid state caused by accumulation and putrefaction of bad quality secretions leading to decay and discoloration of teeth              | Ta'akkul al-Asnān                | تاكل الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.16 | breaking down of teeth into smaller pieces | A morbid state caused either by predominance of moistness or extreme dryness in teeth   | Tafattut al-Asnān                | تفتت الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.17 | breaking down of teeth into large pieces   | A morbid state caused either by predominance of moistness or extreme dryness in teeth   | Takassur al-Asnān                | تكسر الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.18 | formation of dental cavities               | A morbid state caused by accumulation and putrefaction of bad quality secretions leading to formation of dental cavities                  | Tathaqqub al-Asnān               | تثقب الاسنان   |
| IUMT-5.4.19 | dental irritation                          | A morbid state caused by drinking of bad quality water or intake of foods, producing sharp humours that get accumulated in roots of teeth | Ḥikka al-Asnān                   | حكة الاسنان  |
| IUMT-5.4.20 | insensitivity of teeth                     | A morbid state characterized by loss of sensation of teeth due to chewing of sour and astringent things                                   | <b>Dirs</b>                      | ضرس  |

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.4.21 | hypersensitivity of teeth         | A morbid state characterized by increased sensitivity of teeth due to loss of their uppermost covering, causing increased sensation to cold and hot things         | Dhahāb Mā' al-Asnān              | ذهاب ماء الاسنان                                     |
| IUMT-5.4.22 | tooth worm                        | A morbid state characterized by presence of small worms in teeth   | Dūd al-Asnān                     | دود الاسنان  |
| 5.5         | Diseases of respiratory sys       | stem   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.5.0  | diseases of respiratory system    | Diseases of respiratory system   | Amrāḍ-i-Niẓām-i-Tanaffus         | امر اض نظام تنفس                                     |
| IUMT-5.5.1  | tracheitis                        | Inflammation of trachea; a morbid state characterized by mild fever and pain, pulsation in interscapular region and hoarseness of voice                            | Waram-i-Qaşaba'-i-Ri'a           | ورم قصبۂ رئہ   |
| IUMT-5.5.2  | tracheal ulcers                   | A morbid state characterized by fishy breath with little expectoration   | Qurūḥ-i-Qaṣaba'-i-Ri'a           | قروح قصبۂ رئہ  |
| IUMT-5.5.3  | intermittent trembling of trachea | A morbid state characterized by shaking of voice at intervals during conversation  | Ikhtilāj al-Qaşaba               | اختلاج القصبة  |
| IUMT-5.5.4  | continuous trembling of trachea   | A morbid state characterized by shaky voice throughout conversation  | Irti'āsh al-Qaşaba               | ارتعاش القصبة  |
| IUMT-5.5.5  | roughness of trachea              | A morbid state usually caused by dust and smoke and characterized by cough   | Khushūnat-i-Qaṣaba               | خشونت قصبہ   |
| IUMT-5.5.6  | 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. | Du'f-i-Ri'a                      | ضعف رئہ  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.7  | dyspnoea                        | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in breathing due to narrowing of air passages; this term does not cover <i>Dīq al-Tanaffus</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms | Dīq al-Nafas                     | ضيق النفس  |
| IUMT-5.5.8  | orthopnoea                      | A morbid state in which patient can breath only in sitting posture with raised head  | Intiṣāb al-Nafas                 | انتصاب النفس   |
| IUMT-5.5.9  | cardiac asthma                  | Severe shortness of breath, characterized by difficulty in breathing due to congestion of lung arteries  | Buhr                             | بهر  |
| IUMT-5.5.10 | bronchial asthma                | Shortness of breath, characterized by difficulty in breathing due to narrowing of bronchioles  | Rabw                             | ربو  |
| IUMT-5.5.11 | catarrhal bronchial<br>asthma   | Shortness of breath due to catarrh, characterized by sudden aggravation of dyspnoea along with postnasal drip, headache and heaviness of head                                | Rabw Nazlī                       | ربو نزلی   |
| IUMT-5.5.12 | phlegmatic bronchial asthma     | Shortness of breath due to phlegmatic matter, characterized by gradual aggravation of dyspnoea, noisy breathing, heaviness of chest and thick sputum                         | Rabw Balghamī                    | ربو بلغمي  |
| IUMT-5.5.13 | bronchial asthma due to vapours | Shortness of breath due to vapours arising from heart, characterized by dyspnoea with dry cough, increased thirst and palpitation  | Rabw Dukhānī                     | ربو دخانی  |
| IUMT-5.5.14 | bronchial asthma due to gases   | Shortness of breath due to gases, characterized<br>by dyspnoea without heaviness of chest, dry<br>cough and intensification of symptoms after<br>taking flatulent diets      | Rabw Rīḥī                        | ربو ريحي   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.15 | bronchial asthma due to paralysis of muscles    | Shortness of breath due to paralysis of muscles, characterized by breathlessness in the recumbent position   | Rabw Istirkhā'ī                  | ربو استرخائي   |
| IUMT-5.5.16 | bronchial asthma due to<br>dryness in the lungs | Shortness of breath due to predominance of dryness in the lungs, characterized by dyspnoea, dry cough, increased thirst, highpitched voice and relief with usage of moistness-producing things | Rabw Yubsī                       | ربو يبسي   |
| IUMT-5.5.17 | bronchial asthma due to inflammation            | Shortness of breath due to inflammatory conditions of lung, characterized by dyspnoea along with the clinical features of causative disease  | Rabw Waramī                      | ربو ورمي   |
| IUMT-5.5.18 | bronchial asthma due to increased heat of lungs | Shortness of breath due to increased heat of lungs, characterized by dyspnoea along with other features of increased heat  | Rabw Ḥārr                        | ر بو حار   |
| IUMT-5.5.19 | bronchial asthma due<br>to cold                 | 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         | Rabw Bārid                       | ربو بارد   |
| IUMT-5.5.20 | cough   | Reflex action of body to get rid of some irritative substance from the respiratory air passage   | Suʻāl / Surfa                    | سعال / سرفہ  |
| IUMT-5.5.21 | dry cough                                       | Cough not accompanied by expectoration   | Suʻāl Yābis                      | سعال يابس  |
| IUMT-5.5.22 | productive cough                                | Cough accompanied by expectoration   | Suʻāl Raṭb                       | سعال رطب   |
| IUMT-5.5.23 | acute catarrhal cough                           | Cough due to acute catarrh, characterized by coughing which becomes worst at night along with irritation of throat, stuffy nose, etc.  | Surfa Nazlī Ḥārr                 | سرفہ نزلي حار  |

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|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.24 | chronic catarrhal cough              | Cough due to chronic catarrh, occurring after cold, characterized by severe cough with viscid sputum   | Surfa Nazlī Bārid                | سرفہ نزلي بارد                                       |
| IUMT-5.5.25 | cough due to moistness on the lungs  | 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   | Surfa Ruṭūbī                     | سرفہ رطوبي   |
| IUMT-5.5.26 | cough due to dryness on<br>the lungs | 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 | Surfa Yubsī                      | سرفہ بیسي  |
| IUMT-5.5.27 | epidemic cough                       | Epidemic form of disease characterized by severe cough, decreased thirst, loss of appetite and puffiness of face and eyes  | Surfa Wabā'ī                     | سرفہ وبائي   |
| IUMT-5.5.28 | children's cough                     | A morbid state caused by predominance of moistness, dryness of trachea or dust and smoke, characterized by cough which may be productive or nonproductive  | Suʻāl-i-Aṭfāl                    | سعال اطفال   |
| IUMT-5.5.29 | eruptions in lungs                   | A morbid state characterized by fast and shallow<br>breathing, heaviness of chest, feeling of heat in<br>the chest, and body without fever   | Buthūr al-Ri'a                   | بثور الرئة   |
| IUMT-5.5.30 | loud stridor                         | Noisy breathing during sleep, caused by excess of secretions in the lungs  | Kharkhara 'Azīma                 | خرخره عظیمہ  |
| IUMT-5.5.31 | haemoptysis                          | Coughing up of blood, characterized by expectoration of blood or blood-stained sputum  | Nafth al-Dam                     | نفث الدم   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.32 | pneumonia                     | Inflammation of lungs, characterized by continuous high-grade fever, severe dyspnoea, cough, thirst, heaviness in anterior part of chest, pain in chest and interscapular area, etc.                     | Dhāt al-Ri'a                     | ذات الرئة  |
| IUMT-5.5.33 | sanguineous pneumonia         | 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                          | Dhāt al-Ri'a Damawī              | ذات الرئة دمو <i>ى</i>                               |
| IUMT-5.5.34 | bilious pneumonia             | 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                | Dhāt al-Ri'a Şafrāwī             | ذات الرئة صفراوى                                     |
| IUMT-5.5.35 | phlegmatic pneumonia          | Inflammation of lungs due to phlegm, characterized by dyspnoea, cough, heaviness in chest and excessive salivation   | Dhāt al-Ri'a Balghamī            | ذات الرئة بلغمى                                      |
| IUMT-5.5.36 | infantile pneumonia           | Inflammation of lungs of children, characterized by breathlessness, fever, thirst and dryness of mouth   | Waram-i- Ri'a'-i-Aṭfāl           | ورم ریهٔ اطفال                                       |
| IUMT-5.5.37 | phthisis/ tuberculosis        | 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 | Sill                             | سل   |
| IUMT-5.5.38 | condition similar to phthisis | A morbid state characterized by severe cough with expectoration and breathlessness without ulceration of lungs   | Sill Ghayr Ḥaqīqī                | سل غيرحقيقي  |

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|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.39 | pyoptysis  | Expectoration of pus; a morbid state caused by ulcers of lungs, larynx, pharynx, trachea or oesophagus and infiltration of sharp erosive humours into lungs                | Nafth al-Midda                   | نفث المدة  |
| IUMT-5.5.40 | pleuritis  | Inflammation in the right or left side of chest, a morbid state caused by inflammation of pleural membranes  | Dhāt al-Janb                     | ذات الجنب  |
| IUMT-5.5.41 | pain of side of chest due to<br>inflammation of internal or<br>external muscles of chest<br>or diaphragm                 | A morbid state characterized by pain of side of chest, fever and cough   | Dhāt al-Janb Ḥaqīqī              | ذات الجنب حقيقي                                      |
| IUMT-5.5.42 | pain of side of chest due<br>to inflammation of internal<br>muscles of chest, pleurae<br>or diaphragm                    | A morbid state characterized by fever, dry cough in the initial stages, breathlessness and pain  | Dhāt al-Janb Khāliş              | ذات الجنب خالص                                       |
| IUMT-5.5.43 | pain of side of chest due<br>to sanguineous inflamma-<br>tion of internal muscles of<br>chest, pleurae or dia-<br>phragm | A morbid state characterized by continuous high-grade fever, pain of side of chest with burning sensation, cough with reddish sputum, severe breathlessness, etc.          | Dhāt al-Janb Khāliş<br>Damawī    | ذات الجنب خالص دموى                                  |
| IUMT-5.5.44 | pain of side of chest due<br>to bilious inflammation of<br>internal muscles of chest,<br>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. | Dhāt al-Janb Khāliş<br>Şafrāwī   | ذات الجنب خالص<br>صفر اوى                            |
| IUMT-5.5.45 | pain of side of chest due to<br>phlegmatic inflammation of<br>internal muscles of chest,<br>pleurae or diaphragm         | A morbid state characterized by mild fever, pain of side of chest with heaviness, headache, continuous lacrimation, cough with whitish sputum, puffiness of face, etc.     | Dhāt al-Janb Khāliş<br>Balghamī  | ذات الجنب خالص بلغمى                                 |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.46 | pain of side of chest due<br>to melancholic inflamma-<br>tion of internal muscles<br>of chest, pleurae or<br>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. | Dhāt al-Janb Khāliş<br>Sawdāwī   | ذات الجنب خالص سوداوى                                |
| IUMT-5.5.47 | pain of side of chest<br>due to inflammation<br>of external muscles of<br>chest with or without<br>involvement of skin | A morbid state characterized by cough without expectoration, and pain on touching the affected area   | Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr<br>Khāliş     | ذات الجنب غير خالص                                   |
| IUMT-5.5.48 | false pleurodynia  | Pain of side of chest due to accumulation of gases; a morbid state characterized by pain of side of chest due to accumulation of gases between pleural membranes  | Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr<br>Ḥaqīqī     | ذات الجنب غير حقيقي                                  |
| IUMT-5.5.49 | epidemic pleurodynia   | Epidemic of pain of side of chest; a morbid state characterized by pain of side of chest, mild fever, cough, fetid breath and syncope   | Dhāt al-Janb Wabāʾī              | دات الجنب وبائى                                      |
| IUMT-5.5.50 | inflammation of anterior<br>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   | Dhāt al-Ṣadr                     | ذات الصدر  |
| IUMT-5.5.51 | inflammation of posterior<br>part of mediastinal<br>pleura   | A morbid state characterized by cough, restlessness, severe piercing pain in the interscapular area and inability of patient to sleep on the back   | Dhāt al-'Arḍ                     | ذات العرض  |
| IUMT-5.5.52 | diaphragmitis  | Inflammation of the diaphragm; a morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, dry cough, burning sensation, intense thirst, right upper quadrant pain, etc.  | Barsām                           | برسام  |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.5.53 | intercostal pain  | Inflammation of posterior part of diaphragm (false ribs); a morbid state characterized by pain due to inflammation of posterior part of diaphragm which is attached to false ribs   | Shūṣa                            | شوصبہ  |
| IUMT-5.5.54 | restricted breathing                                    | Restricted breathing due to predominance of coldness in chest; a morbid state characterized by shortness of breath with relief in sitting position, and tightened chest muscles   | Jumūd al-Şadr / Bard<br>al-Şadr  | جمود الصدر / برد الصدر                               |
| IUMT-5.5.55 | empyema   | Collection of pus in the pleural cavity; a morbid state in which pus accumulates 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 | Taqayyuḥ-i-Şadr                  | تقیح صدر   |
| 5.6         | Diseases of heart                                       |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.6.0  | diseases of heart                                       |   | Amrāḍ-i-Qalb                     | امراض قلب  |
| IUMT-5.6.1  | pain of heart   | A morbid state caused by morbid temperament of heart, inflammation or humoural imbalance  | Wajaʻ al-Qalb / Dard-i-Dil       | وجع القلب / درد دل                                   |
| IUMT-5.6.2  | palpitation   | Feeling of trembling of heart; a morbid condition characterized by increased heart beat which is noticed by patient   | Khafaqān                         | خفقان  |
| IUMT-5.6.3  | palpitaton due to hot<br>morbid temperament<br>of heart | Trembling of heart due to hot morbid temperament of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, restlessness, thirst, excessive anger and reddish urine  | Khafaqān Ḥārr                    | خفقان حار  |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.6.4  | sanguineous palpitation                                   | Sanguineous trembling of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, swift and large pulse, distended vessels, lethargy, etc.   | Khafaqān Damawī                  | خفقان دمو <i>ی</i>                                   |
| IUMT-5.6.5  | bilious palpitation                                       | Bilious trembling of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, rapid and hard pulse, restlessness, sleeplessness, intense thirst, bitterness and dryness of mouth and yellowish discoloration of face | Khafaqān Şafrāwī                 | خفقان صفر او <i>ی</i>                                |
| IUMT-5.6.6  | palpitation due to cold<br>morbid temperament of<br>heart | Trembling of heart due to cold morbid temperament of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, fear, cowardice, strong emotions, sleepiness, whitish urine, etc.                                      | Khafaqān Bārid                   | خفقان بارد   |
| IUMT-5.6.7  | phlegmatic palpitation                                    | Phlegmatic trembling of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, fear, sinking feeling, breathlessness, soft pulse and whitish urine   | Khafaqān Balghamī                | خفقان بلغمى  |
| IUMT-5.6.8  | melancholic palpitation                                   | Melancholic trembling of heart; a morbid state<br>characterized by trembling of heart, grief and<br>sorrow, restlessness, altered thoughts and<br>hallucinations   | Khafaqān Sawdāwī                 | خفقان سوداو <i>ی</i>                                 |
| IUMT-5.6.9  | palpitation due to gases                                  | Trembling of heart due to gases; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, excessive belching and other features of accumulation of gases  | Khafaqān Rīḥī                    | خفقان ريحي   |
| IUMT-5.6.10 | palpitation due to<br>vapours                             | Trembling of heart due to vapours; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, sour belching, burning sensation of eyes and feeling of ascending vapours from umbilicus to throat                              | Khafaqān Bukhārī                 | خفقان بخاري  |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.6.11 | palpitation due to obstruction                    | Trembling of heart due to obstruction; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, variation in volume and strength of pulse without features of congestion  | Khafaqān Suddī                   | خفقان س <i>دي</i>                                    |
| IUMT-5.6.12 | palpitation due to weak-<br>ness of heart         | Trembling of heart due to weakness of heart; a morbid state characterized by trembling of heart, weak pulse and general weakness   | Khafaqān Ņu'fī                   | خفقان ضعفي   |
| IUMT-5.6.13 | palpitation due to increased sensitivity of heart | Trembling of heart due to increased sensitivity of heart; a morbid state characterized by onset of trembling of heart due to insignificant factors and psychological factors   | Khafaqān Ḥissī                   | خفقان حسي  |
| IUMT-5.6.14 | palpitation due to secondary causes               | Trembling of heart due to secondary causes; a morbid state caused by the involvement of stomach, lungs or intestinal worms   | Khafaqān Shirkī                  | خفقان شركي   |
| IUMT-5.6.15 | syncope   | Fainting; a morbid state characterized by temporary loss of consciousness, pale face, cold extremities and weak pulse due to weakness of heart; this term does not cover <i>Subāt</i> (prolonged state of deep sleep) mentioned under diseases | Ghashī                           | غشي  |
| IUMT-5.6.16 | fainting due to congestion of fluids in body      |  | Ghashī Imtilā'ī                  | غشي امتلائي  |
| IUMT-5.6.17 | fainting due to excessive evacuation              | Fainting due to excessive evacuation of fluids from body   | Ghashī Istifrāghī                | غشي استفراغي   |
| IUMT-5.6.18 | fainting due to deranged temperament              | Fainting due to deranged temperament of body; a morbid state caused by hot or cold morbid temperament of the body  | Ghashī Sū'-i-Mizājī              | غشي سوء مزاجي  |

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| IUMT-5.6.19 | fainting due to severe pain                             |   | Ghashī Wajaʻī                    | غشي وجعي   |
| IUMT-5.6.20 | fainting due to obstruction in vessels                  |   | Ghashī Suddī                     | غشي سدي  |
| IUMT-5.6.21 | fainting due to severe starvation                       |   | Ghashī Jūʻī                      | غشي جو عي  |
| IUMT-5.6.22 | fainting due to excessive physical exertion and dryness | Fainting due to excessive physical exertion and predominance of dryness in the body   | Ghashī Taʻbī-o-Yubsī             | غشي تعبي و يبسي                                      |
| IUMT-5.6.23 | fainting due to over-<br>whelming emotions              |   | Ghashī Az 'Awāriḍ<br>Nafsānī     | غشي از عوراض نفساني                                  |
| IUMT-5.6.24 | fainting due to involve-<br>ment of stomach             | A morbid state preceded by nausea, yawning and restlessness   | Ghashī Mi'dī                     | غشي معدى   |
| IUMT-5.6.25 | fainting due to hysteria                                |   | Ghashī Az Ikhtināq al-<br>Raḥim  | غشي از اختناق الرحم                                  |
| IUMT-5.6.26 | fainting due to fever                                   |   | Ghashī Ḥummī                     | غشي حمى  |
| IUMT-5.6.27 | fainting due to poisoning                               |   | Ghashī Az Sumūm                  | غشي از سموم  |
| IUMT-5.6.28 | loss of vitality  | A morbid state characterized by sudden loss of vitality and difficult body movements due to congestion of fluids, accumulation of thick humours in stomach and vessels, acute fevers and during epidemics | Suqūṭ al-Quwwa                   | سقوط القوة   |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.6.29 | carditis   | Inflammation of the heart; a morbid state, usually acute in nature, characterized by severe palpitation, irregular pulse, severe burning sensation and heaviness in body and around respiratory organs, and repeated fainting | Waram al-Qalb                    | ورم القلب  |
| IUMT-5.6.30 | inflammation of atria                            | A morbid state occurring after acute diseases and chronic fevers characterized by heaviness at cardiac end of stomach and lungs, pale face, frequent fainting, puffy swollen eyelids, breathlessness, etc.                    | Waram-i-Udhunayi'l<br>Qalb       | ورم اذنى القلب                                       |
| IUMT-5.6.31 | pericarditis                                     | Inflammation of outer covering of heart; a morbid state characterized by fainting and loss of vitality after jerky movements of pulse   | Waram-i-Ghishā'-i-Qalb           | ورم غشاء قلب   |
| IUMT-5.6.32 | pericardial effusion /<br>pericardial congestion | Collection of fluids in covering of heart; a morbid state characterized by slow irregular pulse, abnormal respiration and nasal flaring   | lmtilā'-i-Ghilāf-i-Qalb          | امتلاءغلاف قلب                                       |
| IUMT-5.6.33 | sensation of squeezing of the heart              | A morbid state caused by infiltration of melancholic matter into heart and characterized by sensation of squeezing of heart, partial loss of consciousness and excessive salivation   | Daghṭ al-Qalb                    | ضغط القلب  |
| IUMT-5.6.34 | sensation of scratching of heart                 | A morbid state characterized by sensation of scratching of heart, severe pain accompanied by brief loss of consciousness and excessive perspiration   | Taqashshur al-Qalb               | تقشر القلب   |
| IUMT-5.6.35 | sensation of bouncing of heart                   | A morbid state in which the patient feels that the heart is trying to come out of chest due to hot morbid temperament of heart  | Qadhf al-Qalb                    | قذف القاب  |

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|-------------|--|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.6.36 | sensation of floating of heart         | A morbid state in which the patient feels that the heart is floating due to involvement of liver and stomach  | Iḥtiwāʾ al-Ruṭūba ʻalaʾl<br>Qalb         | احتواء الرطوبة على القلب                             |
| IUMT-5.6.37 | sensation of upward pulling of heart   | A morbid state caused by burnt humours, characterized by sensation of upward pulling of heart, leading to fainting, altered sensorium and palpitation                             | ʻlllat Dukhāniyya /<br>Dukhāniyat-i-Qalb | علت دخانیہ / دخانیت قلب                              |
| IUMT-5.6.38 | sensation of downward pulling of heart | A morbid state caused by accumulation of bad<br>humours in the liver leading to sensation of<br>downward pulling of heart, partial fainting and<br>mild pain in the heart         | Jadhb al-Qalb                            | جذب القلب  |
| 5.7         | Diseases of digestive systematics      | em  |  |  |
| IUMT-5.7.0  | diseases of digestive system           |   | Amrāḍ-i-Niẓām-i-Haḍm                     | امراض نظام بضم                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.1  | narrowing of lumen of oesophagus       | A morbid state characterized by difficulty in swallowing liquids  | Inṭibāq al-Marī                          | انطباق المري   |
| IUMT-5.7.2  | oesophageal injury                     | Loss of structural integrity in oesophagus; a morbid state caused by rupture of vessels due to congestion or trauma and characterized by interscapular pain and vomiting of blood | Tafarruq-i-Ittiṣāl-i-Marī                | تفرق اتصال مرى                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.3  | oesophageal ulcers                     | A morbid state characterized by retrosternal pain and burning sensation after having spicy, salty and sour food items   | Qurūḥ al-Marī                            | قروح المرى   |
| IUMT-5.7.4  | itching in oesophagus                  | A morbid state caused by reflux of sharp<br>humours accumulated in stomach, characterized<br>by frequent throat clearing and irritating cough                                     | Ḥukāk al-Marī                            | حكاك المرى   |

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|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.5  | oesophagitis   | Inflammation of oesophagus; a morbid state characterized by interscapular pain during swallowing   | Waram-i-Marī                     | ورم مری  |
| IUMT-5.7.6  | inflammation of oesopha-<br>gus due to involvement of<br>sanguine or yellow bile | A morbid state characterized by interscapular pain especially during swallowing, high-grade fever and intense thirst along with specific features of predominance of sanguine or yellow bile | Waram-i-Marī Ḥārr                | ورم مری حار  |
| IUMT-5.7.7  | inflammation of oesoph-<br>agus due to involvement<br>of phlegm                  | A morbid state characterized by interscapular pain and heaviness without fever and thirst  | Waram-i-Marī Bārid               | ورم مری بارد   |
| IUMT-5.7.8  | dysphagia  | Difficulty in swallowing; a morbid state caused by disturbed temperament of oesophagus and characterized by difficulty in swallowing   | 'Usr al-Bal' / 'Usr-i-Izdirār    | عسر البلع/عسر ازدرار                                 |
| IUMT-5.7.9  | morbid temperament of stomach  | Derangement of temperament of stomach; a morbid state with or without involvement of matter  | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Miʻda              | سوء مزاج معد ه                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.10 | morbid temperament of<br>stomach without involve-<br>ment of matter              | Derangement of temperament of stomach without involvement of matter; a morbid state characterized by pain without heaviness of stomach, transparent urine of thin consistency, etc.          | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Mi'da Sādhij       | سوء مزاج معد ه ساذج                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.11 | morbid temperament of stomach with involve-<br>ment of matter                    | Derangement of temperament of stomach with involvement of matter; a morbid state characterized by pain and heaviness in stomach, translucent urine of thick consistency, etc.                | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Miʻda Māddī        | سوء مزاج معد ه ماد <i>ّی</i>                         |

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|-------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.7.12 | gastralgia                                   | Pain in stomach; a morbid state caused by inflammatory conditions of stomach, flatulence, weakness of stomach, intake of bad quality food materials, etc.                             | Wajaʻ al-Miʻda / Dard-<br>i-Miʻda/Wajaʻ-i-Miʻda/<br>Dard-i-Shikam | وجع المعدة / درد معده/<br>وجع معده/درد شكم           |
| IUMT-5.7.13 | gastralgia due to<br>flatulence              | Pain in stomach due to flatulence; a morbid state characterized by pain, flatulence, belching, hiccough and borborygmi  | Dard-i-Miʻda Riyāḥī   | در د معده رياحي                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.14 | gastralgia due to hot<br>morbid temperament  | Pain in stomach due to hot morbid temperament; a morbid state characterized by pain and burning sensation in upper part of stomach, dry mouth, etc.                                   | Dard-i-Miʻda Ḥārr   | در د معده حار  |
| IUMT-5.7.15 | bilious gastralgia                           | Pain in stomach due to predominance of yellow bile; a morbid state characterized by pain in empty stomach along with features of predominance of yellow bile                          | Dard-i-Mi'da Şafrāwī  | در د معده صفر ا <i>و ي</i>                           |
| IUMT-5.7.16 | gastralgia due to cold<br>morbid temperament | Pain in stomach due to cold morbid temperament; a morbid state characterized by pain along with decreased thirst, disturbed digestion, increased appetite and sour belching           | Dard-i-Miʻda Bārid  | در د معده بار د                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.17 | phlegmatic gastralgia                        | Pain in stomach due to predominance of phlegm; a morbid state characterized by pain along with features of predominance of phlegm   | Dard-i-Mi'da Balghamī   | در د معده بلغمي                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.18 | melancholic gastralgia                       | Pain in stomach due to predominance of black<br>bile; a morbid state characterized by pain,<br>increased appetite and flatulence along with<br>features of predominance of black bile | Dard-i-Mi'da Sawdāwī  | در د معده سودا <i>و ي</i>                            |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.19 | gastralgia due to<br>weakness | Pain in stomach due to its weakness; a morbid state characterized by pain after having food, which subsides after vomiting  | Dard-i-Miʻda Ḍuʻfī               | در د معده ضعفي                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.20 | gastric debility              | A morbid state characterized by interscapular pain, vomiting after intake of food, weak pulse, emaciation, pallor, oedema, etc.   | Du'f al-Mi'da                    | ضعف المعدة   |
| IUMT-5.7.21 | delayed digestion             | A morbid state in which food remains in the stomach for a longer time in undigested form and is accompanied by heaviness in stomach and sour belching   | Ди'f al-Haḍm                     | ضعف الهضم  |
| IUMT-5.7.22 | dyspepsia                     | Indigestion; a morbid state characterized by foul-smelling eructus, burning sensation in epigastrium, nausea and foul-smelling stools   | Fasād al-Haḍm / Sūʾ<br>al-Haḍm   | فساد الهضم / سوء الهضم                               |
| IUMT-5.7.23 | failure of digestion          | A morbid state characterized by epigastric pain, puffiness on face, belching, nausea and vomiting, hiccough, pallor, etc.   | Buṭlān al-Haḍm                   | بطلان الهضم  |
| IUMT-5.7.24 | perverted digestion           | Failure of digestion resulting in abnormal qualitative change in food; a morbid state characterized by heaviness and distension in the stomach, heaviness in the head, pallor, breathlessness, belching, vomiting and diarrhoea | Al-Tukhma                        | التخمة   |
| IUMT-5.7.25 | diarrhoea with vomiting       | A morbid state due to abnormal qualitative change in the ingested food, characterized by vomiting and diarrhoea   | Hayḍa                            | ہیضہ   |

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| IUMT-5.7.26 | bilious diarrhoea with vomiting        | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of<br>bilious material through vomiting and diarrhoea,<br>intense thirst, restlessness and other features of<br>predominance of yellow bile                               | Hayḍa Ṣafrāwī  | ہیضہ صفر اوی   |
| IUMT-5.7.27 | phlegmatic diarrhoea<br>with vomiting  | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of phlegmatic material through vomiting and diarrhoea, sour taste in mouth, excessive salivation, lack of thirst and other features of predominance of phlegm             | Hayḍa Balghamī   | بیضہ بلغمی   |
| IUMT-5.7.28 | melancholic diarrhoea<br>with vomiting | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of melancholic material through vomiting and diarrhoea, mild vomiting, severe diarrhoea, flatulence, sour belching, etc.  | Hayḍa Sawdāwī  | بیضہ سوداوی  |
| IUMT-5.7.29 | epidemic diarrhoea with vomiting       | A morbid state characterized by sudden onset of vomiting and diarrhoea, sunken eyes, restlessness, intense thirst, no urine output, fainting, cold extremities, muscular cramps, bluish discoloration of skin, etc. | Hayḍa Wabāʾī   | ہیضہ وبائی   |
| IUMT-5.7.30 | anorexia                               | Loss of appetite; a morbid state in which patient has no desire to eat  | Buṭlān al-Shahwa /<br>Suqūṭ al-Shahwa/<br>Dhahāb al-Shahwa | بطلان الشهوة / سقوط<br>الشهوة/ذهاب الشهوة            |
| IUMT-5.7.31 | poor appetite                          | A morbid state in which patient has reduced desire to eat   | Du'f al-Shahwa /<br>Nuqṣān al-Shahwa/ Qilla<br>al-Shahwa   | ضعف الشهوة / نقصان<br>الشهوة / قلة الشهوة            |
| IUMT-5.7.32 | pica / perversion of appetite          | Desire to eat non-edibles; a morbid state characterized by a powerful desire to eat substances not considered to be food, e.g., coal, soil, etc.  | Fasād al-Shahwa / Qubḥ<br>al-Shahwa                        | فساد الشهوة / قبح الشهوة                             |

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| IUMT-5.7.33 | deviation of appetite in pregnancy | Desire to eat spicy and salty food items   | Waḥam                                  | وحم  |
| IUMT-5.7.34 | voracious appetite                 | A morbid state characterized by highly increased appetite even in the absence of need from body  | Jūʻ al-Kalb / Al-Shahwa<br>al-Kalbiyya | جوع الكلب /<br>الشهوة الكلبية                        |
| IUMT-5.7.35 | food aversion                      | A morbid state in which requirement of food in<br>body increases but stomach has no<br>affinity for food   | Jūʻ al-Baqar / Būlīmūs                 | جوع البقر/ بوليموس                                   |
| IUMT-5.7.36 | hunger-induced fainting            | A morbid state characterized by hunger causing fainting and loss of vitality   | Al-Jūʻ al-Mughashshī                   | الجوع المغشي   |
| IUMT-5.7.37 | polydipsia                         | Excessive thirst; a morbid state caused by morbid temperament of any particular organ or the whole body and external factors, characterized by excessive thirst; this term does not cover <i>Shidda al-'Aṭash</i> mentioned under signs and symptoms | 'Aṭash Mufriṭ                          | عطش مفرط   |
| IUMT-5.7.38 | gastritis                          | Inflammation of gastric mucosa which may be sanguineous, bilious, phlegmatic and melancholic   | Waram-i-Mi'da                          | ورم معده   |
| IUMT-5.7.39 | sanguineous gastritis              | A morbid state characterized by pain in abdomen, high- grade fever, thirst, red face, and red and rough tongue   | Waram-i-Mi'da Damawī                   | ورم معده دموي  |
| IUMT-5.7.40 | bilious gastritis                  | A morbid state characterized by pain, high-<br>grade fever, intense thirst, yellowish tongue and<br>face, and bilious vomiting   | Waram-i-Mi'da Şafrāwī                  | ورم معده صفراوي                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.41 | phlegmatic gastritis               | A morbid state characterized by pain, mild fever or no fever, puffiness of face, and whitish tongue  | Waram-i-Miʻda Balghamī                 | ورم معده بلغمي                                       |

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| IUMT-5.7.42 | melancholic gastritis         | A morbid state characterized by pain, fever or<br>no fever, decreased thirst, blackish tongue and<br>face, sunken eyes and emaciation   | Waram-i-Miʻda Sawdāwī            | ورم معده سودا <i>وي</i>                              |
| IUMT-5.7.43 | gastric abscess               | A morbid state characterized by fever with chills<br>and rigors, loss of appetite, aggravation of pain<br>after intake of food  | Dubayla al-Miʻda                 | دبيلة المعدة   |
| IUMT-5.7.44 | gastric ulcers                | A morbid state characterized by pain in cardiac end of stomach or near umbilicus aggravating on eating sour and spicy food, burning sensation in stomach, foul-smelling eructus, bad breath, excessive nausea and vomiting, recurrent episodes of mild fever and vomit and stool containing blood and pus | Qurūḥ-i-Miʻda                    | قروح معده  |
| IUMT-5.7.45 | gastric eruptions             | A morbid state characterized by interscapular or retrosternal pain on eating sour and spicy food, excessive foul-smelling burps and bitter taste  | Buthūr-i-Mi'da                   | بثور معده  |
| IUMT-5.7.46 | borborygmus                   | Rumbling noise in stomach; a morbid state caused by cold morbid temperament of stomach and its decreased innate heat, intake of bad quality food or accumulation of phlegm or black bile in stomach   | Qarāqir-i-Miʻda                  | قراقر معده   |
| IUMT-5.7.47 | flatulence                    | Accumulation of gases in stomach  | Nafkh-i-Mi'da                    | نفخ معده   |
| IUMT-5.7.48 | excessive belching            | A morbid state in which patient emits gases produced excessively in stomach through mouth   | Kathrat-i-Jushā'                 | کثرت جشاء  |
| IUMT-5.7.49 | excessive yawning             | A morbid state in which patient opens mouth excessively due to vapours accumulating in muscles of jaws and lips   | Kathrat-i-Tathā'ub               | كثرت تثاوب   |

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| IUMT-5.7.50 | excessive pandiculation                                      | A morbid state in which the patient stretches the body excessively due to vapours accumulating in body muscles   | Kathrat-i-Tamaṭṭī                | کثرت ت <i>مطی</i>                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.51 | retention of flatus  | A morbid state in which gas accumulated in stomach is not released through belching  | lḥtibās-i-Jushā'                 | احتباس جشاء  |
| IUMT-5.7.52 | vomiting   | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of contents of stomach through mouth; this term does not cover <i>Qay</i> ' mentioned under regimenal therapy                    | Qay'                             | قيء  |
| IUMT-5.7.53 | bilious vomiting   | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of bilious material through vomiting, thirst and bitter taste  | Qay' Şafrāwī                     | قيء صفراوي   |
| IUMT-5.7.54 | phlegmatic vomiting  | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of phlegmatic material through vomiting, decreased thirst and sour, salty or sweet taste, borborygmi and increased salivation    | Qay' Balghamī                    | قيء بلغمى  |
| IUMT-5.7.55 | melancholic vomiting   | A morbid state characterized by expulsion of melancholic material through vomiting, absence of thirst, sour taste and flatulence   | Qay' Sawdāwī                     | قيء سوداوي   |
| IUMT-5.7.56 | vomiting associated with disease of organ other than stomach | A morbid state characterized by recurrent episodes of vomiting accompanied by disease of any other organ than stomach, such as brain, liver, gallbladder, spleen or uterus | Qay' Shirkī                      | ق <i>ي</i> ء شركي                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.57 | vomiting during crisis period of disease                     | Vomiting occurring at the turning point of a disease for better or worse   | Qay' Buḥrānī                     | قيءبحراني  |
| IUMT-5.7.58 | haematemesis   | Vomiting of blood with bleeding from oesophagus and stomach  | Qay' al-Dam                      | قيء الدم   |

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| IUMT-5.7.59 | retching   | making the sound and action of vomiting without expulsion of contents of stomach  | Al-Tahawwuʻ                      | التهوع   |
| IUMT-5.7.60 | nausea   | feeling of discomfort in stomach, with desire to vomit  | Al-Ghathayān                     | الغثيان  |
| IUMT-5.7.61 | persistent nausea  | long-lasting feeling of discomfort in stomach, with desire to vomit   | Taqallub al-Nafas                | تقلب النفس   |
| IUMT-5.7.62 | hiccup/hiccough  | Involuntary upward movement of muscles of stomach and diaphragm as a result of irritation or dryness of cardiac end of stomach                          | Fuwāq / Hichkī                   | فواق / ہچکی  |
| IUMT-5.7.63 | hiccup due to pre-<br>dominance of heat in<br>stomach        | A morbid state characterized by hiccup accompanied by intense thirst and inclination to eat dietary substances of cold temperament                      | Fuwāq Ḥārr                       | فواق حار   |
| IUMT-5.7.64 | hiccup due to pre-<br>dominance of coldness<br>in stomach    | A morbid state characterized by hiccup accompanied by decreased thirst, inclination to eat dietary substances of hot temperament, and delayed digestion | Fuwāq Bārid                      | فواق بارد  |
| IUMT-5.7.65 | hiccup due to pre-<br>dominance of yellow<br>bile in stomach | A morbid state characterized by hiccup accompanied by bitter taste and bilious vomiting   | Fuwāq Şafrāwī                    | فواق صفراوي  |
| IUMT-5.7.66 | hiccup due to<br>predominance of<br>black bile in<br>stomach | A morbid state characterized by hiccup accompanied by sour taste, burning sensation in stomach and blackish and foul-smelling vomiting                  | Fuwāq Sawdāwī                    | فواق سوداوى  |
| IUMT-5.7.67 | hiccup due to pre-<br>dominance of dryness<br>in stomach     | A morbid state caused by excessive dryness, excessive evacuation, starvation, etc.  | Fuwāq Yubsī                      | فواق يبسى  |

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| IUMT-5.7.68 | hiccup due to large<br>quantity of ingested food             | Hiccup due to large quantity of ingested food irritating cardiac end of stomach  | Fuwāq Imtilā'ī                   | فواق امتلائى   |
| IUMT-5.7.69 | hiccup due to irritation of cardiac end of stomach           | A morbid state caused by intake of sour and spicy food, abnormal qualitative change in ingested food, etc.   | Fuwāq Ladh'ī                     | فواق لذعى  |
| IUMT-5.7.70 | hiccup due to retention of gases                             | A morbid state characterized by hiccup occurring after indigestion and intake of flatulent diets, belching, flatulence and borborygmi                    | Fuwāq Riyāḥī                     | فواق رياحي   |
| IUMT-5.7.71 | hiccup due to inflamma-<br>tory condition of other<br>organs | A morbid state characterized by hiccup accompanied by clinical features of inflammatory diseases of brain, stomach or liver                              | Fuwāq Waramī                     | فواق ورمى  |
| IUMT-5.7.72 | coagulation of blood in stomach                              | A morbid state characterized by cold sweats, rigors and fainting   | Jumūd al-Dam fi'l Mi'da          | جمود الدم في المعدة                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.73 | coagulation of milk in stomach                               | A morbid state characterized by restlessness, cold sweats, cold extremities, breathlessness, nausea, etc.  | Jumūd al-Laban fi'l Miʻda        | جمود اللبن في المعدة                                 |
| IUMT-5.7.74 | atrophy of stomach   | Thinning of muscles of stomach; a morbid state characterized by excretion of undigested food in the stool, constipation, loss of appetite and emaciation | Tahalhul al-Miʻda                | تهلهل المعدة   |
| IUMT-5.7.75 | reflux of contents of stomach after gastric digestion        |  | Inqilāb al-Miʻda                 | انقلاب المعدة  |
| IUMT-5.7.76 | restlessness due to involvement of stomach                   | A morbid state occurring due to infiltration of disease-causing matter into stomach, characterized by nausea and restlessness                            | Al-Qalaq al-Mi'dī                | القلق المعدى   |

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| IUMT-5.7.77 | trembling of stomach  | Feeling of trembling movement of stomach; a morbid state usually caused by humours which produce irritation in the stomach   | Ikhtilāj al-Mi'da                | اختلاج المعدة  |
| IUMT-5.7.78 | heartburn   | Pain of cardiac end of stomach; a morbid state characterized by severe pain, cold extremities and fainting   | Wajaʻ al-Fuwād                   | وجع الفواد   |
| IUMT-5.7.79 | burning sensation of stomach                                | A morbid state caused by intake of foods of different qualities at one time, retention of raw fluids into cardiac end of stomach, or pouring of black bile on it       | Ḥurqat-i-Miʻda                   | حرقت معده  |
| IUMT-5.7.80 | itching sensation of stomach                                | A morbid state occurring due to presence of irritant humour in stomach or eruptions appearing on internal surface of stomach   | Ḥikka'-i-Miʻda                   | حکۂ معدہ   |
| IUMT-5.7.81 | itching sensation of<br>stomach due to irritant<br>humour   | Itching sensation of stomach due to humour causing irritation of stomach; a morbid state characterized by relief in itching after food intake                          | Ḥikka'-i-Miʻda Khilţī            | حکۂ معدہ خلطی  |
| IUMT-5.7.82 | itching sensation of<br>stomach due to gastric<br>eruptions | Itching sensation of stomach due to eruptions appearing on internal surface of stomach; a morbid state characterized by burning sensation in stomach after food intake | Ḥikka'-i-Miʻda Buthūrī           | حكۂ معدہ بٹورى                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.83 | spasm of stomach  | A morbid state resulting in disturbance of digestive functions of stomach  | Tashannuj al-Mi'da               | تشنج المعدة  |
| IUMT-5.7.84 | hardening of stomach  | A morbid state characterized by excessive salivation, hardness of abdomen on palpation and gastric pain on swallowing  | Jus'a al-Mi'da                   | جسأة المعدة  |
| IUMT-5.7.85 | decrease in size of the stomach                             | A morbid state characterized by pain in stomach after having large quantity of food  | Taşaghghur-i-Mi'da               | تصغر معده  |

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| IUMT-5.7.86 | gastric perforation                    | Perforation of stomach; a morbid state in which a punctured lesion is formed in stomach   | Kharq-i-Miʻda  | خرق معده   |
| IUMT-5.7.87 | hepatic insufficiency                  | A morbid state characterized by decreased appetite, skin discoloration, emaciation and diarrhoea similar in colour to raw-meat washings   | Du'f al-Kabid / Du'f-i-<br>Jigar                               | ضعف الكبد / ضعف جگر                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.88 | morbid temperament of liver            | A morbid state occurring due to predominance of heat, cold, moistness or dryness in liver   | Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid / Sū'-<br>i-Mizāj-i-Jigar                   | سوء مزاج الکبد / سوء<br>مزاج جگر                     |
| IUMT-5.7.89 | hot morbid temperament<br>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 | Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-<br>Ḥārr / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Jigar<br>Ḥārr   | سوء مزاج الكبد الحار/<br>سوء مزاج جگر حار            |
| IUMT-5.7.90 | cold morbid tempera-<br>ment 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  | Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-<br>Bārid / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Jigar<br>Bārid | سوء مزاج الکبد البارد /<br>سوء مزاج جگر بارد         |
| IUMT-5.7.91 | moist morbid tempera-<br>ment of liver | A morbid state characterized by decreased thirst, increased salivation, puffiness of face and eyes, increased sleep, lethargy, disturbed senses and indigestion   | Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-<br>Raṭb / Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Jigar<br>Raṭb   | سوء مزاج الكبد الرطب/<br>سوء مزاج جگر رطب            |
| IUMT-5.7.92 | 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                        | Sū' Mizāj al-Kabid al-<br>Yābis / Sū' Mizāj-i-Jigar<br>Yābis   | سوء مزاج الكبد اليابس /<br>سوء مزاج جگر يابس         |
| IUMT-5.7.93 | 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  | Sudad al-Kabid   | سدد الكبد  |

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|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.7.94  | collection of gaseous<br>matter in liver | A morbid state characterized by feeling of distension below the lower ribs at right side  | Nafkha al-Kabid / Nafkh-<br>o-Riyāḥ-i-Jigar                 | نفخة الكبد /<br>نفخ و رياح جگر                       |
| IUMT-5.7.95  | hepatalgia                               | Pain in liver; a morbid state characterized by mild to severe pain in liver depending on the causative factor, e.g., inflammation of liver, accumulation of gases, hot or cold morbid temperament of liver, etc.      | Wajaʻ al-Kabid / Dard-i-<br>Jigar                           | وجع الکبد / درد جگر                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.96  | severe hepatalgia                        | Severe pain of liver caused by intake of cold water just after strenuous exercise, empty stomach, or after steam bath   | Sharqa  | شرقہ   |
| IUMT-5.7.97  | 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  | Waram al-Kabid /<br>Waram-i-Jigar                           | ورم الكبد / ورم جگر                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.98  | sanguineous inflamma-<br>tion 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 | Waram al-Kabid al-<br>Damawī / Waram-i-Jigar<br>Damawī      | ورم الکبد الدمو <i>ي  </i> ورم<br>جگر دموی           |
| IUMT-5.7.99  | 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                                  | Waram al-Kabid al-Şa-<br>frāwī / Waram-i-Jigar<br>Şafrāwī   | ورم الكبد الصفراوي /<br>ورم جگر صفراوى               |
| IUMT-5.7.100 | 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   | Waram al-Kabid al-Bal-<br>ghamī / Waram-i-Jigar<br>Balghamī | ورم الكبد البلغمي / ورم<br>جگر بلغمى                 |

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|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.7.101 | melancholic inflamma-<br>tion of liver  | A morbid state characterized by hardness of liver, increased thirst and dryness of tongue  | Waram al-Kabid al-<br>Sawdāwī / Waram-i-Jigar<br>Sawdāwī | ورم الکبد السوداو <i>ي  </i> ورم<br>جگر سوداو <i>ی</i> |
| IUMT-5.7.102 | 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  | Darba wa Saqṭa<br>al-Kabid /<br>Darba-o-Saqṭa'-i-Jigar   | ضربة و سقطة الكبد /<br>ضربه و سقطهٔ جگر                |
| IUMT-5.7.103 | eruptions appearing on surface of liver | A morbid state characterized by burning sensation in liver, rigor and chills   | Tabaththur al-Kabid /<br>Tabaththur-i-Jigar              | تبثر الكبد / تبثر جگر                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.104 | decreased size of liver                 | A morbid state characterized by heaviness after intake of food in moderate quantity, weak digestion and gradual weight loss  | Şighar al-Kabid /<br>Şighar-i-Jigar                      | صغر الكبد / صغر جگر                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.105 | fluttering sensation in liver           | A morbid state characterized by sensation of quivering in liver and piercing and cold sweats   | Khafqa al-Kabid/<br>Khafqa'-i-Jigar                      | خفقة الكبد / خفقهٔ جگر                                 |
| IUMT-5.7.106 | liver abscess                           | A morbid state characterized by high-grade fever, pain, burning sensation in liver, intense thirst, redness of face, loss of appetite, restlessness, redness of face     | Dubayla al-Kabid /<br>Dubayla'-i-Jigar                   | دبيلة الكبد / دبيلهٔ جگر                               |
| IUMT-5.7.107 | hepatic calculi                         | Calculi formation in liver; a morbid state characterized by vomiting after complete digestion of food, and pain and irritation in the liver                              | Ḥaṣā al-Kabid /<br>Ḥaṣāt-i-Jigar                         | حصاة الكبد / حصات<br>جگر                               |
| IUMT-5.7.108 | 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 | Sū' al-Qinya   | سوء القنية   |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.109 | 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                            | Istisqā'                         | استسقاء  |
| IUMT-5.7.110 | 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          | Istisqāʾ Laḥmī                   | استسقاء لحمي   |
| IUMT-5.7.111 | abdominal distension<br>due to accumulation of<br>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 | Istisqā' Ṭablī                   | استسقاء طبلي   |
| IUMT-5.7.112 | 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                       | Istisqā' Ziqqī                   | استسقاء زقي  |
| IUMT-5.7.113 | yellowish or blackish<br>discoloration of skin                   | A morbid state usually occurring due to abnormal condition of liver, gallbladder or spleen   | Yarqān                           | ير قان   |
| IUMT-5.7.114 | icterus/ jaundice  | A morbid state characterized by yellow discoloration of skin and white of eyes   | Yarqān Aşfar                     | يرقان اصفر   |
| IUMT-5.7.115 | obstructive jaundice   | Yellow discoloration of skin and white of eyes due to blockage of bile ducts   | Yarqān Suddī                     | يرقان سدّى   |
| IUMT-5.7.116 | jaundice due to inflam-<br>mation 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                             | Yarqān Waramī                    | يرقان ورمى   |

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| IUMT-5.7.117 | 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  | Yarqān Sammī                     | یر قان سمّی  |
| IUMT-5.7.118 | 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 | Yarqān Buḥrānī                   | یرقان بحرانی   |
| IUMT-5.7.119 | 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  | Yarqān Aswad                     | يرقان اسود   |
| IUMT-5.7.120 | morbid temperament of spleen            | A morbid state occurring due to predominance of heat, cold, moistness or dryness in the spleen   | Sū' Mizāj al-Ţiḥāl               | سوء مزاج الطحال                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.121 | 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   | Sū' Mizāj al-Ţiḥāl al-Ḥārr       | سوء مزاج الطحال الحار                                |
| IUMT-5.7.122 | cold morbid tempera-<br>ment of spleen  | A morbid state characterized by decreased appetite, absence of thirst and excessive salivation   | Sū' Mizāj al-Ţiḥāl al-<br>Bārid  | سوء مزاج الطحال البارد                               |
| IUMT-5.7.123 | moist morbid tempera-<br>ment of spleen | A morbid state characterized by flabby body, excessive salivation, decreased thirst and blackish tongue  | Sū' Mizāj al-Ţiḥāl al-Raţb       | سوء مزاج الطحال الرطب                                |

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| IUMT-5.7.124 | dry morbid temperament of spleen             | A morbid state characterized by hardness of spleen, excessive fearfulness, callousness, emaciation and blackish discoloration of skin                         | Sū' Mizāj al-Ţiḥāl al-<br>Yābis  | سوء مزاج الطحال اليابس                               |
| IUMT-5.7.125 | inflammation of spleen                       | A morbid state occurring due to putrefaction of sanguine, obstruction within spleen and trauma  | Waram-i-Ṭiḥāl                    | ورم طحال   |
| IUMT-5.7.126 | sanguineous inflamma-<br>tion of spleen      | A morbid state characterized by pain, burning sensation, excessive thirst and fever intensifying every fourth day   | Waram-i-Ṭiḥāl Damawī             | ورم طحال دموى  |
| IUMT-5.7.127 | bilious inflammation of spleen               | A morbid state characterized by burning sensation at site of spleen, yellowish discoloration of skin, eyes and tongue and fever intensifying every third day  | Waram-i-Ţiḥāl Şafrāwī            | ورم طحال صفراوي                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.128 | phlegmatic inflammation of spleen            | A morbid state characterized by enlarged spleen with mild pain, whitish discoloration of face, eyes and tongue, puffy eyes and blackish white stool and urine | Waram-i-Ţiḥāl Balghamī           | ورم طحال بلغمي                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.129 | hard melancholic inflam-<br>mation of spleen | A morbid state characterized by enlarged hard spleen, abdominal distension, emaciation, diarrhoea, etc.   | Waram-i-Ṭiḥāl Şulb<br>Sawdāwī    | ورم طحال صلب سوداوي                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.130 | splenic abscess                              | Formation of pus in spleen; a morbid state characterized by fever with chills and rigor, severe piercing pain in spleen and foul-smelling turbid urine        | Taqayyuḥ al-Ṭiḥāl                | تقيح الطحال  |
| IUMT-5.7.131 | accumulation of gases in spleen              | A morbid state characterized by distension below left lower ribs  | Nafkha al-Ţiḥāl                  | نفخة الطحال  |

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|--------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.132 | debility of spleen  | A morbid state occurring due to weakness of any of the four faculties of spleen, i.e., absorptive, assimilative, digestive or expulsive faculty  | Du'f al-Ţiḥāl                     | ضعف الطحال   |
| IUMT-5.7.133 | obstruction within spleen                                 | A morbid state characterized by pain and heaviness in spleen   | Sudad al-Ţiḥāl                    | سدد الطحال   |
| IUMT-5.7.134 | calculus in spleen  | A morbid state characterized by piercing pain in spleen  | Ḥijāra al-Ṭiḥāl                   | حجارة الطحال   |
| IUMT-5.7.135 | pain of spleen  | A morbid state caused by gases, inflammation, deranged temperament, etc.   | Wajaʻ al-Ṭiḥāl / Dard-i-<br>Ṭiḥāl | وجع الطحال / درد طحال                                |
| IUMT-5.7.136 | diarrhoea   | A morbid state characterized by frequent passage of loose watery stools; this term does not cover <i>Ishāl</i> mentioned under regimenal therapy | Ishāl                             | اسہال  |
| IUMT-5.7.137 | diarrhoea due to dietary irregularities                   | A morbid state occurring due to intake of any particular food material   | Ishāl Ghidhā'ī                    | اسهال غذائي  |
| IUMT-5.7.138 | epidemic diarrhoea  | Widespread occurrence of diarrhoea due to exposure to extremely hot or cold climate or to polluted air   | Ishāl Hawāʾī / Ishāl<br>Wabāʾī    | اسہال ہوائی /<br>اسہال وبائي                         |
| IUMT-5.7.139 | diarrhoea due to morbid<br>condition of any body<br>organ | A morbid state occurring due to disease of any other body organ  | Ishāl 'Uḍwī                       | اسهال عضوى   |
| IUMT-5.7.140 | diarrhoea due to involve-<br>ment of brain                | A morbid state accompanied by catarrh, characterized by frequent frothy loose motions and coughing after prolonged sleep                         | Ishāl Dimāghī                     | اسہال دماغي  |

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| IUMT-5.7.141 | diarrhoea due to involve-<br>ment of stomach                              | A morbid state characterized by loose motions usually occurring during daytime with excretion of undigested food   | lshāl Mi'dī                      | اسهال معدي   |
| IUMT-5.7.142 | diarrhoea due to involve-<br>ment of liver                                | A morbid state characterized by frequent painless and foul-smelling loose motions usually occurring at night in large quantity                                       | Ishāl Kabidī / Qiyām<br>Kabidī   | اسهال کبدی / قیام کبدی                               |
| IUMT-5.7.143 | diarrhoea similar to raw<br>meat washings due to<br>involvement of liver  | Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of stool similar to raw meat washings  | Ishāl Kabidī Ghusālī             | اسہال كبدي غسالي                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.144 | 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         | Ishāl Kabidī Şafrāwī             | اسهال كبدي صفراوي                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.145 | purulent diarrhoea due<br>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                    | Ishāl Kabidī Şadīdī              | اسہال كبدي صديدي                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.146 | diarrhoea similar to<br>curdled milk due to<br>involvement of liver       | Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which there is passage of matter similar to curdled milk  | Ishāl Kabidī Khāthirī            | اسہال کبدي خاثري                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.147 | diarrhoea with sediments<br>of burnt blood due to<br>involvement of liver | Diarrhoea due to involvement of liver in which<br>there is passage of sediments of burnt blood<br>accompanied with excessive thirst, decreased<br>appetite and fever | Ishāl Durdī                      | اسہال در دی  |
| IUMT-5.7.148 | diarrhoea due to bilious<br>fever or hectic fever                         | A morbid state occurring after bilious fever or hectic fever   | Ishāl Marārī                     | اسهال مراري  |

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| IUMT-5.7.149 | 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  | Ishāl Ţiḥālī                     | اسہال طحالي  |
| IUMT-5.7.150 | diarrhoea due to involvement of intestine                        | A morbid state characterized by quick passage of stool mixed with causative matter from intestine  | Ishāl Mi'wī                      | اسهال معوى   |
| IUMT-5.7.151 | diarrhoea mixed with<br>mucus due to involvement<br>of intestine | A morbid state characterized by passage of stool mixed with mucus, flatulence and borborygmi   | Ishāl Mi'wī Ruṭūbī               | اسهال معوي رطوبي                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.152 | 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                          | Ishāl Mi'wī Buthūrī              | اسهال معوي بثوري                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.153 | 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  | Ishāl Mi'wī Şafrāwī              | اسهال معوي صفر اوي                                   |
| IUMT-5.7.154 | diarrhoea due to pouring<br>of black bile on intestine           | A morbid state characterized by passage of black bile or matter similar to pus having smell of vinegar   | Ishāl Mi'wī Sawdāwī              | اسهال معوي سوداوي                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.155 | diarrhoea leading to emaciation                                  | A morbid state characterized by passage of<br>foul-smelling loose curdled stools, gradual<br>decrease of appetite, darkening and dryness of<br>skin, nausea, dysuria, excessive flatus<br>and borborygmi | Ishāl Dhawbānī                   | اسبال ذوباني   |
| IUMT-5.7.156 | purulent diarrhoea   | A morbid state in which stools contain pus due to ruptured abscess of internal organs, e.g., stomach, liver, etc.  | Ishāl al-Midda                   | اسبال المدة  |

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| IUMT-5.7.157 | bloody diarrhoea  | A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with blood  | Dhūsanṭāriyā / Ishāl<br>al-Dam   | ذوسنطاريا / اسهال الدم                               |
| IUMT-5.7.158 | bloody diarrhoea of<br>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.                                      | Dhūsanţāriyā Kabidī              | ذوسنطاريا كبد <i>ي</i>                               |
| IUMT-5.7.159 | bloody diarrhoea of<br>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. | Dhūsanţāriyā Mi'wī               | ذوسنطاريا معوي                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.160 | infantile diarrhoea   | A morbid state usually occurring during teething period  | Ishāl-i-Aṭfāl                    | اسبال اطفال  |
| IUMT-5.7.161 | abrasion and ulcers of intestine  | A morbid state characterized by abdominal pain and tenesmus occurring due to abrasion of internal surface of intestine   | Saḥj-o-Qurūḥ-i-Amʻā'             | سحج و قروح امعاء                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.162 | diarrhoea due to abra-<br>sion of intestine                             | A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with scales, excessive thirst, abdominal pain and tenesmus  | Ishāl Saḥjī                      | اسہال سحجی   |
| IUMT-5.7.163 | diarrhoea mixed with<br>blood due to abrasion of<br>intestine           | A morbid state characterized by sudden or gradual passage of loose stool mixed with blood  | Ishāl Saḥjī Damawī               | اسہال سحجي دمو ي                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.164 | diarrhoea caused by<br>abrasion of intestine<br>induced by thick matter | A morbid state caused by thick matter, characterized by passage of loose stool, usually during compound fevers   | Ishāl Saḥjī Mukhāṭī              | اسہال سحجي مخاطي                                     |

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| IUMT-5.7.165 | diarrhoea mixed with<br>thin or thick scales due<br>to abrasion of intestine        | A morbid state characterized by passage of loose stool mixed with thin or thick scales  | lshāl Sa <u>hj</u> ī<br>Qushārī-o-Khurāṭī | اسهال سحجي قشاري و<br>خراطي                          |
| IUMT-5.7.166 | diarrhoea due to abrasion<br>of intestine caused by pus<br>coming from other organs | A morbid state caused by pus coming to intestine<br>from other organs, leading to its abrasion and<br>characterized by passage of loose stool<br>mixed with pus   | Ishāl Saḥjī Ṣadīdī / Ishāl<br>Saḥjī Middī | اسہال سحجي صديدي /<br>اسہال سحجي مدی                 |
| IUMT-5.7.167 | frothy diarrhoea due to abrasion of intestine                                       | A morbid state occurring due to epidemic fever, characterized by passage of frothy loose stool  | Ishāl Saḥjī Zabadī                        | اسهال سحجي زبدي                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.168 | lienteric diarrhoea   | A morbid state in which food is not retained in<br>the intestine for the required time and slides<br>out quickly  | Zalq al-Amʻā'                             | زلق الامعاء  |
| IUMT-5.7.169 | sprue   | continuous loose stools; a morbid state caused either by weak retentive faculty or strong expulsive faculty of intestine  | Dharab-o-Khilfa                           | ذرب و خلفہ   |
| IUMT-5.7.170 | dysentery   | 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  | Zaḥīr / ʻIlla al-Dajāja/<br>Pechish       | زحير / علة الدجاجة /<br>پيچش                         |
| IUMT-5.7.171 | false dysentery   | 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 | Zaḥīr Kādhib / Zahīr<br>Bāṭil             | زحیر کانب / زحیرباطل                                 |

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| IUMT-5.7.172 | true dysentery                | True dysentery/true tenesmu; 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 | Zaḥīr Ṣādiq                      | زحير صادق  |
| IUMT-5.7.173 | 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  | Zaḥīr Şafrāwī                    | زحیر صفراوی  |
| IUMT-5.7.174 | phlegmatic dysentery          | Phlegmatic dysentery/phlegmatic tenesmus; a type of dysentery characterized by excretion of mucus with phlegm, flatulence, borborygmi and decreased thirst  | Zaḥīr Balghamī                   | زحير بلغمى   |
| IUMT-5.7.175 | 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   | Zaḥīr Waramī                     | زحير ورمي  |
| IUMT-5.7.176 | traumatic dysentery           | Traumatic dysentery/traumatic tenesmus; a type of dysentery caused by injury to the rectum as a result of sitting on a hard object for a long time  | Zaḥīr Īdhā'ī                     | زحير ايذائي  |
| IUMT-5.7.177 | 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                  | Zaḥīr Wabāʾī                     | زحير وبائي   |
| IUMT-5.7.178 | infantile dysentery           | Infantile dysentery/infantile tenesmus; dysentery occurring in children due to predominance of coldness or yellow bile  | Zaḥīr-i-Aṭfāl                    | زحير اطفال   |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.179 | intestinal colic   | Gripping pain in the abdomen   | Maghṣ / Maro <u>r</u>            | م <b>غ</b> ص / مروڑ                                  |
| IUMT-5.7.180 | simple hot intestinal colic                              | A morbid state occurring after intake of spicy food and characterized by gripping abdominal pain, excessive thirst and burning sensation | Maghş Ḥārr Sāda                  | مغص حار ساده   |
| IUMT-5.7.181 | bilious intestinal colic                                 | A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain, burning sensation, heaviness, excessive thirst, restlessness and anal burning   | Maghş Şafrāwī                    | مغص صفر اوى  |
| IUMT-5.7.182 | phlegmatic intestinal colic                              | A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain, heaviness, excessive salivation and stool mixed with viscous phlegm             | Maghş Balghamī                   | مغص بلغمي  |
| IUMT-5.7.183 | melancholic intestinal colic                             | A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain and heaviness along with features of predominance of black bile                  | Maghş Sawdāwī                    | مغص سوداوى   |
| IUMT-5.7.184 | intestinal colic due to flatulence                       | A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain relieved by passing of wind, flatulence, borborygmi and abdominal distension     | Maghş Rīḥī                       | مغص ریحی   |
| IUMT-5.7.185 | intestinal colic due to inflammation of intestine        |  | Maghş Waramī                     | مغص ورمى   |
| IUMT-5.7.186 | intestinal colic due to impaction of dried faecal matter | Abdominal gripping pain occurring due to impaction of dried faecal matter  | Maghş Thuflī                     | مغص ثفلی   |
| IUMT-5.7.187 | helminthic intestinal colic                              | Abdominal gripping pain due to worm infestation  | Maghş Dīdānī                     | مغص دیدانی   |
| IUMT-5.7.188 | infantile intestinal colic                               | A morbid state characterized by gripping abdominal pain due to weakness of stomach, abdominal distension and excessive crying            | Maghṣ-i-Aṭfāl                    | مغص اطفال  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.189 | flatus and borborygmi  | A morbid state characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling due to accumulation of gases in abdomen  | Nafkh-o-Qarāqir                  | نفخ و قراقر  |
| IUMT-5.7.190 | flatus and borborygmi<br>due to intake of flatulent<br>or bad-quality food | A morbid state caused by intake of flatulent or<br>bad-quality food, characterized by abdominal<br>distension and gurgling   | Nafkh-o-Qarāqir Ghidhā'ī         | نفخ و قراقر غذائی                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.191 | flatus and borborygmi<br>due to involvement of<br>other body organs        | A morbid state caused by involvement of other organs, characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling   | Nafkh-o-Qarāqir Aʻḍāʾī           | نفخ و قراقر اعضائی                                   |
| IUMT-5.7.192 | flatus and borboryg-<br>mi due to crisis of any<br>disease                 | A morbid state occurring at the critical day of any disease, characterized by abdominal distension and gurgling  | Nafkh-o-Qarāqir Buḥrānī          | نفخ و قراقر بحرانی                                   |
| IUMT-5.7.193 | 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                     | Qūlanj                           | ق <i>و</i> لنج                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.194 | bilious large intestinal<br>colic  | A morbid state characterized by severe pain of colon with burning sensation, excessive thirst, sleeplessness, bitter taste and bilious vomiting, and loose motions               | Qūlanj Şafrāwī                   | قولنج صفراوى   |
| IUMT-5.7.195 | 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 | Qūlanj Balghamī                  | قولنج بلغمى  |
| IUMT-5.7.196 | melancholic large<br>intestinal colic                                      | A morbid state characterized by less severe pain of colon, sour belching, excretion of black stool and sudden formation of flatus  | Qūlanj Sawdāwī                   | قولنج سوداو <i>ي</i>                                 |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.197 | gaseous large intestinal colic  | A morbid state characterized by severe shifting<br>and piercing pain of colon accompanied with<br>nausea, tenesmus, constipation, excessive flatus<br>and gurgling and inability to emit wind from anus  | Qūlanj Rīḥī                      | قولنج ريحي   |
| IUMT-5.7.198 | colic of large intestine<br>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  | Qūlanj Thuflī                    | قولنج ثفلي   |
| IUMT-5.7.199 | colic of large intestine<br>due to worm infestation                     | A morbid state characterized by pain in colon and nausea, aggravated at empty stomach along with features of worm infestation  | Qūlanj Dīdānī                    | قولنج ديداني   |
| IUMT-5.7.200 | colic of large intestine<br>due to inflammation of<br>colon             | A morbid state characterized by gradual occurrence of pulsating pain with feeling of distension and heaviness  | Qūlanj Waramī                    | قولنج ورمي   |
| IUMT-5.7.201 | colic of large intestine<br>due to sanguineous<br>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 | Qūlanj Waramī Damawī             | قولنج ورمى دموى                                      |
| IUMT-5.7.202 | colic of large intestine due<br>to bilious inflammation of<br>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                         | Qūlanj Waramī Şafrāwī            | قولنج ورمى صفراوى                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.203 | colic of large intestine<br>due to phlegmatic<br>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            | Qūlanj Waramī Balghamī           | قولنج ورمى بلغمى                                     |

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|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.7.204 | colic of large intestine<br>due to melancholic<br>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 | Qūlanj Waramī Sawdāwī             | قولنج ورمی سوداوی                                    |
| IUMT-5.7.205 | colic of large intestine due to multiple causes                              | Colic due to accumulation of thick humours and thick flatus in colon  | Qūlanj Murakkab /<br>Khunāq Mi'wī | قولنج مركب /<br>خناق معوي                            |
| IUMT-5.7.206 | 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                            | Qūlanj Wabā'ī                     | قولنج وبائي  |
| IUMT-5.7.207 | colic of large intestine<br>as a complication of<br>diseases of other organs | Colic occurring as a result of complication of diseases of liver, spleen, kidneys and bladder   | Qūlanj 'Araḍī                     | قولنج عرضي   |
| IUMT-5.7.208 | volvulus   | Colic of large intestine due to twisting of intestine; a morbid state usually occurring in caecum   | Qūlanj Iltiwā'ī                   | قولنج التوائي  |
| IUMT-5.7.209 | colic of large intestine due to herniation                                   | Colic due to intestinal obstruction caused by herniation of intestine   | Qūlanj Fatqī                      | قولنج فتقي   |
| IUMT-5.7.210 | severe colicky pain of small intestine                                       | A morbid state characterized by severe pain<br>above the umbilicus, severe constipation, vomit<br>containing faecal matter, bad breath and<br>fetid belching                          | Īlā'ūs                            | ایلاؤس   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.7.211 | constipation                  | Difficulty in emptying bowels due to decreased functionality of large intestine  | Qabḍ / lʻtiqāl al-Baṭn/<br>Ḥuṣr/lḥtibās al-Baṭn/<br>lḥtibās al-Ṭabīʿa/lʻtiqāl al-<br>Ṭabīʿa/lmsāk al-Baṭn | قبض / اعتقال البطن/<br>حصر/ احتباس البطن /<br>احتباس الطبيعة /اعتقال<br>الطبيعة /امساك البطن |
| IUMT-5.7.212 | intestinal worms              | Different types of intestinal worm that can cause infestation include hookworms, tapeworms and threadworms   | Dīdān al-Am'ā'  | ديدان الامعاء  |
| IUMT-5.7.213 | 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 | Ḥayyāt  | حيّات  |
| IUMT-5.7.214 | tapeworm infestation          | A morbid state characterized by excretion of segments from tapeworm in stools  | Ḥabb al-Qarʻ  | حب القرع   |
| IUMT-5.7.215 | threadworm infestation        | A morbid state characterized by anal pruritus and excretion of worms in stools   | Şighār  | صغار   |
| IUMT-5.7.216 | haemorrhoid                   | Piles; a morbid state characterized by appearance of polyp-like growth in region of anus due to accumulation of black bile in vessels  | Bawāsīr   | بو اسپر  |
| IUMT-5.7.217 | bleeding haemorrhoid          | Bleeding piles; a type of piles characterized by episodic passage of fresh blood from anus   | Bawāsīr Dāmiya  | بواسیر دامیہ   |
| IUMT-5.7.218 | non-bleeding piles            | A type of piles characterized by absence of fresh bleeding from anus   | Bawāsīr 'Amyā' /<br>Bawāsīr Aşamm   | بواسیر عمیا / بواسیر<br>اصم  |

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|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.7.219 | accumulation of thick gas in the alimentary canal | A morbid state characterized by pain, flatulence, borborygmi, constipation or occasional diarrhoea  | Rīḥ al-Bawāsīr                         | ريح البواسير   |
| IUMT-5.7.220 | fistula / fistula in ano                          | Anal fistula; external opening in skin near<br>the anus through which there is continuous<br>oozing of fluid or pus having communication<br>with rectum | Nawāṣīr / Nawāṣīr<br>Nāfidha           | نواصیر / نواصیر نافذہ                                |
| IUMT-5.7.221 | perianal sinus                                    | Opening in skin near anus with a blind ending that does not communicate with rectum   | Nawāşīr Ghayr Nāfidha                  | نواصير غير نافذه                                     |
| IUMT-5.7.222 | proctitis   | Inflammation of anus; a morbid state caused by predominance of sanguine, bilious sanguine or humours of cold temperament and trauma                     | Waram al-Maqʻad                        | ورم المقعد   |
| IUMT-5.7.223 | anal fissure                                      | A morbid state usually caused by passage of hard stool during defecation  | Shiqāq al-Maqʻad                       | شقاق المقعد  |
| IUMT-5.7.224 | atony of anus                                     | A morbid state characterized by involuntary excretion of stool and gases  | Istirkhāʾ al-Maqʻad                    | استرخاء المقعد                                       |
| IUMT-5.7.225 | rectal prolapse                                   | Protrusion of part of rectum from anus  | Khurūj al-Maqʻad /<br>Khurūj al-Mabraz | خروج المقعد / خروج<br>المبرز                         |
| IUMT-5.7.226 | pruritus ani                                      | A morbid state caused by threadworm infestation or humours of bilious or salty nature   | Ḥikka al-Maqʻad                        | حكة المقعد   |
| IUMT-5.7.227 | anal ulcers                                       | A morbid state caused by external factors or internal factors, e.g., humour of sharp nature or any irritant   | Qurūḥ al-Maqʻad                        | قروح المقعد  |
| IUMT-5.7.228 | imperforated anus                                 | Congenital abnormality in which patient has no anal opening   | Maqʻad Ghayr Mathqūb                   | مقعد غير مثقوب                                       |

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|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| IUMT-5.7.229 | opening of anal vessels                 | A morbid state leading to haemorrhage without any symptoms of piles   | Fūhāt-i-'Urūq-i-Maq'ad  | فوهات عروق مقعد   |
| 5.8          | Diseases of urinary system              |   |   |   |
| IUMT-5.8.0   | diseases of urinary<br>system           |   | Amrāḍ-i-Niẓām-i-Bawl  | امراض نظام بول  |
| IUMT-5.8.1   | renal atrophy                           | Atrophy of kidney, which becomes thin due to loss of its fat content, abnormal hot temperament or abnormal cold temperament                         | Huzāl al-Kulya / Ḍumūr<br>al-Kulya  | هزال الكلية / ضمور<br>الكلية                              |
| IUMT-5.8.2   | diabetes                                |   | Dhayābīṭus / Dūlābiya/<br>Muʻaṭṭisha/ Dawwāriyya/<br>Parkāriyya/Dayābīṭus | ذیابیطس/ دو لابیه/<br>معطشه/ دوّاریه/ پرکاریه/<br>دیابیطس |
| IUMT-5.8.3   | renal insufficiency / renal<br>debility | Weakness of kidney due to alteration in its parenchyma or due to abnormal temperament, calculus, inflammation, etc.                                 | Du'f -i-Kulya   | ضعف کلیہ  |
| IUMT-5.8.4   | renal calculus and sand                 | Stones of kidney are formed when matter is thicker and sand is formed when matter is thinner  | Ḥaṣā wa Raml al-Kulya   | حصاة ورمل الكلية  |
| IUMT-5.8.5   | flatulence of kidney                    | Flatulence around the kidney; when thick gas is collected around the kidney, tension develops in the kidney and pain develops in the back           | Rīḥ al-Kulya  | ريح الكلية  |
| IUMT-5.8.6   | renal pain                              | Pain in kidney is a symptom and not a disease, which develops due to many causes, e.g., flatulence, weakness, inflammation, calculus or wound, etc. | Waja' al-Kulya  | وجع الكلية  |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.8.7  | obstructions in kidney                      | Obstructions in the kidney may be due to viscid thick humour or calculus or inflammation manifest as small amount of urine and discomfort in the back (with fever if due to inflammation) | Sudad al-Kulya                   | سدد الكلية   |
| IUMT-5.8.8  | nephritis                                   | Inflammation of kidney  | Waram al-Kulya                   | ورم الكلية   |
| IUMT-5.8.9  | hot inflammation of kidney                  | Hot/acute inflammation of kidney is caused by thick blood, thin bilious blood, etc., and is manifest as pain and fever  | Waram al-Kulya Ḥārr              | ورم الكلية حار                                       |
| IUMT-5.8.10 | cold phlegmatic inflam-<br>mation of kidney | Cold phlegmatic inflammation of kidney is manifest as mild pain in back, whiteness in urine, slow pulse, etc.   | Waram al-Kulya Bārid<br>Balghamī | ورم الكلية بارد بلغمي                                |
| IUMT-5.8.11 | hard inflammation<br>of kidney              | Hard inflammation of kidney is usually melancholic in origin or is a complication of other inflammation   | Waram al-Kulya Şulb              | ورم الكلية صلب                                       |
| IUMT-5.8.12 | renal abscess                               | Pus collection in the kidney as a consequence and complication of wound formation in it   | Dubayla al-Kulya                 | دبيلة الكلية   |
| IUMT-5.8.13 | renal ulcers                                | Ulcers of kidney; wound formation due to loss of continuity of renal parenchyma, usually associated with pus formation in it  | Qurūḥ al-Kulya                   | قروح الكلية  |
| IUMT-5.8.14 | renal irritability                          | Small eruptions of kidneys characterized by irritation at the site of kidneys, with severe pain; pus and mucoid casts appear in the urine   | Jarab al-Kulya                   | جرب الكلية   |
| IUMT-5.8.15 | vesical calculus                            | Stone in urinary bladder  | Ḥaṣā al-Mathāna                  | حصاة المثانة   |

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|-------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.8.16 | cystitis                                | Inflammation of urinary bladder   | Waram al-Mathāna  | ورم المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.17 | hard inflammation of urinary bladder    | Hard inflammation of the urinary bladder is melancholic in origin or develops as a complication of other inflammation   | Waram al-Mathāna Şulb                                       | ورم المثانة صلب                                      |
| IUMT-5.8.18 | urinary bladder abscess                 | Pus collection in bladder/ bladder wall   | Dubayla al-Mathāna  | دبيلة المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.19 | insufficiency of urinary<br>bladder     | Morbid state characterized by decreased functional ability of urinary bladder, i.e., collection of urine, contraction of bladder muscle due to cold impaired temperament, hard swelling or weakness of muscles of neck of bladder | Du'f al-Mathāna   | ضعف المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.20 | vesicular ulcers                        | Ulcers of urinary bladder; wound formation in urinary bladder is either due to corrosive humour, injury by calculus or inflammation of urinary bladder  | Qurūḥ al-Mathāna  | قروح المثانة   |
| IUMT-5.8.21 | vesicular irritability                  | Irritation in urinary bladder is manifest as pain, foul-smelling urine, etc.  | Jarab al-Mathāna  | جرب المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.22 | clotting of blood in urinary<br>bladder | Blood-clotting in urinary bladder occurs as complication of injury/trauma of urinary bladder  | Injimād al-Dam fi'l<br>Mathāna / Jumūd-i-Dam<br>Dar Mathāna | انجماد الدم في المثانة /<br>جمود دم در مثانه         |
| IUMT-5.8.23 | atonia of urinary bladder               | Loss of tone of urinary bladder muscle; urine passes on pressure over the bladder but not as a forceful stream  | Istirkhā' al-Mathāna  | استرخاء المثانة                                      |

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|-------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.8.24 | displacement of urinary<br>bladder | Displacement of urinary bladder occurs due to trauma and is manifest as either incontinence or retention of urine                                    | Khalʻ al-Mathāna  | خلع المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.25 | vesicular pain                     | Pain in urinary bladder is mainly due to six causes, viz., inflammation, wound formation, small eruptions, calculus, abnormal temperament and flatus | Wajaʻ al-Mathāna  | وجع المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.26 | flatus in urinary bladder          | Flatus in urinary bladder occurs due to use of flatus-producing substance or weakness of bladder, etc.   | Rīḥ al-Mathāna  | ريح المثانة  |
| IUMT-5.8.27 | burning micturition                | Burning micturition or irritation during urination is a symptom of many diseases of urinary tract  | Ḥurqa al-Bawl   | حرقة البول   |
| IUMT-5.8.28 | gonorrhoea                         | Burning micturition with pus discharge; an inflammation of lower urinary tract, manifest as burning micturition with pus discharge                   | Al-Nakāl / Sayalān Zuhrī /<br>Ḥurqa / Sozāk /<br>'Uqūba | النكال / سيلان ز هري/<br>حرقه/ سوزاك / عقوبه         |
| IUMT-5.8.29 | chronic gonorrhoea                 | Manifest as pus or pus-like discharge for a long time  | Ḥurqa Muzmina /<br>Zanaqa                               | حرقہ مزمنہ / زنقہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.8.30 | gonorrhoea in females              | An inflammation of lower urinary tract as well as genital tract of females, manifest as burning micturition with pus discharge                       | Ḥurqa al-Nisā'  | حرقة النساء  |
| IUMT-5.8.31 | retention of urine                 | Inability to pass urine despite collection in urinary bladder, due to bladder outflow obstruction  | lḥtibās al-Bawl   | احتباس البول   |
| IUMT-5.8.32 | dysuria                            | Difficulty or pain during passage of urine   | 'Usr al-Bawl  | عسر البول  |
| IUMT-5.8.33 | dribbling of urine                 | Drop-by-drop passage of urine  | Taqṭīr al-Bawl  | تقطير البول  |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.8.34 | urinary incontinence                             | Passage of urine involuntarily (without will of patient)  | Salas al-Bawl                    | سلس البول  |
| IUMT-5.8.35 | nocturnal enuresis/<br>bed-wetting               | Involuntary passage of urine during sleep   | Bawl fi'l Farāsh                 | بول في الفراش  |
| IUMT-5.8.36 | polyuria   | Increased quantity of urine may be due to diabetes, etc.  | Kathra al-Bawl                   | كثرة البول   |
| IUMT-5.8.37 | oliguria   | Decreased quantity of urine   | Qilla al-Bawl                    | قلة البول  |
| IUMT-5.8.38 | haematuria                                       | Presence of blood in urine  | Bawl al-Dam                      | بول الدم   |
| 5.9         | Diseases of genital system                       |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.9.0  | diseases of genital system                       |   | Amrāḍ-i-Niẓām-i-Tānāsul          | امراض نظام تناسل                                     |
| IUMT-5.9.1  | sexual debility                                  | Decreased ability to perform sexual act   | Du'f al-Bāh                      | ضعف الباه  |
| IUMT-5.9.2  | penile flaccidity / incomplete erection of penis | Penile flaccidity or incomplete erection is main cause of sexual debility   | Istirkhā' al-Qaḍīb               | استرخاء القضيب                                       |
| IUMT-5.9.3  | premature ejaculation                            | Ejaculation earlier than expected   | Sur'a al-Inzāl                   | سرعة الانزال   |
| IUMT-5.9.4  | increased libido                                 | Increased desire for sexual act   | Kathra al-Shahwa                 | كثرة الشهوة  |
| IUMT-5.9.5  | semenorrhoea                                     | Discharge of semen or any constituent of semen without sexual act, commonly on erection   | Jarayān                          | جريان  |
| IUMT-5.9.6  | increased nocturnal<br>emission                  | Increased nocturnal emission may be commonly due to thin consistency of semen, hypersensitivity, lack of coitus and hot temperament | Kathra al-lḥtilām                | كثرة الاحتلام  |

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|-------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.9.7  | priapism  | Uncontrolled penile erection; uncontrolled painful penile erection  | Farīsmūs / Ifrāṭ al-Nuʻūẓ                   | فريسموس / افراط النعوظ                               |
| IUMT-5.9.8  | penile tremors / uterine tremors                | Tremors of penis and os of uterus   | 'Āqūnā / Ikhtilāj Tanāsulī                  | عاقونا / اختلاج تناسلي                               |
| IUMT-5.9.9  | involuntary passage of stool during coitus      | Involuntary loss of stool/ faecal incontinence during sexual act  | 'Adhyūṭ / 'Adhīṭa                           | عذيوط / عذيطہ  |
| IUMT-5.9.10 | orchitis  | Inflammation of testicles; inflammation in the parenchymal tissue of testicles                                  | Waram al-Khuşyatayn /<br>Waram al-Unthayayn | ورم الخصيتين / ورم<br>الانثيين                       |
| IUMT-5.9.11 | pain in testicles and penis                     | Pain in testicles and penis develops due to abnormal temperament, collection of flatus or trauma, etc.          | Wajaʻ al-Khuşya wa'l<br>Qaḍīb               | وجع الخصية والقضيب                                   |
| IUMT-5.9.12 | inflammation of penis                           |   | Waram al-Qaḍīb                              | ورم القضيب   |
| IUMT-5.9.13 | fissuring/cracking of prepuce or glans of penis | Fissuring/cracking of foreskin/prepuce and glans of the penis develops due to dryness                           | Shiqāq al-Qaḍīb                             | شقاق القضيب  |
| IUMT-5.9.14 | penile and testicular<br>ulcers                 | Ulceration of testicles and penis   | Qurūḥ al-Khuṣya wa'l<br>Qaḍīb               | قروح الخصية والقضيب                                  |
| IUMT-5.9.15 | itching of penis                                | Itching of penis usually occurs due to flow of irritant matter through it                                       | Ḥikka al-Qaḍīb                              | حكة القضيب   |
| IUMT-5.9.16 | obstruction of penile<br>urethra                | Obstruction in duct of penis may develop due to eruption or sticking of thick material or abnormal growth, etc. | Sudda Majārī al-Qaḍīb                       | سدة مجاري القضيب                                     |
| IUMT-5.9.17 | chordee   | Distortion of shape/bending of penis  | l'wijāj al-Qaḍīb                            | اعوجاج القضيب  |

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|-------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.9.18 | testicular hypertrophy           | Hypertrophy of testicles; increased size of testicles due to hypertrophy either physiologically at puberty or due to inflammation (painful) | ʻlzam al-Khuşyatayn              | عظم الخصيتين   |
| IUMT-5.9.19 | testicular atrophy               | Decreased size of testicles due to atrophy  | Şighar al-Khuşyatayn             | صغر الخصيتين   |
| IUMT-5.9.20 | scrotal flaccidity               | Flaccidity of scrotum   | Istirkhā' al-Şafan               | صغر الخصيتين استرخاء الصفن                           |
| IUMT-5.9.21 | varicocoele                      | Presence of tortuous and congested veins in scrotal sac   | Dawālī al-Şafan                  | دوالي الصفن  |
| IUMT-5.9.22 | scrotal hardening                | Swelling and hardening of scrotal sac occurs due to collection of thick flatus  | Şalāba al-Şafan                  | صلابة الصفن  |
| IUMT-5.9.23 | desire to get anal penetration   | Desire to get anal penetration / anal sex; a kind of perversion that develops in some elderly persons                                       | Ubna                             | ابنہ   |
| IUMT-5.9.24 | dilatation of the penile orifice | In this condition the penile orifice gets dilated due to gonorrhoea, etc., causing sexual debility and premature ejaculation                | Band Kushād                      | بند کشاد   |
| IUMT-5.9.25 | hydrocoele                       | Collection of fluid in scrotal sac  | Qīla Mā'iyya                     | قیلہ مائیہ   |
| IUMT-5.9.26 | testicular ascending             | Ascending of testicle often occurs due to cold exposure   | Irtifāʻ al-Khuşya                | ارتفاع الخصية  |
| IUMT-5.9.27 | penile warts                     | Warts of penis are found like warts of other organs and treatment is same   | Tha'ālīl al-Dhakar               | ثآليل الذكر  |
| IUMT-5.9.28 | blood in semen                   |   | Manī al-Dam                      | منى الدم   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.9.29 | decreased quantity of semen   | Decreased quantity of semen which may be due to decreased sexual power, semenorrhoea and other causes   | Qilla al-Manī                                 | قلة المنى  |
| 5.10        | Gynaecology and obstetri      | ics   |   |  |
| IUMT-5.10.0 | gynaecology and obstetrics    |   | Amrāḍ-i-Niswā <u>n</u> -o-Qa-<br>bālāt        | امراض نسواں و قبالات                                 |
| IUMT-5.10.1 | morbid temperament of uterus  | Abnormal temperament of uterus; derangement in temperament of uterus due to predominance of hot, cold, dry and moist state which may be simple or humoral resulting in impaired function and diseases of uterus | Sū'-i-Mizāj-i-Raḥim                           | سوء مزاج رحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.2 | hydrometra                    | Accumulation of fluid in uterus due to weakness in expulsive faculty, retention of menstrual blood containing yellowish fluid, predominance of phlegm or fluid in blood   | Istisqā'al-Raḥim / Ijtimāʻ-<br>i-Āb Dar Raḥim | استسقاء الرحم / اجتماع<br>آب در رحم                  |
| IUMT-5.10.3 | cervical stricture            | Atresia/closure of uterus; a disease in which the cervix is blocked due to acute and chronic inflammation, mucosal plug, fibroid and any abnormal growth, tumour and fibrosis after healing of uterine ulcers   | Inghilāq al-Raḥim/Ratq                        | انغلاق الرحم / رتق                                   |
| IUMT-5.10.4 | uterine prolapse              | Prolapse of uterus with infiltration of phlegmatic humour into ligaments attached to uterus weakening ligaments, after which uterus descends and results in its prolapse through vagina                         | Inzilāq al-Raḥim / Nutū'<br>al-Raḥim          | انزلاق الرحم / نتوءالرحم                             |
| IUMT-5.10.5 | pruritus uteri                | Sensation of itching in uterine region and vagina due to acute yellow bile and irritant, acidic and corrosive humours   | Ḥikka al-Raḥim                                | حكة الرحم  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.10.6  | cracking of uterus            | Cracking of uterus and cervix during childbirth, especially in abnormal pregnancy   | Shiqāq al-Raḥim                  | شقاق الرحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.7  | uterine inversion             | Inversion of uterus; a condition where uterus turns inside down, fundus of uterus comes out of vagina   | Inqilāb al-Raḥim                 | انقلاب الرحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.8  | metritis                      | Inflammation of uterus, which may be hot or hard in nature, or phlegmatic, etc.   | Waram al-Raḥim                   | ورم الرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.9  | uterine ulcers                | Ulcers of uterus which may be due to internal or external factors   | Qurūḥ al-Raḥim                   | قروح المرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.10 | uterine polyp                 | A growth similar to piles accompanied by dilatation of uterine blood vessels  | Bawāsīr al-Raḥim                 | بواسير الرحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.11 | leucorrhoea                   | Vaginal discharge; yellowish white discharge from the uterus due to uterine diseases like amenorrhoea, metritis, displacement of uterus and sometimes due to anaemia and general debility                     | Sayalān al-Raḥim                 | سيلان الرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.12 | fistula in utero              | An ulcer with constant pain and discharge, usually unresponsive to treatment for at least 40 days, transforming into fistula which can extend to pubic bone and muscles of anal sphincter and urinary bladder | Nāṣūr al-Raḥim                   | ناصور الرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.13 | uterine carcinoma             | An abnormal growth which starts from cervix and spreads quickly inside and outside the uterus, neighbouring lymphatic nodes become enlarged and uterus gets distended   | Saraṭān al-Raḥim                 | سرطان الرحم  |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.10.14 | physometra   | Uterine distension caused by altered cold temperament of uterus which weakens uterine faculty due to conversion of its nutrition into air/pneuma   | Nafkh al-Raḥim                   | نفخ الرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.15 | uterine eruptions                                      | Small eruptions in internal lining or other part of uterus, especially near cervix, due to involvement of abnormal matter or fluid containing blood reverting back towards uterus during menstruation; may be due to leucorrhoea, chronic metritis, formation of sharp humours in uterus, syphilis, gonorrhoea | Buthūr al-Raḥim                  | بثور الرحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.16 | uterine abscess  | Uterine abscess manifest as throbbing pain and fever with chills and rigor, etc.   | Dubayla al-Raḥim                 | دبيلة الرحم  |
| IUMT-5.10.17 | hysteria   | A state of mind with unmanageable emotions   | Ikhtināq al-Raḥim                | اختناق الرحم   |
| IUMT-5.10.18 | abortion   | Expulsion of fetus before period of viability; this term does not cover <i>Isqāṭ-i-Janīn</i> mentioned under principles of treatment   | Isqāţ                            | اسقاط  |
| IUMT-5.10.19 | habitual abortion                                      | Three or more consecutive spontaneous abortions  | Isqāṭ Muʻtād                     | اسقاط معتاد  |
| IUMT-5.10.20 | increased lochial<br>discharge                         |  | Kathra al-Nifās                  | كثرة النفاس  |
| IUMT-5.10.21 | phantom pregnancy/<br>false pregnancy/<br>pseudocyesis | A condition in which a woman may develop all<br>the symptoms of pregnancy accompanied by a<br>growth in uterus but there is actually<br>no pregnancy   | Rajā'                            | رجاء   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.10.22 | dystocia                      | Difficult labour may be due to either maternal causes or foetal causes such as large baby, malpresentation, foetal abnormalities, multiple pregnancies, etc. | 'Usr al-Wilāda                   | عسر الولادة  |
| IUMT-5.10.23 | retained placenta             | Prolonged retention of dead fetus or retention of placenta in uterus after birth of baby   | lḥtibās al-Mashīma               | احتباس المشيمة                                       |
| IUMT-5.10.24 | retention of lochia           | Retention of blood containing vaginal discharge after childbirth   | lḥtibās al-Nifās                 | احتباس النفاس  |
| IUMT-5.10.25 | infertility                   | Inability of women to conceive   | 'Uqr                             | عقر  |
| IUMT-5.10.26 | suppressed lactation          | Decreased secretion of milk  | Qilla al-Laban                   | قلة اللبن  |
| IUMT-5.10.27 | excessive galactorrhoea       | Excess formation of milk   | Kathra al-Laban                  | كثرة اللبن   |
| IUMT-5.10.28 | coagulation of milk           | Coagulation of milk in mammary glands  | Tajabbun al-Laban                | تجبن اللبن   |
| IUMT-5.10.29 | mastitis                      | Inflammation of breast due to predominance of humours  | Waram al-Thady                   | ورم الثدي  |
| IUMT-5.10.30 | breast abscess and ulcers     | Formed when inflammatory matter becomes infected and collected in breast   | Dubayla wa Qarḥa<br>al-Thadyayn  | دبيلة وقرحة الثديين                                  |
| IUMT-5.10.31 | enlargement of breast         | An abnormal condition in which breast becomes large and flaccid  | ʻlzam wa Suqūţ<br>al-Thadyayn    | عظم وسقوط الثديين                                    |
| IUMT-5.10.32 | smallness of breast           | A condition where breasts become smaller in size   | Taşaghghur al-Thadyayn           | تصغر الثديين   |
| IUMT-5.10.33 | distension of breast          | Non-inflammatory distention of breast due to accumulation of milk  | Tamaddud al-Thadyayn             | تمدد الثديين   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.10.34 | amenorrhoea                   | Absence of menstruation which may be either physiological or pathological   | lḥtibās al-Ṭamth                 | احتباس الطمث   |
| IUMT-5.10.35 | polymenorrhoea                | Increased menstrual bleeding which includes increase in amount of bleeding, prolonged duration of bleeding and increased number of cycles   | Kathrat-i-Ḥayḍ                   | کثرت حیض   |
| IUMT-5.10.36 | dysmenorrhoea                 | Painful menstruation, pain being felt before, during or after menses  | 'Usr al-Tamth                    | عسر الطمث  |
| IUMT-5.10.37 | oligomenorrhoea               | Scanty menstruation arising due to lack of blood in body, causing weakness and pallor   | Qillat-i-Tamth                   | قات طمث  |
| IUMT-5.10.38 | syphilis                      | A chronic sexually transmitted disease  | Ātshak                           | آتشك   |
| IUMT-5.10.39 | congenital syphilis           |   | Wabāl Warāthī                    | وبال وراثي   |
| IUMT-5.10.40 | soft chancre                  |   | Ātshak Majāzī                    | آتشك مجاز <i>ي</i>                                   |
| 5.11         | Fevers                        |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.11.0  | fevers                        |   | Ḥummayāt                         | حمّيات   |
| IUMT-5.11.1  | fever                         | An abnormal heat (raised body temperature) leading to disturbance in normal functions of body; a morbid condition where an abnormal heat is produced in the heart and spreads to whole body through blood vessels, leading to disturbance in the normal functions of the body | Ḥummā                            | حمّی   |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.2 | ephemeral fever/ short-<br>term fever                     | fever of one day/ short term fever where body temperature rises minimally, commonly due to irregularity in diet and exercise, insomnia, etc.; a morbid condition where body temperature rises minimally for one day or a few days due to excessive physical or mental exertion, indigestion, insomnia, overstress etc.; usually this kind of fever needs no treatment or very little treatment and has no severe symptoms or complications | Ḥummā al-Yawm                    | حمیٰ الیوم   |
| IUMT-5.11.3 | ephemeral fever due to excessive sorrow/grief             | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to excessive sorrow, which causes pneuma to move towards interior of body  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ghamiyya        | حمیٰ الیوم غمیہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.4 | ephemeral fever due<br>to excessive dilemma/<br>confusion | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to rapid movement of pneuma in and out because of excessive dilemma  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Hammiyya        | حمیٰ الیوم همیہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.5 | ephemeral fever due to excessive fear                     | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to sudden movement of pneuma towards interior of body because of excessive fear  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Fazʻiyya        | حمىٰ اليوم فز عيه                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.6 | ephemeral fever due to excessive stress                   | This is a morbid condition where body temperature rises due to sudden and extraordinary movement of pneuma   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Fikriyya        | حمیٰ الیوم فکریہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.7 | ephemeral fever due to excessive anger                    | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to sudden and extraordinary movement of pneuma towards exterior  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ghaḍabiyya      | حمیٰ الیوم غضبیہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.8 | ephemeral fever due to excessive joy/happiness            | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to sudden and extraordinary movement of pneuma towards exterior  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Farḥiyya        | حميٰ اليوم فرحيم                                     |

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| IUMT-5.11.9  | ephemeral fever due to excessive awakening/insomnia | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to prolonged movement of pneuma due to awakening               | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Sahriyya        | حمیٰ الیوم سهریہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.10 | ephemeral fever due to excessive fatigue            | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to prolonged movement of pneuma due to excessive physical work | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Taʻbiyya        | حمىٰ اليوم تعبيہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.11 | ephemeral fever due to diarrhoea                    | Short-term fever caused by excessive loose stools  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ishāliyya       | حمى اليوم اسهاليه                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.12 | ephemeral fever due to excessive pain               | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to extraordinary movement of pneuma caused by excessive pain   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Wajaʻiyya       | حمیٰ الیوم وجعیہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.13 | ephemeral fever due to unconsciousness              | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to movement of pneuma to interior caused by unconsciousness    | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ghashiyya       | حمیٰ الیوم غشیہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.14 | ephemeral fever due to excessive thirst             | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to heating of body fluid caused by excessive thirst            | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>'Aṭashiyya      | حمیٰ الیوم عطشیہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.15 | ephemeral fever due to excessive hunger             | A morbid condition where body temperature rises due to heating of body fluid caused by excessive hunger            | Ḥummā al-Yawm Jūʻiyya            | حمیٰ الیوم جو عیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.16 | ephemeral fever due to obstruction in organs        | Short-term fever caused by obstruction/ partial obstruction at various levels including viscera, blood vessels     | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Suddiyya        | حمیٰ الیوم سدیہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.17 | ephemeral fever due to indigestion                  |  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Tukhmiyya       | حمىٰ اليوم تخميم                                     |

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|--------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.18 | ephemeral fever due to inflammation                           | A morbid state where fever comes when there is inflammation anywhere in body   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Waramiyya            | حمیٰ الیوم ورمیہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.19 | ephemeral fever due to sunstroke                              | Short-term fever caused by excessive sun exposure or sunstroke   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Shamsiyya            | حمىٰ اليوم شمسيہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.20 | ephemeral fever due to lack of perspiration                   | Short-term fever caused by closure of skin pores, due to cold exposure, taking bath in astringent water, etc., leading to lack of perspiration                                   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Istiḥṣāfiyya         | حمىٰ اليوم استحصافيم                                 |
| IUMT-5.11.21 | ephemeral fever due to liquor consumption                     | Short-term fever caused by liquor consumption; this type of fever is caused when very strong liquor is used, producing abnormal hot temperament of liver, heart and other organs | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Sharābiyya           | حمیٰ الیوم شرابیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.22 | ephemeral fever due<br>to consumption of hot<br>foods         | Short-term fever caused by excessive consumption of hot foods  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ghidhā'iyya          | حمیٰ الیوم غذائیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.23 | ephemeral fever due to certain drugs                          | Short-term fever caused by consumption of certain drugs having hot temperament   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Dawā'iyya            | حمیٰ الیوم دوائیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.24 | ephemeral fever due<br>to discontinuing bath/<br>Turkish bath | Short-term fever caused by discontinuing bath/<br>Turkish bath   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Qashfiyya            | حمىٰ اليوم قشفيہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.25 | catarrhal fever   | Short-term fever caused by cold and coryza   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Nazliyya-o-Zukāmiyya | حمیٰ الیوم نزلیہ و زکامیہ                            |
| IUMT-5.11.26 | ephemeral fever due to dysentery                              | Short-term fever caused by dysentery   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Zaḥīriyya            | حمیٰ الیوم زحیریہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.27 | ephemeral fever due to heatstroke                             | Short-term fever caused by exposure to heat as hot wave, hot bath, etc.  | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Ḥarriyya             | حمیٰ الیوم حریہ                                      |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.28 | ephemeral plethoric<br>fever                | Short-term fever caused by excess/congestion of humours in blood vessels or excessive volume of blood   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Imtilā'iyya     | حمىٰ اليوم امتلائيہ                                  |
| IUMT-5.11.29 | ephemeral fever due to excessive evacuation | Short-term fever caused by excessive evacuation of humours, as in diarrhoea   | Ḥummā al-Yawm<br>Istifrāghiyya   | حمى اليوم استفراغيه                                  |
| IUMT-5.11.30 | cachexic fever                              | One of three types of fever according to classifcation including low-grade emaciating fever, i.e., tubercular fever   | Ḥummā Diqqiyya                   | حمیٰ دقیہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.31 | tubercular fever                            | Specific type of fever caused in pulmonary tuberculosis, occurring when infection is attached with the organ itself; the fever is chronic, low-grade, rises in evening followed by night sweating, leading to weight loss and anaemia   | Ḥummā Silliya                    | حمیٰ سلیہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.32 | infective fever                             | fever caused by infection   | Ḥummā ʻUfūniyya                  | حمیٰ عفونیہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.33 | putrefaction/sepsis/<br>infection           | An abnormal change occurring in the humours/body fluids caused by extrinsic or intrinsic factors; in extrinsic factors there may be morbid bodies, which come from dead bodies and stagnant waters that may be interpreted as microorganisms; due to this change the physiological functions of the humours alter; the other causes are stagnation in blood vessels or obstruction in viscera and irregular diet which is very prone to become septic | 'Ufūnat                          | عفو نت   |
| IUMT-5.11.34 | intravascular infection/<br>sepsis          | Infection of humour inside blood vessels  | 'Ufūnat Dākhil al-'Urūq          | عفونت داخل العروق                                    |

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|--------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-5.11.35 | extravascular infection/<br>sepsis | Extravascular or interstitial fluid infection  | ʻUfūnat Khārij al-ʻUrūq                             | عفونت خارج العروق                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.36 | continuous fever                   | Fever which remains continuous   | Ḥummā Dā'ima /<br>Ḥummā Lāzima                      | حمىٰ دائمہ / حمىٰ لازمہ                              |
| IUMT-5.11.37 | intermittent fever                 | Fever which comes in cycles  | Ḥummā Dā'ira / Ḥummā<br>Nā'iba                      | حمیٰ دائرہ / حمیٰ نائبہ                              |
| IUMT-5.11.38 | fever with shivering               | Fever associated with rigor and chills   | Ḥummā Nāfiḍa  | حمیٰ نافضہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.39 | cold fever                         | Fever with feeling of coldness   | Ḥummā Bārida  | حمیٰ بار دہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.40 | hot fever                          | Fever with feeling of heat   | Ḥummā Ḥārra   | حمیٰ حارہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.41 | acute fever; hyperpyrexia          | Fever which occurs and rises suddenly  | Ḥummā Ḥādda   | حمیٰ حادہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.42 | chronic fever                      | Fever which occurs slowly and persists for a long time   | Ḥummā Muzmina/<br>Ḥummā Mutaṭāwila/<br>Ḥummā 'Atīqa | حمیٰ مزمنہ /حمیٰ<br>متطاولہ/حمیٰ عتیقہ               |
| IUMT-5.11.43 | summer fever                       | Fever whose incidence is seen commonly in summer season, possibly caused by extreme exposure to heat | Ḥummā Qayḍiyya                                      | حمیٰ قیضیہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.44 | relapsing fever                    | Fever which relapses after a period of time  | Ḥummā Nuksiyya                                      | حمیٰ نکسیہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.45 | tertian fever                      | Fever in which the periodicity is every third day  | Ḥummā Muthallatha                                   | حمیٰ مثلثہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.46 | bilious fever                      | Fever which is caused by infection of bilious humour   | Ḥummā al-Ghibb                                      | حمى الغب   |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.47 | tertian fever/ bilious intermittent fever     | Bilious intermittent fever caused by infection of bilious humour; in which bout occurs every third day; this fever develops due to infection of bile humour outside vessels | Ḥummā al-Ghibb Dā'ira            | حمىٰ الغب دائره                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.48 | bilious continuous fever                      | Bilious continuous fever caused by infection of bilious humour  | Ḥummā al-Ghibb Lāzima            | حمىٰ الغب لازمہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.49 | high-grade bilious fever                      | High-grade bilious fever which develops due to infection of bilious humour inside vessels; temperature is very high, commonly leading to complications                      | Ḥummā al-Ghibb<br>Muḥarriqa      | حمىٰ الغب محرقہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.11.50 | phlegmatic fever                              | Fever caused by infection of phlegmatic humour  | Ḥummā Balghamiyya                | حمى بلغميه   |
| IUMT-5.11.51 | quotidian fever/phlegmatic intermittent fever | Phlegmatic intermittent fever with daily periodicity which develops due to infection of phlegm outside vessels in stomach, lungs, etc.                                      | Ḥummā Muwāziba                   | حمیٰ بلغمیہ حمیٰ مواظبہ                              |
| IUMT-5.11.52 | phlegmatic continuous<br>fever                | Phlegmatic continuous fever develops due to infection of phlegm inside vessels; in this condition, low-grade fever persists continuously                                    | Ḥummā Lathiqa                    | حمىٰ لثقہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.53 | quartan fever/melancholic intermittent fever  | Melancholic intermittent fever occurs every fourth day due to infection of black bile outside blood vessels   | Ḥummā al-Ribʻ                    | حمىٰ الربع   |
| IUMT-5.11.54 | melancholic continuous<br>fever               | Melancholic continuous fever with a peak every fourth day; develops due to infection of black bile inside blood vessels   | Ḥummā al-Ribʻ Lāzima             | حمىٰ الربع لازمہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.11.55 | irregular fever                               | Remittent fever with irregular bouts  | Ḥummā Mukhtaliṭa                 | حمیٰ مختلطہ  |

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|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.56 | a type of fever in which body is internally cold but externally hot |   | Ḥummā Afyālūs                         | حمیٰ افیالوس   |
| IUMT-5.11.57 | a type of fever in which body is internally hot but externally cold |   | Ḥummā Līfūriyā                        | حمىٰ ليفوريا   |
| IUMT-5.11.58 | typhoid fever   | A type of sanguineous fever in which infection / sepsis is intravascular and involves mainly intestines | Ţayfūdas                              | طيفودس   |
| IUMT-5.11.59 | sanguineous fever   | Sanguineous fever where infection/sepsis is intravascular   | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa                         | حمیٰ مطبقہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.60 | sanguineous fever with increased viscosity of blood                 | Sanguineous fever due to excessive hotness/<br>viscosity of sanguine humour                             | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa<br>Ghalayāniyya         | حمیٰ مطبقہ غلیانیہ                                   |
| IUMT-5.11.61 | sanguineous infective fever   | Sanguineous fever due to infection of sanguine humour   | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa<br>ʻUfūniyya            | حمیٰ مطبقہ عفونیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.11.62 | sanguineous infectious increasing fever                             | Sanguineous fever due to infection of sanguine humour, with rising temperature                          | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa<br>'Ufūniyya Mutazā'ida | حمیٰ مطبقہ عفونیہ متزائدہ                            |
| IUMT-5.11.63 | sanguineous infectious decreasing fever                             | Sanguineous fever due to infection of sanguine humour, with decreasing temperature                      | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa<br>ʻUfūniyya Mutanāqişa | حمیٰ مطبقہ عفو نیہ<br>متناقصیہ                       |
| IUMT-5.11.64 | sanguineous infectious<br>constant fever                            | Sanguineous fever due to infection of sanguine humour, with constant high temperature                   | Ḥummā Muṭbiqa<br>ʻUfūniyya Mutasāwiya | حمیٰ مطبقہ عفونیہ<br>متساویہ                         |
| IUMT-5.11.65 | melancholic fever with fifth day periodicity                        |   | Ḥummā al-Khims                        | حمىٰ الخمس   |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-5.11.66 | melancholic fever with sixth day periodicity   |  | Ḥummā al-Suds                    | حمى السدس   |
| IUMT-5.11.67 | melancholic fever with seventh day periodicity |  | Ḥummā al-Subʻ                    | حمى السبع   |
| IUMT-5.11.68 | melancholic fever with ninth day periodicity   |  | Ḥummā al-Tusʻ                    | حمىٰ التسع  |
| IUMT-5.11.69 | cerebral fever                                 | Fever with unconsciousness, caused by a morbid matter that affects the brain and heart, leading to unconsciousness   | Ḥummā Ghashiyya                  | حمیٰ غشیہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.70 | enteric fever; typhoid<br>fever                | This type of fever is continuous and is caused by infection in the intestine   | Ḥummā Mi'wiyya                   | حمیٰ معویہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.71 | epidemic fever                                 | Fever which develops due to infected and morbid air, which affects vital organs, body fluids and the pneuma  | Ḥummā Wabā'iyya                  | حمي وبائيم  |
| IUMT-5.11.72 | exanthematous fever                            | This type of fever occurs with skin eruptions, e.g., measles, chicken pox, etc.  | Ḥummā Ṭafḥiyya                   | حمى طفحيه   |
| IUMT-5.11.73 | smallpox                                       |  | Ḥummā Judariyya                  | حمیٰ جدریہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.74 | measles  |  | Ḥaṣba                            | حصبہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.75 | scarlet fever                                  | Fever caused by a bacterium, usually associated with sore throat and skin eruptions  | Ḥummā Qirmiziyya                 | حمیٰ قرمزیہ   |
| IUMT-5.11.76 | fever with delerium                            | A high-grade fever associated with patches on skin and altered sensorium, but not affecting any specific organ; characterized by confused thinking, disrupted attention, disordered speech | Ḥummā Ghāmiya<br>Hadhayāniyya    | حمیٰ غامیہ هذیانیہ                                  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.11.77 | chicken pox                   |   | Ḥumayqa                          | حميقہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.78 | malaria                       | Intermittent fever caused by infection, commonly from stagnant water, characterized by periodicities of 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours   | Ḥummā Ajāmiyya                   | حمیٰ اجامیہ  |
| IUMT-5.11.79 | puerperal fever               | Fever which occurs during puerperium  | Ḥummā Nifāsiyya                  | حمیٰ نفاسیہ  |
| 5.12         | Diseases of bones and join    | nts   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.12.0  | diseases of bones and joints  |   | Amrāḍ-i-'Izām-o-Mafāşil          | امراض عظام و مفاصل                                   |
| IUMT-5.12.1  | backache                      | Pain of the back can be superficial or deep; it can be due to derangement of cold temperament, predominance of phlegm, physical exertion, incorrect sitting posture, increased sexual activity, weakness of kidneys, premenstrual pain, labour pain, etc. | Wajaʻ al-Zahr                    | وجع الظهر  |
| IUMT-5.12.2  | low backache                  | Pain of the lower portion of back   | Waja' al-Khāşira                 | وجع الخاصرة  |
| IUMT-5.12.3  | rheumatism                    | Inflammation and pain of joints with redness of skin which may sometimes involve heart  | Ḥudār                            | حدار   |
| IUMT-5.12.4  | arthritis/arthralgia          | Pain, inflammation, and degenerative conditions of joints may occour due to different etiologies  | Wajaʻ al-Mafāşil                 | وجع المفاصل  |
| IUMT-5.12.5  | sanguineous arthritis         | A type of arthritis which involves several joints and occurs due to derangement of sanguine   | Waja' al-Mafāşil Damawī          | وجع المفاصل دموى                                     |
| IUMT-5.12.6  | bilious arthritis             | A type of arthritis which involves several joints and occurs due to the derangement of yellow bile  | Waja' al-Mafāşil Şafrāwī         | وجع المفاصل صفر اوى                                  |

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| IUMT-5.12.7  | phlegmatic arthritis          | A type of arthritis which involves several joints and occurs due to derangement of phlegm   | Wajaʻ al-Mafāṣil<br>Balghamī     | وجع المفاصل بلغمى                                    |
| IUMT-5.12.8  | melancholic arthritis         | A type of arthritis which involves several joints and occurs due to the derangement of black bile   | Waja' al-Mafāşil<br>Sawdāwī      | وجع المفاصل سوداوى                                   |
| IUMT-5.12.9  | polyarthritis                 | A type arthritis which involves several joints of the body  | Waja' al-Mafāşil<br>Murakkab     | وجع المفاصل مركب                                     |
| IUMT-5.12.10 | pain of hip joint             | Pain and inflammation of hip joint  | Wajaʻ al-Warik                   | وجع الورك  |
| IUMT-5.12.11 | achillodynia                  | Severe pain in heel caused by the infiltration of acrid humours   | Wajaʻ al-ʻAqib                   | وجع العقب  |
| IUMT-5.12.12 | gout                          | Pain and inflammation of big toe/heel; a specific type of swelling, inflammation and pain occurring commonly in small joints, especially in great toe; but sometimes it may also affect wrist and fingers of hand | Niqris                           | نقر <i>س</i>   |
| IUMT-5.12.13 | sciatica                      | Pain along sciatic nerve; a type of pain which originates from the back and runs along the sciatic nerve, the intensity of pain increasing with the quantity of matter  | ʻIrq al-Nasā                     | عرق النسا  |
| IUMT-5.12.14 | ankylosing arthritis          | Fixation or restricted mobility of joints leading to locking of joints due to degenerative changes in the articular surface   | Taḥajjur wa Ṣalāba<br>al-Mafāṣil | تحجر وصلابة المفاصل                                  |
| IUMT-5.12.15 | kyphosis                      | A deformity in which there is backward bending of the vertebral column  | Ḥadaba                           | حدبہ   |
| IUMT-5.12.16 | lordosis                      | Forward bending of vertebral column   | Taqaşşuʻ                         | تقصىع  |

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| IUMT-5.12.17 | scoliosis                          | Sideways curvature of spine   | Iltiwā'                          | التواء   |
| IUMT-5.12.18 | Pott's disease / Koch's<br>spine   | Damage and displacement of vertebral column commonly due to tubercular pathology, in which a chronic ulcer damages the vertebral column up to the gangrenous stage, resulting in its displacement | Riyāḥ al-Afrisa                  | رياح الافرسة   |
| IUMT-5.12.19 | osteoporosis/ weakness<br>of bones | Weakening/softening of bones, commonly in females and old age; bones are more prone to fractures in this condition  | Wahn al-'lzām                    | وهن العظام   |
| IUMT-5.12.20 | fracture                           | Discontinuity or breaking of bones  | Kasr                             | کسر  |
| IUMT-5.12.21 | simple fracture                    | Breakage of bone without much trauma to overlying muscles or skin   | Kasr Basīţ                       | کسر بسیط   |
| IUMT-5.12.22 | compound fracture                  | Breakage of bone with trauma to associated muscles and skin; there may also be laceration of skin by fragments of broken bone   | Kasr Murakkab                    | کسر مرکب   |
| IUMT-5.12.23 | complicated fracture               | Breakage or discontinuity of bone together with involvement of organs, either artery or vein, either due to trauma from outside or puncture by fragments of broken bones                          | Kasr Muḍāʻaf                     | كسر مضاعف  |
| IUMT-5.12.24 | complete fracture                  | Complete breakage or discontinuity of bone  | Kasr Kāmil                       | کسر کامل   |
| IUMT-5.12.25 | incomplete fracture                | Incomplete breakage or discontinuity of bone  | Kasr Ghayr Kāmil                 | کسر غیر کامل   |
| IUMT-5.12.26 | longitudinal fracture              | Longitudinal fracture of bone, occurring mostly in flat bones, e.g., skull, scapula, etc.; usually too small to trace   | Kasr Şad'ī                       | کسر صدعی   |

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| IUMT-5.12.27 | green-stick fracture          | Incomplete type of fracture with discontinuation of bone at one side, remaining intact on the other side; occurs mostly in children due to incomplete ossification of bones; resembles breaking of green branch of tree, which, when bended, becomes partially broken with some of its fibres remaining intact | Kasr Kharrūbī                    | کسر خروبي  |
| IUMT-5.12.28 | comminuted fracture           | Breaking of a bone into many pieces  | Kasr Mufattat                    | كسر مفتت   |
| IUMT-5.12.29 | avulsion fracture             | Breaking of bone with injury by some sharp object and exposure of a piece of bone outside  | Kasr Shaṭwī                      | كسر شطوى   |
| IUMT-5.12.30 | perforating fracture          | A perforating type of breakage of bone   | Kasr Thāqib                      | كسر ثاقب   |
| IUMT-5.12.31 | longitudinal fracture         | Breaking of bones along their length (longitudinal bones)  | Kasr Mustaṭīl                    | كسر مستطيل   |
| IUMT-5.12.32 | transverse fracture           | Breaking of bones transversally  | Kasr Mustaʻraḍ                   | كسر مستعرض   |
| IUMT-5.12.33 | oblique fracture              | Breaking of bones obliquely  | Kasr Mu'arrab                    | كسر مؤرب   |
| IUMT-5.12.34 | spiral fracture               | Breaking of bones in twisted or spiral manner  | Kasr Lawlabī                     | كسر لولبي  |
| IUMT-5.12.35 | impacted fracture             | Breaking of long bones which penetrate into soft tissue  | Kasr Mudgham                     | كسر مدغم   |
| IUMT-5.12.36 | intrauterine fracture         | Discontinuity of bones of fetus inside uterus due to trauma  | Kasr Raḥimī                      | کسر رحمی   |
| IUMT-5.12.37 | congenital fracture           | Discontinuity of bone due to congenital causes/<br>mishandling of obstetric procedures   | Kasr Khilqī                      | كسر خلقي   |
| IUMT-5.12.38 | hairline fracture             | Fine or thin-line breakage of bones  | Kasr Shaʻrī                      | كسر شع <i>ري</i>                                     |

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| IUMT-5.12.39 | pathological fracture                       | Breaking of bone due to some pathology in bone | Kasr Dhātī                       | کس <i>ر</i> ذات <i>ي</i>                             |
| IUMT-5.12.40 | epiphyseal fracture                         | Breaking of bone along its edges               | Kasr Mafşilī                     | كسر مفصلي  |
| IUMT-5.12.41 | deep and broad fracture                     | Breaking of bone which is deep and broad       | Kasr Fujlī                       | كسر فجلي   |
| IUMT-5.12.42 | crescent fracture                           | Breaking of bone which is long and broad       | Kasr Hilālī                      | كسر هلالي  |
| IUMT-5.12.43 | jawbone fracture                            | Breaking of jawbone                            | Kasr al-Laḥy                     | كسر اللحى  |
| IUMT-5.12.44 | nasal bone fracture                         | Breaking of nasal bone                         | Kasr al-Anf                      | كسر الأنف  |
| IUMT-5.12.45 | fracture of clavicle                        | Breaking of clavicle                           | Kasr al-Tarquwa                  | كسر الترقوة  |
| IUMT-5.12.46 | fracture of scapula                         | Breaking of scapula                            | Kasr al-Katif                    | كسر الكتف  |
| IUMT-5.12.47 | fracture of sternum                         | Breaking of sternum                            | Kasr al-Qaşş                     | كسر القص   |
| IUMT-5.12.48 | fracture of ribs                            | Breaking of ribs                               | Kasr al-Aḍlāʻ                    | كسر الاضلاع  |
| IUMT-5.12.49 | fracture of vertebrae                       | Breaking of vertebrae                          | Kasr al-Kharzāt                  | كسر الخرزات  |
| IUMT-5.12.50 | fracture of vertebrae of upper part of back | Breaking of vertebrae of upper part of back    | Kasr 'Azm al-Kāhil               | كسر عظم الكاهل                                       |
| IUMT-5.12.51 | fracture of vertebrae of lower part of back | Breaking of vertebrae of lower part of back    | Kasr Asfal al-Qaṭan              | كسر اسفل القطن                                       |
| IUMT-5.12.52 | fracture of coccyx                          | Breaking of coccyx                             | Kasr al-'Uş'uş                   | كسر العصعص   |
| IUMT-5.12.53 | fracture of humerus                         | Breaking of humerus                            | Kasr al-'Aḍud                    | كسر العضد  |

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| IUMT-5.12.54 | fracture of bones of forearm  | Breaking of bones of forearm   | Kasr al-Sāʻid                    | كسر الساعد   |
| IUMT-5.12.55 | fracture of wrist bones       | Breaking of wrist bones  | Kasr al-Rusgh                    | كسر الرسغ  |
| IUMT-5.12.56 | phalangeal fracture           | Breaking of phalanges  | Kasr 'Izām al-Aṣābi'             | كسر عظام الاصابع                                     |
| IUMT-5.12.57 | fracture of ischium           | Breaking of ischium  | Kasr al-Warik                    | کسر الورک  |
| IUMT-5.12.58 | fracture of femur             | Breaking of femur  | Kasr al-Fakhidh                  | كسر الفخذ  |
| IUMT-5.12.59 | fracture of leg bones         | Breaking of leg bones  | Kasr al-Sāq                      | كسر الساق  |
| IUMT-5.12.60 | fracture of ankle bone        | Breaking of ankle bone   | Kasr al-Kaʻb                     | كسر الكعب  |
| IUMT-5.12.61 | fracture of heel              | Fracture of heel bone  | Kasr al-'Aqib                    | كسر العقب  |
| IUMT-5.12.62 | fracture of phalanges of foot |  | Kasr Aṣābiʻ al-Rijl              | كسر اصابع الرجل                                      |
| IUMT-5.12.63 | dislocation/luxation          | Displacement of bone from adjoining bone   | Khal'                            | خلع  |
| IUMT-5.12.64 | traumatic dislocation         | Dislocation of joints caused by trauma; dislocation caused by two kinds of factor, i.e., exogenous and endogenous; exogenous factors include trauma of joint; endogenous factors include weakness of joints, ligaments, etc.   | Khalʻ Þarbī                      | خلع ضربي   |
| IUMT-5.12.65 | congenital dislocation        | Dislocation of bone in fetal life; a type of dislocation which is present at birth, caused either by the abnormal position of fetus in uterus or by defect in the process of formation of structure of fetal life; the most common congenital dislocation is that of hip joint | Khalʻ Khilqī                     | خلع خلقي   |

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| IUMT-5.12.66 | pathological dislocation         | Dislocation of bone due to any pathology in joint; a type of dislocation occurring due to joint diseases, e.g., inflammation, pus formation or tubercular infection and other nerve disorders | Khal' Maraḍī                     | خلع مرضی   |
| IUMT-5.12.67 | complete dislocation             | Subluxation of head of bone completely from its normal position   | Khal' Tāmm                       | خلع تام  |
| IUMT-5.12.68 | Subluxation/partial dislocation  | Subluxation of head of bone partially from its normal position  | Khal' Ghayr Tāmm                 | خلع غير تام  |
| IUMT-5.12.69 | compound dislocation             | Dislocation of bone associated with skin injury   | Khal' Murakkab                   | خلع مرکب   |
| IUMT-5.12.70 | complicated dislocation          | Dislocation of bone associated with injury of vessels and bones   | Khal' Muḍā'af                    | خلع مضاعف  |
| IUMT-5.12.71 | dislocation with fracture        | Dislocation of bone associated with its fracture  | Khal' Kasrī                      | خلع کسری   |
| IUMT-5.12.72 | dislocation of joint             | Total deviation or displacement of joint  | Khal' al-Mafāşil                 | خلع كسرى خلع المفاصل                                 |
| IUMT-5.12.73 | sprain                           | Injury of ligament without displacement or injury to bone   | Wathā                            | وثیٰ   |
| 5.13         | Diseases of skin and cosm        | etology   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.13.0  | diseases of skin and cosmetology |   | Amrāḍ-i-Jild-o-Taz'īniyāt        | امراض جلد و تزئینیات                                 |
| IUMT-5.13.1  | eruptions                        | Appearance of lesions on skin, commonly associated with inflammation  | Buthūr                           | بثور   |

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| IUMT-5.13.2  | small eruptions               | Small pustules are formed by accumulation of morbid fluids which after being deviated towards skin are collected between muscular layer and skin; this usually occurs in persons with thick skin | Buthūr Şighār                    | بثور صىغار   |
| IUMT-5.13.3  | eruptions of pinna            | Eruption on external ear or pinna; small, red-<br>coloured eruptions caused by derangement of<br>blood mixed with fluids   | Buthūr al-Aşdāgh                 | بثور الاصداغ   |
| IUMT-5.13.4  | calf eruptions                | Large black-coloured eruptions on calf musices due to accumulation of morbid humours, characterized by black discharge   | Buthūr al-Sāq                    | بثور الساق   |
| IUMT-5.13.5  | eruptions at nape of<br>neck  | Abnormal eruptions at nape of neck; multiple, large and painful pustules caused by acrid humour  | Buthūr al-Qafā                   | بثور القفىٰ  |
| IUMT-5.13.6  | pustular eruptions of cheeks  | Abnormal eruptions on face and cheeks in the form of hard pustules with redness around them  | Shīlam                           | شيلم   |
| IUMT-5.13.7  | persistent eruptions          | Persistent eruptions on skin and mucous membrane   | Khuld                            | خاد  |
| IUMT-5.13.8  | vitiligo                      | White patches on skin  | Baraş                            | برص  |
| IUMT-5.13.9  | generalized vitiligo          | White patches all over body  | Baraş Muntashir                  | برص منتشر  |
| IUMT-5.13.10 | a type of ichthyosis          | Hyperpigmented patches on skin, with itching and shedding  | Baraş Aswad                      | برص اسود   |
| IUMT-5.13.11 | pityriasis alba               | Hypopigmented patches on skin with normal hair and easily reversible   | Bahaq Abyaḍ                      | بهق ابیض   |

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| IUMT-5.13.12 | pityriasis nigra              | Hyperpigmented patches on skin with scaling seen on rubbing  | Bahaq Aswad                      | بهق اسود   |
| IUMT-5.13.13 | melasma                       | Dark hyperpigmented patches on skin without roughness or itching                                   | Kalaf                            | كاف  |
| IUMT-5.13.14 | freckle                       | Black or reddish spots on skin, especially on face   | Barash                           | برش  |
| IUMT-5.13.15 | naevus                        | Black or reddish dot-like spots or patch on skin, especially on face                               | Namash                           | نمش  |
| IUMT-5.13.16 | mole                          | Black or blackish small plain or raised spots on skin  | Khīlān                           | خيلان  |
| IUMT-5.13.17 | ecchymosis                    | Greenish black patch that develops after bleeding under skin due to trauma, etc.                   | Khuḍra                           | خضرة   |
| IUMT-5.13.18 | tattooing                     | Tattooing of skin  | Washm                            | وشم  |
| IUMT-5.13.19 | scar                          | Marks of ulceration/wounds and scar formation after healing  | Āthār al-Qurūḥ                   | آثار القروح  |
| IUMT-5.13.20 | marks of smallpox             | Marks of smallpox after healing  | Āthār al-Judarī                  | آثار الجدرى  |
| IUMT-5.13.21 | redness of skin of face       | Redness of skin of face, usually seen in winter, often associated with excoriation                 | Bādishnām                        | بادشنام  |
| IUMT-5.13.22 | discloration of skin          | Discoloration of skin according to predominance of humour, e.g., yellowish in bilious predominance | Fasād al-Lawn                    | فساد اللون   |
| IUMT-5.13.23 | petechial haemorrhage         | Haemorrhage occurring beneath skin in some fevers  | Qatmā                            | قتما   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English            | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics               | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-5.13.24 | scaling with roughness of skin           |  | Taqashshur al-Jild                             | تقشر الجلد   |
| IUMT-5.13.25 | dandruff                                 | Shedding of whitish scales from scalp  | Ḥazāz/Bafā/ Hubayrā/<br>Qishr al-Ra's/Ḥibriyya | حزاز / بفا / هبیرا / قشر<br>الرأس/ حبریہ             |
| IUMT-5.13.26 | alopecia areata                          | Patchy loss of hair without scaling, mainly seen in scalp hair, beard, eyebrows, etc.                        | Dā' al-Thaʻlab                                 | داء الثعلب   |
| IUMT-5.13.27 | alopecia with loss of a<br>layer of skin | Patchy loss of hair with loss of a layer of skin (disease of snake, resembling moulting of exuviae of snake) | Dā' al-Ḥayya                                   | داء الحية  |
| IUMT-5.13.28 | hairfall                                 | Hair fall which commonly occurs in scalp, beard, eyebrows, etc.  | Intithār al-Shaʻr                              | انتثار الشعر   |
| IUMT-5.13.29 | thinning of scalp skin with hair loss    | Thinning of scalp skin with thinning and loss of hair (resembling loss of hair as in head of ostrich)        | ʻIlla al-Nuʻāma                                | علة النعامة  |
| IUMT-5.13.30 | baldness                                 | Excessive loss of scalp hair, commonly from front part   | Şala'  | صلع  |
| IUMT-5.13.31 | greying of hair                          | A morbid condtion due to weakness of innate heat of body or predominance of phlegm                           | Shayb  | شيب  |
| IUMT-5.13.32 | split end of hair                        |  | Tashaqquq al-Shaʻr                             | تشقق الشعر   |
| IUMT-5.13.33 | oily sticky hair                         | Oily sticky hair that sticks to cloths; mostly due to excessive oily nutrition                               | Namūsa   | نموسہ  |
| IUMT-5.13.34 | pediculosis                              | Head lice  | Qummal   | قمل  |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.13.35 | eggs and larvae of<br>head lice          |  | Şi'bān                           | صئبان  |
| IUMT-5.13.36 | pediculosis<br>(special type)            | A special kind of louse that remains firmly attached to hair root and can be removed by pouring on hot water | Qamqām                           | قمقام  |
| IUMT-5.13.37 | brittle nails                            | Mica-like whitish and brittle nails due to reduced blood and increased dryness                               | Zufra Țalqiyya                   | ظفره طلقيہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.38 | whitening of nails                       | Whitening of nails due to collection of thick morbid fluid   | Baraş al-Azfār                   | برص الأظفار  |
| IUMT-5.13.39 | thickened and brittle nails              | Thickening and drying of nails which are easily broken, mainly due to bilious black bile                     | Judhām al-Azfār                  | جذام الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.40 | splitting of nails                       | Splitting of nails due to excessive dryness  | Tashaqquq al-Azfār               | تشقق الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.41 | onychogryphosis/<br>hypertrophy of nails | Disfiguring/bending of nails, usually associated with thickening and yellowish discoloration                 | Taʻaqquf al-Azfār                | تعقف الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.42 | onycholysis                              | Separation of nails from nail bed due to collection of fluid under nails                                     | Taqalluʻ al-Azfār                | تقلع الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.43 | elevation of nails from nail bed         | Elevation of nails from nail bed due to collection of fluid under nails                                      | Taqaşşuʻ al-Azfār                | تقصع الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.44 | subungual clotting                       | Clotting of blood under nail bed, usually due to trauma  | Mawt al-Dam                      | موت الدم   |
| IUMT-5.13.45 | yellowness of nails                      | Yellowness of nails due to anaemia or increased bile humour in blood   | Şufra al-Azfār                   | صفرة الاظفار   |
| IUMT-5.13.46 | crushing of nails                        | Crushing of nails, usually due to trauma   | Raḍḍ al-Aẓfār                    | رض الاظفار   |

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|--------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-5.13.47 | polyhidrosis/<br>hyperhidrosis | Excessive sweating commonly due to plethora, hot diet and other causes, in order to achieve excretion of waste or morbid material | Kathra al-'Araq   | كثرة العرق   |
| IUMT-5.13.48 | bromhidrosis                   | Foul-smelling sweat occurs due to morbid matter in body or in sweat glands  | 'Araq Muntin  | عرق منتن   |
| IUMT-5.13.49 | hematidrosis                   | Blood in sweat, a condition in which either blood comes instead of sweat or blood is mixed with sweat                             | 'Araq al-Dam  | عرق الدم   |
| IUMT-5.13.50 | cracks/fissures in skin        | Occurrence of cracks/fissures in skin of extremities and face due to dryness  | Shuqūq al-Aṭrāf wa'l<br>Wajh / Shiqāq-i-Jild-o-<br>Aṭrāf-o-Wajh | شقوق الاطراف والوجه /<br>شقاق جلد و اطراف و وجم      |
| IUMT-5.13.51 | ichthyosis                     | Rough and dry skin  | Taqashshuf al-Jild  | تقشف الجلد   |
| IUMT-5.13.52 | urticaria/ hives               | Red itchy rashes appearing suddenly   | Sharā   | شر ئ   |
| IUMT-5.13.53 | sanguineous urticaria          | Red itchy rashes appearing suddenly due to sanguineous predominance   | Sharā Damawī  | شری دموی   |
| IUMT-5.13.54 | phlegmatic urticaria           | Red itchy rashes appearing suddenly due to phlegmatic predominance  | Sharā Balghamī  | شری بلغمی  |
| IUMT-5.13.55 | nocturnal urticaria            | Fine eruptions with itching which appear at night; initially itchy but become painful   | Banāt al-Layl   | بنات الليل   |
| IUMT-5.13.56 | prickly heat                   | Fine-pointed millet-like eruptions which appear in summer and are very itchy and painful, like pricking of thorns                 | Ḥaṣaf / Buthūr<br>Shawkiyya                                     | حصف / بثور شوکیہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.13.57 | tinea/ringworm                 | Fine eruptions with itching which appear in form of circle  | Qūbā  | قوبا   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.13.58 | tinea corporis                | Fulminant type of ringworm   | Qūbā Khabīth                     | قوبا خبيث  |
| IUMT-5.13.59 | detrimental ringworm          | A type of fulminant and detrimental ringworm   | Qūbā Radī                        | قوبا ردي   |
| IUMT-5.13.60 | tinea with scaling            | A type of ringworm with scale formation  | Qūbā Mutaqashshir                | قوبا متقشر   |
| IUMT-5.13.61 | spreading tinea               | A type of ringworm which spreads from one site to another  | Qūbā Sā'ī                        | قوبا ساعي  |
| IUMT-5.13.62 | static tinea                  | A type of ringworm which is stationary on a specific site  | Qūbā Wāqif                       | قوبا واقف  |
| IUMT-5.13.63 | paronychia                    | Inflammation of nail bed which is manifest as throbbing pain, swelling and, sometimes, fever   | Dākhis                           | داخس   |
| IUMT-5.13.64 | scabies                       | Small maculopapular eruptions which are initially red with severe itching and burning and involve mostly hands between fingers, legs, groin and, sometimes, whole body | Jarab                            | جرب  |
| IUMT-5.13.65 | pruritis                      | Dry itching without rashes   | Ḥikka                            | حكة  |
| IUMT-5.13.66 | senile pruritus               | Itching of elderly people due to weakness of skin, indigestion and dryness   | Ḥikka al-Mashā'ikh               | حكة المشائخ  |
| IUMT-5.13.67 | folliculitis                  | Ulceration of hair roots, especially in scalp  | Sa'fa                            | سعفہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.68 | wet folliculitis              | Ulceration of hair roots with oozing of yellowish morbid fluid   | Sa'fa Raṭba / Shīrīnaj           | سعفه رطبه /شيرينج                                    |
| IUMT-5.13.69 | dry folliculitis              | Dry ulceration of hair roots with scaling  | Sa'fa Yābisa / Sūrajī            | سعفہ يابسہ / سورجي                                   |

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|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.13.70 | kerion/folliculitis               | Comparatively deep-rooted ulceration of hair roots with formation of multiple open pores filled with pus   | Sa'fa Shahdiyya                  | سعفہ شهدیہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.71 | a type of folliculitis            | Ulceration of hair roots with fine pores filled with serous fluid oozing regularly; due to drying of the serous fluid, hair becomes hard, resembling needles | Ru'ūs al-Ibra                    | رؤس الابرة   |
| IUMT-5.13.72 | nodular folliculitis              | Ulceration of hair roots with nodule formation   | ʻUjar                            | عجر  |
| IUMT-5.13.73 | bulbar folliculitis               | Formation of small nipple-like rashes with oozing  | Ḥalamī                           | حلمی   |
| IUMT-5.13.74 | a type of folliculitis            | A type of folliculitis which was commonly found in <i>Balkh</i> (a city of west Asia)  | Sa'fa Balkhiyya                  | سعفہ بلخیہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.75 | a type of folliculitis            | Ulceration of scalp hair roots with intense redness  | Saʻfa Ḥumra                      | سعفہ حمرہ  |
| IUMT-5.13.76 | wrinkles of forehead              | Spasm of skin of forehead with itching and redness   | Ghuḍūn                           | غضون   |
| IUMT-5.13.77 | stubbed toe                       | Trauma of toe  | 'Athra                           | عثره   |
| IUMT-5.13.78 | chillblain                        | Swelling and itching of fingers due to exposure to cold  | Intifākh al-Aṣābiʻ               | انتفاخ الاصابع                                       |
| IUMT-5.13.79 | pruritis of fingers/itchy fingers | Itching of fingers   | Ḥikka al-Aṣābiʻ                  | حكة الاصابع  |
| IUMT-5.13.80 | foul smell of axilla              |  | Şunān                            | صنان   |

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|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-5.13.81 | foul-smelling scalp            | Foul smell in skin of head due to contamination with oily substance   | Natn Jild al-Ra's  | نتن جلد الرأس  |
| IUMT-5.13.82 | frostbite                      | Injury and death of skin and underlying tissue due to extreme cold exposure, commonly in snowfall   | Khaṣar / Taṣqīʻ  | خصر /تصقیع   |
| IUMT-5.13.83 | warts                          | Round hard eruption on external surface of skin   | Thaʾālīl   | ثآ لیل   |
| IUMT-5.13.84 | warts with peduncles           | An eruption with pointed tip, may produce pain when touched   | Masāmīr  | مسامیر   |
| IUMT-5.13.85 | acne                           | Eruptions due to inflammation of sebaceous glands of skin, usually in young people, commonly found on cheeks and nose, similar to drops of milk filled with oily substance  | Buthūr Labaniyya /<br>Ḥabb al-Shabāb/ Buthūr<br>Duhniyya | بثور لبنیہ /حب الشباب/<br>بثور دہنیہ                 |
| IUMT-5.13.86 | cachexia/emaciation            | Excessive leanness or weight loss   | Huzāl  | هزال   |
| IUMT-5.13.87 | obesity                        | Excessive amount of body fat or weight gain which may interfere with routine life   | Siman Mufriț   | سمن مفرط   |
| IUMT-5.13.88 | emaciation due to dry-<br>ness | A type of emaciation due to excessive temperamental dryness before old age  | Diqq al-Shaykhūkha                                       | دق الشيخوخة  |
| IUMT-5.13.89 | herpes zoster                  | Small papulovesicular eruptions, bilious in nature, associated with severe pain and burning; one or more small red papules/vesicles spread along one line due to preponderance of yellow bile or its abnormality, causing severe burning similar to ant bite, and itching | Namla  | نملہ   |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.13.90 | herpes simplex/ fever<br>blister/ cold sore | Simple eruptions with mild burning/itching; red papules affecting upper surface of skin due to accumulation of yellow bile, causing burning and itching   | Namla Sādhija                    | نملہ ساذجہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.91 | rodentine herpes                            | Ulcerated papules   | Namla Muta'akkila                | نملہ متاکلہ  |
| IUMT-5.13.92 | herpes labialis/cold<br>sores               | A morbid condition in which red papules appear<br>on the lips and crusting appears within six to<br>eight days  | Namla Shafawiyya                 | نملہ شفویہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.93 | herpes genitalis                            | A morbid condition in which red papules appear<br>on prepuce internally or externally, leading to<br>severe itching; they form blisters which later<br>change to ulcers   | Namla Khitāniyya                 | نملہ ختانیہ  |
| IUMT-5.13.94 | herpes zoster                               | Eruptions appear on line of distribution of nerves, commonly on one side of body, which change into transparent papules and cause severe burning and itching  | Namla Minṭaqiyya                 | نملہ منطقیہ  |
| IUMT-5.13.95 | herpes zoster ophthal-<br>micus             | Painful eruptions on forehead and head accompanied by inflammation of conjunctiva, occurring mostly in patients with joint pain and gout  | Namla Minṭaqiyya<br>Jabhiyya     | نملہ منطقیہ جبھیہ                                    |
| IUMT-5.13.96 | vesicular herpes                            | Erythema in which vesicles occur; a type of redness with small eruptions on hands and knees that fuse together and are characterized by pus formation, itching, and burning and are devoid of neuralgic pain, usually subsiding in four weeks | Namla Qazḥiyya                   | نملہ قز حیہ  |

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|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.13.97  | miliary herpes                    | A morbid condition in which the skin papules are millet-shaped, white in colour with red roots, and cause burning, pain and swelling at the site   | Namla Jāwarsiyya                 | نملہ جاورسیہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.98  | blisters                          | Fluid-filled skin eruptions; a morbid condition in which eruptions appear on skin in form of bullous, containing watery fluid and sometimes blood due to dilution of blood and collection of fluid beneath the skin    | Naffāṭāt                         | نفاطات   |
| IUMT-5.13.99  | blisters in children/<br>impetigo | Blisters which occur in childhood, which rupture quickly; black crust appears on them followed by formation of cicatrix  | Naffāṭāt Ţifliyya                | نفاطات طفليه   |
| IUMT-5.13.100 | gangrenous blisters               | A morbid condition in which blisters are accompanied by infection and decomposition of tissues, leading to weakness and death of patient   | Naffāṭāt Ghāngharāniyya          | نفاطات غانغرانيه                                     |
| IUMT-5.13.101 | superimposed blisters             | A morbid condition in which a blister appears initially on the upper trunk and then small blisters appear on the initial blister   | Naffāṭāt Ṭabaqiyya               | نفاطات طبقيم   |
| IUMT-5.13.102 | gas-filled blisters               | Blisters containing gases in place of fluids   | Naffākhāt                        | نفاخات   |
| IUMT-5.13.103 | carbuncle                         | A morbid condition characterized by collection of<br>flat red papules, immediately forming crust of<br>brown colour due to preponderance of black<br>bile, leading to severe burning sensation<br>resembling fire burn | Jamra                            | جمره   |

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| IUMT-5.13.104 | eczema                        | A morbid condition in which eruptions of the skin<br>are encrusted immediately after appearance<br>along with intense burning and appearance of<br>reddish/greenish lines on skin at site resembling<br>flame of fire | Nār Fārsī                        | نار فارسي  |
| IUMT-5.13.105 | plague                        | Acute inflammation of lymph glands; swelling of lymph glands accompanied by severe pain and burning and blackish, reddish, bluish or greenish discoloration of surrounding skin                                       | Ţā'ūn                            | طاعون  |
| IUMT-5.13.106 | cancrum/gangrenous<br>ulcer   | A gangrenous ulcer of any part of body  | Ākila                            | آکلہ   |
| IUMT-5.13.107 | lymphadenitis/<br>buboes      | Inflammation, swelling and enlargement of lymph glands of axilla and groin due to infections and collection of morbid material from organs  | Awrām al-Maghābin                | اورام المغابن  |
| IUMT-5.13.108 | boil/furuncle                 | A type of small abscess mostly occurring in travellers and persons who do more physical and strenuous work; initially red, causing severe pain  | Dummal                           | دمل  |
| 5.14          | Surgical disorders            |   |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.14.0   | surgical disorders            |   | Amrāḍ-i-Jarāḥat                  | امراض جراحت  |
| IUMT-5.14.1   | wounds                        | Breaches in continuity of muscles and other tissues of body   | Jurūḥ                            | جروح   |
| IUMT-5.14.2   | open wounds                   | Discontinuity of skin and mucous membrane which is exposed outside  | Jurūḥ Maftūḥa                    | جروح مفتوحہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.3   | incised wounds                | Wounds produced by sharp instruments or objects   | Jurūḥ Qaţʻiyya                   | جروح قطعيہ   |

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| IUMT-5.14.4  | penetrating wounds            | Wounds caused by sharp objects that involve skin and underlying tissues                                      | Jurūḥ Wakhiziyya                 | جروح وخزیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.5  | lacerated wounds              | Wounds with irregular and jagged edges, characterized by massive destruction of tissues                      | Jurūḥ Mazqiyya                   | ۔<br>جروح مزقیہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.14.6  | wounds having six<br>edges    |  | Jurūḥ Musaddasa                  | جروح مسدسہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.7  | contused wounds               | Wounds caused by contusion of tissue and injured blood vessels (capillaries) leaking into surrounding tissue | Jurūḥ Raḍḍiyya                   | جروح رضيہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.8  | poisonous wounds              | Wounds caused by bite of poisonous animals / insects   | Jurūḥ Sammiyya                   | جروح سمیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.9  | gunshot wounds                | Wounds caused by gunshot   | Jurūḥ Nāriyya                    | جروح ناريہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.10 | suppurated wounds             | Wounds that are infected and suppurated  | Jurūḥ 'Ufūniyya                  | جروح عفونيہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.11 | non-suppurated wounds         | Wounds that are neither infected nor suppurated  | Jurūḥ Ghayr 'Ufūniyya            | جروح غير عفونيہ                                      |
| IUMT-5.14.12 | haemorrhage/ bleeding         | Escape of blood from blood vessels   | Jarayān al-Dam / Nazf<br>al-Dam  | جريان الدم / نزف الدم                                |
| IUMT-5.14.13 | septicaemia                   | A systemic disease associated with presence,<br>multiplication and formation of septic<br>emboli in blood    | Taʻaffun al-Dam                  | تعفن الدم  |
| IUMT-5.14.14 | toxaemia                      | A condition which results from spread of bacterial products or toxins in bloodstream                         | Tasammum al-Dam                  | تسمم الدم  |
| IUMT-5.14.15 | pyaemia                       | Presence of pus in blood with pyaemic abscesses  | Taqayyuḥ al-Dam                  | تقيح الدم  |

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| IUMT-5.14.16 | ulcer                           | Breach in continuity of lining of organ caused by injury, abscess or skin eruptions; this term does not cover <i>Qarḥa</i> mentioned under mechanism of disease | Qarḥa                            | قرحہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.17 | malignant ulcer                 | Fulminating malignant ulcer with delayed healing  | Qarḥa Khabītha                   | قرحہ خبیثہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.18 | painful ulcer                   | Ulcer accompanied by pain   | Qarḥa Mūlima                     | قرحہ مولمہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.19 | painless ulcer                  | Ulcer not accompanied by pain   | Qarḥa Ghayr Mūlima               | قرحہ غیرمولمہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.20 | benign ulcer                    | Benign ulcer or a type of ulcer that is easily healed   | Qarḥa Salīma                     | قرحہ سلیمہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.21 | indolent ulcer/callous<br>ulcer | A type of ulcer that is difficult to heal, e.g., varicose ulcer   | Qarḥa 'Asir al-Indimāl           | قرحة عسر الاندمال                                    |
| IUMT-5.14.22 | tuberculous ulcer               | A grave kind of ulcer, possibly due to tuberculosis   | Qarḥa Khayrūniyya                | قرحہ خیرونیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.23 | spreading ulcer                 | A type of ulcer with tendency to spread   | Qarḥa Sāʻiyya                    | قرحہ ساعیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.24 | cutaneous ulcer with sloughing  | Ulcer on skin surface as scar mark with dark sloughing due to accumulation of burnt black bile  | Qarḥa Iḥtirāqiyya                | قرحہ احتراقیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.25 | decubitus ulcer/<br>bed sore    | Ulcer in bedridden patient produced by pressure, injury, anaemia and wet surface of bed   | Qarḥa Qaṭāt                      | قرحہ قطاة  |
| IUMT-5.14.26 | non-infected ulcer              | Non-infected ulcer which is clean   | Qarḥa Naqiyya                    | قرحہ نقیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.27 | infected ulcer                  | Ulcer in which infection persists   | Qarḥa Ghayr Naqiyya              | قرحہ غیر نقیہ  |

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|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.14.28 | ulcer with viscid fluids                          | Ulcer in which there are abundant viscid fluids  | Qarḥa Lathiqa                    | قرحہ لثقہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.29 | putrified ulcer                                   | Ulcer in which there is putrefied material   | Qarḥa Wasikha                    | قرحہ وسخہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.30 | rodent ulcer / sloughing<br>ulcer                 | Ulcer in which there is sloughing with central necrosis  | Qarḥa Muta'akkila                | قرحہ متاکلہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.31 | ulcer associated with falling of surrounding hair | Ulcer associated with falling of surrounding hair  | Qarḥa Rahila                     | قرحہ ر ھلہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.32 | oozing ulcer / exudative<br>ulcer                 | Ulcer with continuous discharge from it  | Qarḥa Rashshāḥa                  | قرحہ رشاحہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.33 | hot ulcer / acute ulcer                           | Ulcer that is hot in nature  | Qarḥa Ḥārra                      | قرحہ حارہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.34 | cold ulcer / chronic ulcer                        | Ulcer that is cold in nature   | Qarḥa Bārida                     | قرحہ باردہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.35 | varicose ulcer / venous<br>ulcer                  | Ulcer on legs because of stasis or stagnation of blood in veins  | Qarha Dawāliyya                  | قرحہ دوالیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.36 | oriental sore                                     | A morbid condition characterized by appearance of small papule on skin with redness and burning, followed by formation of difficult-to-heal ulcer with intense red papule and crusts with continuous discharge | Qurūḥ Balkhiyya                  | قروح بلخيہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.37 | oedema  | Abnormal accumulation of fluid in tissue (interstitial space) due to predominance of phlegm, characterized by heaviness  | Ūdhīma                           | اوذيمہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.38 | dracunculosis                                     | A parasitic disease that starts with eruption on<br>skin of leg, hand, extremities or trunk, or more<br>commonly on calf muscles   | ʻIrq Madīnī                      | عرق مديني  |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.14.39 | gangrene  | Death of tissue but not decomposed; initial stage of death of tissue resulting in lack or absence of blood supply of organ due to gradual loss of innate heat, characterized by loss of lustre, sensitivity and blackish appearance | Ghāngharānā                      | غانغرانا   |
| IUMT-5.14.40 | death of tissue<br>with putrefaction /<br>decomposition | Death of tissue with putrefaction/<br>decomposition; a condition in which innate/<br>natural heat is completely lost, blood supply is<br>blocked and tissue becomes putrefied and black   | Shafāqalūs                       | شفا <b>قل</b> وس                                     |
| IUMT-5.14.41 | dry gangrene  | Gangrene caused by chronic obstruction of arteries; in this condition the decayed organ becomes hard, dry and wrinkled  | Ghāngharānā Yābisa               | غانغرانا يابسه                                       |
| IUMT-5.14.42 | wet gangrene  | Gangrene caused by obstruction of veins or occlusion of arteries abruptly   | Ghāngharānā Raṭba                | غانغرانا رطبه  |
| IUMT-5.14.43 | infected gangrene                                       | A rapidly spreading gangrene associated with infection in which decaying process is fast; the colour of the affected part changes to yellow, green, black   | Ghāngharānā Raṭba<br>'Ufūniyya   | غانغرانا رطبه عفونيه                                 |
| IUMT-5.14.44 | secondary gangrene                                      | Gangrene that occurs as a result of complication of some other disease  | Ghāngharānā 'Arḍiyya             | غانغرانا عرضيه                                       |
| IUMT-5.14.45 | embolic gangrene  | Gangrene due to embolic obstruction of vessels  | Ghāngharānā Suddiyya             | غانغرانا سديه  |
| IUMT-5.14.46 | senile gangrene   | Gangrene that occurs in old age   | Ghāngharānā<br>Shaykhūkhiyya     | غانغرانا شيخوخيم                                     |
| IUMT-5.14.47 | thrombotic gangrene                                     | Gangrene due to pressure of thrombus in arteries  | Ghāngharānā<br>Takhaththuriyya   | غانغرانا تخثريه                                      |

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|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.14.48 | diabetic gangrene                                     | Gangrene due to diabetes   | Ghāngharānā<br>Dhayābiṭusiyya    | غانغرانا ذيابطسيم                                    |
| IUMT-5.14.49 | traumatic gangrene                                    | Gangrene due to trauma or injury of a part   | Ghāngharānā Jurḥiyya             | غانغرانا جرحيه                                       |
| IUMT-5.14.50 | cold exposure gangrene                                | Gangrene which develops when a part is exposed to extreme cold for a long time                                   | Ghāngharānā Bardiyya             | غانغرانا برديم                                       |
| IUMT-5.14.51 | acutely spreading gangrene / gas gangrene             | Gangrene with acute infection, spreading very rapidly and accompanied by swelling                                | Ghāngharānā Ḥādda<br>Sāʻiyya     | غانغرانا حاده ساعيم                                  |
| IUMT-5.14.52 | calf pustules   | Black-coloured large papules which occur on calf muscles and are suppurated                                      | Buṭm                             | بطم  |
| IUMT-5.14.53 | mulberry nodule/ pustule                              | Ulcerated papule on cheeks and vagina which resembles mulberry and occurs beneath skin                           | Tūtha                            | توثہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.54 | pustules with hard roots                              | Small white-coloured pustules with hard roots; outer ends are filled with pus; much time required for maturation | Dhāt al-Aṣl                      | ذات الاصل  |
| IUMT-5.14.55 | acrid pustules  | Pustules that appear at different sites due to accumulation of acrid blood in body                               | Khāfiya Zāhira                   | خافیہ ظاہرہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.56 | cysts   | Fluctuant swellings which are more or less circular in shape and are filled with fluid or viscous material       | Akyās                            | اكياس  |
| IUMT-5.14.57 | nodule  | Hard nodules in an organ which do not resolve even after a long time   | 'Uqda                            | عقده   |
| IUMT-5.14.58 | cervical lymphadenopathy/<br>diphtheric lymphadenitis | Inflamed lymph nodes commonly found around the neck (resembling neck of swine)                                   | Khanāzīr                         | خنازير   |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.14.59 | inflammation with gaseous distension | In this type of inflammation, gas accumulates in spaces of organs  | Waram Rīḥī                       | ورم ريحي   |
| IUMT-5.14.60 | simple inflammation                  | Simple inflammation without morbid matter  | Waram Sādhij                     | ورم ساذج   |
| IUMT-5.14.61 | inflammation with morbid matter      |  | Waram Māddī                      | ورم مادي   |
| IUMT-5.14.62 | scirrhous                            | A type of chronic inflammation or swelling due to accumulation of black bile, characterized by stony hardness and loss of sensation and pain; begins with small swelling which later grows and sometimes may transform into cancer | Saqīrūs                          | سقير و س   |
| IUMT-5.14.63 | tumours                              | Movable swellings of varying size, ranging from gram seed to watermelon  | Salʻāt                           | سلعات  |
| IUMT-5.14.64 | benign tumour                        | A tumour formed by tissues of organs; encapsulated and not malignant   | Sal'a Salīma                     | سلعہ سلیمہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.65 | malignant tumour                     | Spreading and recurring tumour that sometimes becomes ulcerated, with emergence of pus and other materials   | Salʻa Khabītha                   | سلعہ خبیثہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.66 | lipoma                               | A type of tumour with fat content; white, very hard and cannot be compressed   | Sal'a Shaḥmiyya                  | سلعہ شحمیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.67 | soft tumour                          | Content of this type of tumour resembles honey   | Salʻa ʻAsaliyya                  | سلعہ عسلیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.68 | a type of benign tumour              | Content of this type of tumour resembles a semi-solid preparation made of flour and clarified butter   | Sal'a Ardahāliyya                | سلعم اردهالیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.69 | a type of benign tumour              | Content of this type of tumour resembles a curry which is white in colour and prepared with milk   | Sal'a Shīrāziyya                 | سلعم شيرازيم   |

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| IUMT-5.14.70 | myxoma                        | A tumour in face, urinary bladder, intestine, nerves and spinal cord, containing phlegm   | Salʻa Balghamiyya                | سلعہ بلغمیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.71 | chondroma                     | A benign cartilaginous tumour on inner and outer side of bones  | Salʻa Ghuḍrūfiyya                | سلعہ غضروفیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.72 | fibroma                       | Content of this type of tumour is fibrous and hair-like; commonly found in uterus   | Salʻa Līfiyya                    | سلعہ لیفیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.73 | osteoma                       | Tumour on margins of long bones, causing pain when it compresses nerve  | Salʻa ʻAzmiyya                   | سلعہ عظمیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.74 | odontoma                      | Tumour around teeth   | Sal'a Sinniyya                   | سلعہ سنیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.75 | neuroma                       | Tumour on face or neck, formed from nerve fibres along with other tissues   | Salʻa ʻAşabiyya                  | سلعہ عصبیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.76 | angioma                       | Tumour in blood vessels   | Salʻa ʻUrūqiyya                  | سلعہ عروقیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.77 | myoma                         | A type of tumour in uterus, prostate gland and gastrointestinal tract   | Salʻa ʻAḍaliyya                  | سلعہ عروقیہ<br>سلعہ عضلیہ                            |
| IUMT-5.14.78 | myeloma                       | Tumour arising from bone marrow   | Salʻa Mukhkhiyya                 | سلعہ مخیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.79 | adenoma                       | Tumour of glands  | Salʻa Ghuddiyya                  | سلعہ غدیہ  |
| IUMT-5.14.80 | haemangioma                   | Nipple-shaped benign tumour superimposed on skin in which blood vessels are present   | Salʻa Ḥalamiyya                  | سلعہ حلمیہ   |
| IUMT-5.14.81 | cancer                        | Malignant black bilious tumour which can occur<br>anywhere in body; spreads very rapidly and the<br>roots of the swelling are deep; sometimes<br>appears due to accumulation of burnt yellow<br>bile and phlegm | Saraṭān                          | سرطان  |

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| IUMT-5.14.82 | ulcerated malignant<br>tumour      | Ulcerated malignant tumour characterized by purulent discharge   | Saraṭān Mutaqarriḥ               | سرطان متقرح  |
| IUMT-5.14.83 | elephantiasis/<br>filariasis       | Collection of fluid in lymphatic channels due to<br>their obstruction, as a result of which legs<br>become swollen; leg and foot of patient<br>resemble those of an elephant | Dā' al-Fīl                       | داء الفیل  |
| IUMT-5.14.84 | varicose veins                     | Dilatation, elongation and torsion of veins which affects legs of patient, common in persons who stand for a long time   | Dawālī                           | دوالي  |
| IUMT-5.14.85 | burn                               | Burn injury with dry heat, e.g., flame, heated metal, heated objects   | Ḥarq                             | حرق  |
| IUMT-5.14.86 | lightning burn                     | Burning with lightning and thunderbolt   | Ḥarq al-Ṣāʻiqa                   | حرق الصاعقة  |
| IUMT-5.14.87 | sunburn                            | Burning of skin on exposure to sunlight  | Ḥarq al-Shams                    | حرق الشمس  |
| IUMT-5.14.88 | burn with Semicarpus<br>anacardium | Burn injury due to direct contact with secretions of Semecarpus anacardium   | Ḥarq al-Balādur                  | حرق البلادر  |
| IUMT-5.14.89 | abrasion                           | Abrasion of skin which may be caused by friction with hard objects   | Suḥūj al-Jild                    | سحوج الجلد   |
| IUMT-5.14.90 | shoe bite                          | Abrasion of skin caused by ill-fitting shoes and leather socks   | 'Aqr al-Khuff wa'l Na'l          | عقر الخف والنعل                                      |
| IUMT-5.14.91 | pressure abrasion                  | Abrasion of skin caused by tightening of rope or any ligature  | Madd al-Ḥabl                     | مد الحبل   |
| IUMT-5.14.92 | leprosy                            | A chronic infectious disease which causes deformity and loss and ulceration of organs  | Judhām                           | جذام   |

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| IUMT-5.14.93  | lepromatous leprosy        | Leprosy where there is no nodular formation but there is loss of sensation of organs  | Judhām Khadrī                    | جذام خدری  |
| IUMT-5.14.94  | tuberculoid leprosy        | Leprosy where there is nodular formation with deformity of organs   | Judhām 'Uqadī                    | جذام عقدي  |
| IUMT-5.14.95  | hernia                     | Protrusion of an organ or part of an organ through an abnormal opening from one space to another space/cavity; can be caused by increased abdominal pressure; this term does not cover <i>Fatq</i> mentioned under mechanism of disease | Fatq                             | فتق  |
| IUMT-5.14.96  | complete hernia            | Protrusion of a part of intestine from the inguinal canal into the scrotum  | Fatq Tāmm                        | فتق تام  |
| IUMT-5.14.97  | incomplete hernia          | protrusion of a part of intestine into inguinal canal   | Fatq Nāqiş                       | فتق ناقص   |
| IUMT-5.14.98  | reducible hernia           | Hernia which can be restored to its original position by manipulation   | Fatq Rājiʻ                       | فتق راجع   |
| IUMT-5.14.99  | irreducible hernia         | Hernia which cannot be restored to its original position by manipulation  | Fatq 'Āṣī                        | فتق عاصي   |
| IUMT-5.14.100 | strangulated hernia        | Hernia in which herniated part is so tightly constricted in orifice that it disrupts blood supply of the hernial sac, leading to gangrene   | Fatq Makhnūq                     | فتق مخنوق  |
| IUMT-5.14.101 | inflammed hernia           | Hernia where the herniated part becomes inflamed  | Fatq Waramī                      | فتق ورمي   |
| IUMT-5.14.102 | obstructed hernia          | Hernia where there is obstruction in hernial sac because of extramural cause  | Fatq Suddī                       | فتق سدي  |

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| IUMT-5.14.103 | oblique/indirect inguinal<br>hernia   | A type of hernia in which herniated part comes out from deep inguinal ring into inguinal canal                                   | Fatq Urbī-o-Rābī                 | فتق اربي ورابي                                       |
| IUMT-5.14.104 | direct inguinal hernia                | A type of hernia in which herniated part comes<br>out through inguinal triangle<br>(Hasselbach's triangle)                       | Fatq Mustaqīm                    | فتق مستقيم   |
| IUMT-5.14.105 | congenital hydrocele                  | A type of hernia which is present since birth, with herniation into the scrotal sac with all three layers of peritoneum          | Fatq Khilqī                      | فتق خلقي   |
| IUMT-5.14.106 | umbilical hernia                      | Hernia where a part of intestine herniates through umbilicus, occurring mostly in children, old people and young multipara women | Fatq Surrī                       | فتق س <i>ر ي</i>                                     |
| IUMT-5.14.107 | epigastric hernia                     | Hernia where the part of stomach herniates through opening in abdominal wall   | Fatq Miʻdī                       | فتق معدي   |
| IUMT-5.14.108 | femoral hernia                        | Herniation of a part of intestine through the femoral canal in thighs  | Fatq Fakhidhī                    | فتق فخذي   |
| IUMT-5.14.109 | umbilical hernia/<br>abdominal hernia | Displacement of abdominal muscle around umbilicus  | Suqūṭ al-Surra                   | سقوط السرة   |
| IUMT-5.14.110 | peritonitis                           | Inflammation of peritoneum   | Waram al-Şifāq                   | ورم الصفاق   |
| 5.15          | Poisoning                             |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-5.15.0   | poisoning                             |  | Amrāḍ-i-Sumūm                    | امر اض سموم  |
| IUMT-5.15.1   | snake bite                            |  | Gazīdgī-i-Mār                    | امر اض سموم<br>گزیدگی مار                            |
| IUMT-5.15.2   | scorpion bite                         |  | Gazīdgī-i-'Aqrab                 | گزیدگی عقرب  |

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|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-5.15.3  | bite of fat-tailed scorpion       |             | Gazīdan-i-Jarrāra                | گزیدن جرّاره   |
| IUMT-5.15.4  | mosquito bite                     |             | Gazīdan-i-Pashsha                | گزیدن پشہ  |
| IUMT-5.15.5  | spider bite                       |             | Gazīdgī-i-'Ankabūt               | گزیدگی عنکبوت  |
| IUMT-5.15.6  | tarantula bite                    |             | Gazīdgī-i-Rutaylā'               | گزیدگی رتیلاء  |
| IUMT-5.15.7  | bite of palm bee                  |             | Gazīdgī-i-Zanbūr Az<br>Nakhl     | گزیدگی زنبوراز نخل                                   |
| IUMT-5.15.8  | centipede bite                    |             | Gazīdgī-i-Hazārpā                | گزیدگی ہزارپا  |
| IUMT-5.15.9  | gecko bite                        |             | Gazīdan-i-Sāmm Abraş             | گزیدن سام ابرص                                       |
| IUMT-5.15.10 | bite of lizard/ lacerta           |             | Gazīdan-i-Aẓā'a                  | گزیدن عظاءة  |
| IUMT-5.15.11 | salamander bite                   |             | Gazīdgī-i-Sālāmandirā            | گزیدگی سالامندرا                                     |
| IUMT-5.15.12 | beaver bite                       |             | Gazīdgī-i-Sag Ābī                | گزیدگی سگ آبی  |
| IUMT-5.15.13 | crocodile bite                    |             | Gazīdgī-i-Naha <u>ng</u>         | گزیدگی نہنگ  |
| IUMT-5.15.14 | bite of mole rat                  |             | Gazīdan-i-Kūr Mūsh               | گزیدن کورموش   |
| IUMT-5.15.15 | human bite                        |             | Gazīdgī-i-Insān                  | گزیدگی انسان   |
| IUMT-5.15.16 | donkey bite                       |             | Gazīdan-i-Khar                   | گزیدن خر   |
| IUMT-5.15.17 | bite of flesh-eating ani-<br>mals |             | Gazīdan-i-Darandagān             | گزیدن خر<br>گزیدن درندگان                            |

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| IUMT-5.15.18 | wolf bite                           |             | Gazīdgī-i-Gurg                   | گزیدگی گرگ   |
| IUMT-5.15.19 | cat bite                            |             | Gazīdgī-i-Gurba                  | ۔<br>گزیدگ <i>ی</i> گربہ                             |
| IUMT-5.15.20 | mad dog bite                        |             | Gazīdgī-i-Sag Dīwāna             | گزیدگی سگ دیوانہ                                     |
| IUMT-5.15.21 | hyena bite                          |             | Gazīdan-i-Kaftār                 | گزیدن کفتار  |
| IUMT-5.15.22 | lion bite                           |             | Gazīdgī-i-Sher                   | گزیدگی شیر   |
| IUMT-5.15.23 | leopard/panther bite                |             | Gazīdgī-i-Pala <u>ng</u>         | گزیدگی پلنگ  |
| IUMT-5.15.24 | jackal bite                         |             | Gazīdan-i-Shaghāl                | گزیدن شغال   |
| IUMT-5.15.25 | weasel bite                         |             | Gazīdan-i-Rāsū                   | گزیدن راسو   |
| IUMT-5.15.26 | insect stings                       |             | Las' al-Ḥasharāt                 | لسع الحشرات  |
| IUMT-5.15.27 | bite of vulture's/<br>eagle's louse |             | Gazīdan-i-Qamla al-Nasr          | گزیدن قملة النسر                                     |
| IUMT-5.15.28 | fly bite                            |             | Gazīdgī-i-Magas                  | گزیدگی مگس   |
| IUMT-5.15.29 | pismire bite                        |             | Gazīdgī-i-Mūr                    | گزیدگ <i>ی</i> مور                                   |
| IUMT-5.15.30 | water frog bite                     |             | Gazīdgī-i-Þifda' Nahrī           | گزیدگی ضفدع نہری                                     |
| IUMT-5.15.31 | desert frog bite                    |             | Gazīdgī-i-Þifda' Barrī           | گزیدگی ضفدع نہری<br>گزیدگی ضفدع بر <i>ّی</i>         |
| IUMT-5.15.32 | black fish bite                     |             | Gazīdgī-i-Māhī Siyāh             | گزیدگی ماہی سیاہ                                     |

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| IUMT-5.15.33 | liquor poisoning                      |  | Sammiyat-i-Sharāb                | سميت شراب  |
| IUMT-5.15.34 | arsenic poisoning                     |  | Sammiyat-i-Samm al-Fār           | سمّيت سم الفار                                       |
| IUMT-5.15.35 | mercury poisoning                     |  | Sammiyat-i-Sīmāb                 | سمّيت سيماب  |
| IUMT-5.15.36 | poisioning of red sulphide of mercury |  | Sammiyat-i-Shangaraf             | سمّيت شنگرف  |
| IUMT-5.15.37 | litharge poisioning                   |  | Sammiyat-i-Murdārsa <u>ng</u>    | سمّیت مردار سنگ                                      |
| IUMT-5.15.38 | lead poisoning                        |  | Sammiyat-i-Raṣāṣ                 | سمّيت رصاص   |
| IUMT-5.15.39 | ferrous oxide poisoning               | Poisoning with ferrous oxide (iron rust)                     | Sammiyat-i-Khabath<br>al-Ḥadīd   | سمّيت خبث الحديد                                     |
| IUMT-5.15.40 | aconite poisoning                     | Poisoning with aconite (Aconitum napellus)                   | Sammiyat-i-Bīsh                  | سمّیت بیش  |
| IUMT-5.15.41 | poisoning with milk of antique spurge | Poisoning with milk of antique spurge (Euphorbia antiquorum) | Sammiyat-i-Farfiyūn              | سمّيت فرفيون   |
| IUMT-5.15.42 | poisoning with<br>marking nut         | Poisoning with marking nut (Semecarpus anacardium)           | Sammiyat-i-Balādur               | سمّيت بلادر  |
| IUMT-5.15.43 | poisoning with black hellebore        | Poisoning with black hellebore (Helleborus niger)            | Sammiyat-i-Kharbaq<br>Siyāh      | سمّیت خربق سیاه                                      |
| IUMT-5.15.44 | tobacco poisoning                     |  | Sammiyat-i-Tambākū               | سمّيت تمباكو   |
| IUMT-5.15.45 | poisoning with thorn apple            | Poisoning with thorn apple (Datura stramonium)               | Sammiyat-i-Jawz Māthil           | سمّيت جوزماثل  |

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| IUMT-5.15.46 | mandrake poisoning                                    | Mandrake (Mandragora officinarum) poisoning           | Sammiyat-i-Yabrūj                | سمّيت يبروج  |
| IUMT-5.15.47 | henbane poisoning                                     | Henbane ( <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> ) poisoning         | Sammiyat-i-Ajwā'in<br>Khurāsānī  | سمّیت اجوائن خراسانی                                 |
| IUMT-5.15.48 | poisoning with <i>Conium</i> maculatum (Hemlock seed) | Poisoning with <i>Conium maculatum</i> (hemlock seed) | Sammiyat-i-Shūkrān               | سمّيت شوكران   |
| IUMT-5.15.49 | poisoning with <i>Cannabis</i> sativa (Indian hemp)   | Poisoning with Cannabis sativa (Indian hemp)          | Sammiyat-i-Qinnab                | سمّیت قنّب   |
| IUMT-5.15.50 | opium poisoning                                       | Opium (Papaver somniferum) poisoning                  | Sammiyat-i-Afyūn                 | سمّيت افيون  |
| IUMT-5.15.51 | poisoning with <i>Ipomea</i> turpthum                 | Poisoning with <i>Ipomea turpethum</i>                | Sammiyat-i-Turbud                | سمّیت تربد   |
| IUMT-5.15.52 | poisoning with <i>Croton</i> tiglium                  | Poisoning with Croton tiglium (croton seeds)          | Sammiyat-i-Ḥabb al-<br>Salāṭīn   | سمّيت حب السلاطين                                    |

## 6. Pharmacology and pharmacy علم الادوية و الصيدلة

There are mainly four types of drugs in Unani medicine: solid, semisolid, liquid, and vapour. Solid dosage forms include Habb (pill), Qurs (tablet),  $Saf\bar{u}f$  (powder), etc. Semi-solid dosage forms are of various types, e.g.,  $Jaw\bar{a}rish$ ,  $Ma'j\bar{u}n$ ,  $Kham\bar{i}ra$ ,  $La'\bar{u}q$ ,  $It\bar{i}r\bar{i}al$ . Liquid dosage forms are  $Josh\bar{a}nda$  (decoction),  $Kh\bar{i}s\bar{a}nda$  (infusion), 'Araq (distillate), Sharbat (syrup),  $Qat\bar{u}r$  (drops), etc. Vapour dosage forms are  $Bakh\bar{u}r$  (fumigation) and  $Inkib\bar{a}b$  (steam inhalation),

perfumes, *Lakhlakha*, etc. In addition to oral drugs, Unani physicians also administer drugs through *Ḥuqna* (enema), *Ābzan* (sitz bath), *Firzaja* (pessary), *Shiyāf* (suppository), *Ṭilā'* (liniment), etc. Further, *Kushtās* are a finely ground form of medicinal preparations that are prepared by the calcination of metallic, mineral, and animal drugs, along with potenitiating and corrective herbs.

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.0.0 | pharmacology<br>and pharmacy  |  | ʻllm al-Adwiya<br>wa'l Şaydala      | علم الادوية و الصيدلة                                |
| 6.1        | Unani pharmacology            |  |                                     |  |
| IUMT-6.1.0 | pharmacology                  | A branch of medicine which deals with study of drugs including their origin, physicochemical properties, pharmacokinetics, toxicological characters and therapeutic uses               | ʻllm al-Adwiya /<br>ʻllm al-ʻAqāqīr | علم الادوية / علم العقاقير                           |
| IUMT-6.1.1 | sources of drugs              | Three groups that are used as sources of drugs, i.e., plants, animals and minerals   | Ma'ākhidh-i-Adwiya                  | مآخذادويم  |
| IUMT-6.1.2 | drug(s)                       | Substance or product that produces any new condition in the body; used or intended to be used to modify or explore physiological system or pathological state for benefit of recipient | Dawā'/Adwiya                        | دواء/ادویہ   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.3  | drugs of plant origin         | Drugs obtained from plants or their products   | Adwiya Nabātiyya                 | ادویہ نباتیہ   |
| IUMT-6.1.4  | whole plant                   | Entire plant used as drug  | Musallam Pavdā                   | مسلّم پودا   |
| IUMT-6.1.5  | herb(s)                       | Seed-bearing plants which do not have woody stem and die down on ground after flowering  | Ḥashīsha/Ḥashā'ish               | حشیشة / حشائش  |
| IUMT-6.1.6  | leaf                          | Expanded, blade-like structure of vascular plants, usually green in colour, which acts as basic source for nutrition of plant  | Barg / Waraqa al-Nabāt           | برگ/ ورقة النبات                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.7  | flower                        | The reproductive structure of flowering plants   | Gul / Zahra                      | گل / زهرة  |
| IUMT-6.1.8  | branch of a plant/twig        | Secondary wood limb growing from trunk of a plant  | Shākh                            | شاخ  |
| IUMT-6.1.9  | stem/trunk                    | The part of a plant above ground which bears branches, leaves, flowers and fruits  | Sāq / Tanā                       | ساق / تنا  |
| IUMT-6.1.10 | tender leaves/<br>flower buds | Used for both newly formed flowers and leaves that have not yet unfolded   | Shagūfa                          | شگوفہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.11 | flower bud                    |  | Shagūfa'-i-Gul / Fuqqāḥ          | شگوفۂ گل / فقّاح                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.12 | (1) fruit; (2) seed           | (1) The seed-bearing structure in flowering plants; (2) the unit of reproduction of a seed plant, capable of developing into another such plant.; this term does not cover Ḥabb mentioned under Unani pharmacy | Ḥabb /Thamar; (2)<br>Tukhm/Bazar | شگوفهٔ گل / فقّاح<br>حب / ثمر / تخم/بزر              |
| IUMT-6.1.13 | wood(s)                       | Hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of trunk or branches of a tree or shrub  | 'Ūd/'Īdān                        | عود/ عيدان   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.14 | root                          | The part of a plant which attaches it to the ground and conveys water and nourishment to rest of plant  | Aşl / Bekh/Ja <u>r</u>            | اصل / بیخ /جڑ  |
| IUMT-6.1.15 | (1) bark; (2) rind            | Hard outer covering of stem, branches and fruit of a tree   | Post / Qishr/ <u>Ch</u> āl        | پوست / قشر/چھال                                      |
| IUMT-6.1.16 | stem bark / aerial root       | <ul><li>(1) Thin outer covering and fibres of plant stem;</li><li>(2) also used for aerial roots</li></ul>  | Liḥāʾ al-Shajar                   | لحاء الشجر   |
| IUMT-6.1.17 | root peel                     | Hard outer covering of root of a tree   | Post-i-Bekh /<br>Qishr al-Jadhr   | پوست بيخ / قشر الجذر                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.18 | fruit rind / fruit peel       | Outer protective layer of a fruit   | <u>Ph</u> al Kā Post              | پہل کا پوست  |
| IUMT-6.1.19 | latex                         | A milky fluid which exudes when plant is cut and coagulates on exposure to air; this term does not cover <i>Laban</i> mentioned under functions of organs | Laban / Shīr/Dū <u>dh</u>         | لبن / شير /دوده                                      |
| IUMT-6.1.20 | gum                           | A viscous secretion of some plants that hardens on drying but is soluble in water   | Şamagh / Gond                     | صمغ / گوند   |
| IUMT-6.1.21 | milky sap plants              |   | Yatū'āt                           | يتوعات   |
| IUMT-6.1.22 | oil                           | Oil extracted from oily drugs/seeds   | Duhn / Ravghan                    | دهن / روغن   |
| IUMT-6.1.23 | drugs of animal origin        | Drugs of animal origin used for therapeutic purposes  | Adwiya Ḥaywāniyya                 | ادویہ حیوانیہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.24 | animal brain                  |   | Dimāgh al-Ḥaywān /<br>Maghz-i-Sar | دماغ الحيوان / مغز سر                                |
| IUMT-6.1.25 | animal blood                  |   | Dam al-Ḥaywān                     | دم الحيوان   |

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|-------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.26 | animal hoof                |   | Ḥāfir al-Ḥaywān / <u>Kh</u> ur        | حافر الحيوان / كُهر                                  |
| IUMT-6.1.27 | animal milk                |   | Laban al-Ḥaywān / Dū <u>dh</u>        | لبن الحيوان / دوده                                   |
| IUMT-6.1.28 | rennet                     | Young goat, camel, sheep, etc., are allowed to suckle for two or three days after birth; they are then slaughtered and the milk coagulated in stomach and intestine is collected and used in management of certain diseases | Infaḥa al-Ḥaywān /<br>Panīr Māya      | إنفحة الحيوان / پنير مايہ                            |
| IUMT-6.1.29 | birds' eggs                | Eggs of birds used for therapeutic purposes; eggs of sparrow, duck, hen, peacock, pigeon, etc., are used both as diet and drug  | Bayḍ al-Ṭuyūr / An <u>d</u> ā         | بیض الطیور / انڈا                                    |
| IUMT-6.1.30 | animal gizzard             | A muscular thick-walled part of an animal, especially bird stomach, for grinding food, used for therapeutic purposes  | Qāniṣa al-<br>Ḥaywān / Sang Dān       | قانصة الحيوان / سنگ<br>دان                           |
| IUMT-6.1.31 | animal flesh               | Flesh of animals, including goat, sheep, camel, birds, etc., used for therapeutic purposes  | Laḥm al-Ḥaywān                        | لحم الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.32 | animal droppings/dung      | Droppings/dung of any animal used for therapeutic purposes  | Baʻr al-Ḥaywān / Zibl                 | بعر الحيوان / زبل                                    |
| IUMT-6.1.33 | animal fat                 | Fat of animals used for therapeutic purposes; white fat which is not mixed with flesh   | Shaḥm al-Ḥaywān                       | شحم الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.34 | fat mixed with flesh       | Fat of animals conflated with flesh; less white compared to Shaḥm al-Ḥaywān   | Samīn al-Ḥaywān                       | سمين الحيوان   |
| IUMT-6.1.35 | animal gallbladder         |   | Marāra al-Ḥaywān /<br>Zahra al-Ḥaywān | مرارة الحيوان / زهرة<br>الحيوان                      |
| IUMT-6.1.36 | animal claw(s)             |   | Żufur al-Ḥaywān                       | ظُفُر الحيوان  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                                    | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.37 | a kind of sea shell  | Found in different shapes and colours and applied internally and externally for therapeutic purposes | Azfār al-Ţīb                         | اظفار الطيب  |
| IUMT-6.1.38 | animal testicles   |  | Khuşya al-Ḥaywān                     | خصية الحيوان   |
| IUMT-6.1.39 | animal liver   |  | Kabid al-Ḥaywān /<br>Akbād al-Ḥaywān | خصية الحيوان كباد الحيوان                            |
| IUMT-6.1.40 | animal limbs   | Bones of limbs of animals used for therapeutic purposes  | Akāri' al-Ḥaywān                     | اكارع الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.41 | animal kidney  |  | Kulya al-Ḥaywān                      | كلية الحيوان   |
| IUMT-6.1.42 | animal hair  |  | Shaʻr al-Ḥaywān                      | شعر الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.43 | animal horn  |  | Qarn al-Ḥaywān                       | قرن الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.44 | animal urine   |  | Bawl al-Ḥaywān                       | بول الحيوان  |
| IUMT-6.1.45 | insect(s)  |  | Ḥashara/Ḥasharāt                     | حشرة/حشرات   |
| IUMT-6.1.46 | drugs of mineral origin  |  | Adwiya Maʻdiniyya                    | ادويہ معدنيہ   |
| IUMT-6.1.47 | metals   |  | Filizzāt                             | فلزّ ات  |
| IUMT-6.1.48 | a group of substances<br>(metals) with sublimation<br>properties |  | Dhawi'l Arwāḥ                        | ذوى الارواح  |
| IUMT-6.1.49 | malleable and ductile<br>metals such as silver,<br>gold, etc.    |  | Dhawi'l Ajsād                        | ذوى الاجساد  |

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|-------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.50 | stones                         | Naturally occurring precious and non-precious stones used as drugs   | Ḥajariyyāt                       | حجريات   |
| IUMT-6.1.51 | gems                           | Naturally occurring precious and semi-precious stones; this term does not cover <i>Jawhar</i> mentioned under logic and philosophy | Jawāhir/Jawhara                  | جو اهر / جو هر ة                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.52 | earthy materials               | Naturally occurring earthy materials used as drugs   | Arḍiyyāt                         | ارضيات   |
| IUMT-6.1.53 | clay                           | Naturally occurring earthy material, mainly clay, used as drug   | Gil / Ṭīn                        | گِل / طین  |
| IUMT-6.1.54 | pure drug                      | An agent which acts on body by its properties or qualities and is not assimilated to become part of the body and excreted          | Dawā' Muṭlaq                     | دواء مطلق  |
| IUMT-6.1.55 | nutritional drugs              | Substances used mainly as drugs but also contain some dietary constituents   | Dawā' Ghidhā'ī                   | دواءغذائي  |
| IUMT-6.1.56 | drug temperament               | Temperament of a drug obtained after interaction of its components   | Mizāj-i-Adwiya                   | مزاج ادویہ   |
| IUMT-6.1.57 | moderate drug                  | Drug that does not cause any substantial change in body even when used repeatedly or in higher dose                                | Dawā' Mu'tadil                   | دواء معتدل   |
| IUMT-6.1.58 | drug of hot temperament        | Drug that increases heat in body   | Dawā' Ḥārr                       | دواء حار   |
| IUMT-6.1.59 | drug of cold temperament       | Drug that increases cold in body   | Dawā' Bārid                      | دواء بارد  |
| IUMT-6.1.60 | drug of moist tempera-<br>ment | Drug that increases moisture in body   | Dawā' Raṭb / Dawā' Tar           | دواء رطب / دواء تر                                   |

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.61 | drug of dry temperament           | Drug that increases dryness in body  | Dawā' Yābis /<br>Dawā' Khushk    | دواء یابس / دواء خشک                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.62 | toxic drug /<br>poisonous drug    | Agent that causes injurious and toxic effects which may lead to death        | Dawā' Sammī                      | دواء سمّی  |
| IUMT-6.1.63 | fatal drug                        | Drug which excessively corrupts temperament of body, leading to death        | Dawā' Qātil /<br>Dawā' Muhlik    | دواء قاتل / دواءمېلك                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.64 | absolute poison                   | Agent which produces death even when used in small quantity                  | Samm Muṭlaq                      | سمّ مطلق   |
| IUMT-6.1.65 | drug which is metabolized rapidly | Drug which is easily disintegrated and absorbed by body in a short duration  | Dawāʾ Laṭīf                      | دواء لطيف  |
| IUMT-6.1.66 | drug which is metabolized slowly  | Drug which disintegrates slowly and takes more time in absorption            | Dawā' Kathīf                     | دواء كثيف  |
| IUMT-6.1.67 | solid drug                        | Drug having structural rigidity and resistance to changes of shape or volume | Dawā' Jāmid                      | دواء جامد  |
| IUMT-6.1.68 | liquid drug                       | Fluid drug that takes the shape of its container                             | Dawā' Sayyāl                     | دواء سيّال   |
| IUMT-6.1.69 | viscous drug                      | Drug that has the property of stickiness, such as honey                      | Dawāʾ Lazij                      | دواء لزج   |
| IUMT-6.1.70 | brittle drug                      | Solid drug which disintegrates easily if gentle pressure is applied          | Dawā' Hashsh                     | دواء هش  |
| IUMT-6.1.71 | mucilaginous drug                 | Drug which produces mucilage when soaked in water                            | Dawā' Lu'ābī                     | دواء لعابي   |
| IUMT-6.1.72 | oily drug                         | Drug having oil content  | Dawā' Duhnī                      | دواء دُهنی   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.73 | desiccative drug              | Solid drug having moisture-absorbing property  | Dawā' Nāshif                     | دواء ناشف  |
| IUMT-6.1.74 | dry drug                      | Drug which has undergone drying process  | Dawā' Jāff                       | دواء جاف   |
| IUMT-6.1.75 | lightweight drug              | Drug weighing relatively less than another drug of same origin   | Dawā' Khafīf                     | دواء خفیف  |
| IUMT-6.1.76 | heavy drug                    | Drug weighing more as compared with another drug of same origin  | Dawā' Thaqīl                     | دواء ثقيل  |
| IUMT-6.1.77 | quick-absorbing drug          | Drug that is readily absorbed  | Sarīʻ al-Nufūdh                  | سريع النفوذ  |
| IUMT-6.1.78 | slow-absorbing drug           | Drug that has slow absorption rate   | Baţī' al-Nufūdh                  | بطىء النفوذ  |
| IUMT-6.1.79 | fast-acting drug              | Drug that produces its action in body quickly  | Dawā' Ḥādd                       | دو اعحاد   |
| IUMT-6.1.80 | fresh drug                    | Freshly collected (plant) drug   | Tāza Dawā / Al-<br>Dawā' al-Ṭarī | تازه دوا / الدواء الطرى                              |
| IUMT-6.1.81 | assumption by syllogism       | Assumption about the action of an unknown drug on basis of its similarity in organoleptic properties to some known drug  | Al-Taʻarruf bi'l Qiyās           | التعرف بالقياس                                       |
| IUMT-6.1.82 | mental inclination            | One of the tools of hypothesis in which possible assumption of action of unknown drug is based on spontaneous inclination of a patient to use something in a particular diseases condition | Maylān-i-Ṭabīʻat                 | میلان طبیعت  |
| IUMT-6.1.83 | intuition                     | Divine or supernatural disclosure to humans of something relating to efficacy of a drug or management of a disease (one of the tools of hypothesis)  | llhām                            | الهام  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.84 | inspiration                   | Process of being mentally stimulated to use some drugs for a particular disease | llqā'                                  | القاء  |
| IUMT-6.1.85 | taste                         | Sensation of taste of drug perceived by taste buds in mouth                     | Ţa'm / Dhā'iqa                         | طعم / ذائقہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.86 | pungent drugs                 | Drugs with pungent taste  | Adwiya Ḥirrīfa                         | ادویہ حرّیفہ   |
| IUMT-6.1.87 | bitter drugs                  | Drugs with bitter taste   | Adwiya Murra/<br>Ka <u>r</u> vī Dawā   | ادویہ مرّہ / کڑوی دوا                                |
| IUMT-6.1.88 | salty drugs                   | Drugs with salty taste  | Adwiya Māliḥa /<br>Namkīn Dawā         | ادویہ مالحہ / نمکین دوا                              |
| IUMT-6.1.89 | sour drugs                    | Drugs with sour/acidic taste  | Adwiya Ḥāmiḍa /<br>Tursh Dawā          | ادویہ حامضہ / ترش دوا                                |
| IUMT-6.1.90 | astringent drugs              | Drugs with astringent taste   | Adwiya 'Afişa /<br>Kasaylī Dawā        | ادویہ عفصہ / کسیلی دوا                               |
| IUMT-6.1.91 | mild astringent drugs         |   | Adwiya Qābiḍa                          | ادویہ قابضہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.92 | sweet drugs                   | Drugs with sweet taste  | Adwiya Ḥulwa /<br>Shīrī <u>n</u> Dawā  | ادویہ حُلوہ / شیریں دوا                              |
| IUMT-6.1.93 | insipid drugs                 | Drugs without taste   | Adwiya Masīkha /<br><u>Ph</u> īkī Dawā | ادویہ مسیخہ / پھیکی دوا                              |
| IUMT-6.1.94 | drug odour                    | Odour or scent of a drug perceived by olfactory nerve                           | Rā'iḥa'-i-Dawā /<br>Dawā Kī Bū         | رائحۂ دوا / دوا کی بو                                |
| IUMT-6.1.95 | drug colour                   | Colour of drug used for purpose of identification                               | Lawn-i-Dawā /<br>Dawā Kā Rang          | لون دوا / دوا کا رنگ                                 |

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|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.96  | experiment                             |  | Tajriba                                  | تجربہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.97  | grades/degrees of drug potency         | Grades/degrees of temperament of dugs that indicate magnitude of their action and make a basis for their selection in different acute, subacute or chronic diseases; dose is also determined on basis of degree of temperament | Darajāt-i-Adwiya                         | درجات ادویہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.98  | first grade /degree of<br>drug potency | First of four grades comprises the action of drugs administered orally which may produce heat or cold but which does not manifest itself until the drug has been taken repeatedly or in large dose                             | Daraja Awwal /<br>Al-Daraja al-Ūlā       | درجہ اوّل / الدرجة الاولى                            |
| IUMT-6.1.99  | second grade/degree of drug potency    | In second grade, action is more powerful than that in first but does not produce any apparent harmful effect nor does it affect physiological functions, except when a drug is taken repeatedly or in a large measure          | Daraja Dom /<br>Al-Daraja al-Thāniya     | درجم دوم / الدرجة الثانية                            |
| IUMT-6.1.100 | third grade/degree of drug potency     | In third grade, action of a drug necessarily results in apparent disturbance but does not cause death and destruction  | Daraja Som / Al-Daraja<br>al-Thālitha    | درجہ سوم / الدرجة الثالثة                            |
| IUMT-6.1.101 | fourth grade/degree of drug potency    | In fourth grade, action of a drug goes to extent of causing death and destruction; this action of poisonous drugs arises from their quality, whereas the drug which is lethal by its specific form is an absolute poison       | Daraja Chahārum /<br>Al-Daraja al-Rābiʻa | درجہ چہارم / الدرجة<br>الرابعة                       |
| IUMT-6.1.102 | idiosyncratic drug                     | Drug which has definite pharmacological actions but mechanism of action is not known   | Dawā' Dhu'l Khāṣṣa                       | دواء ذو الخاصّة                                      |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.103 | drug action/effect            | Resultant effect of action of a drug on human body; it indicates capacity of a drug for sufficient therapeutic effect; however, it is commonly denoted to indicate action of a drug on normal body            | Ta'thīr-i-Adwiya                         | تاثیر ادویہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.104 | primary effect                | Effect of a drug produced while drug has not been altered by body   | Ta'thīr Awwal                            | تاثیر اوّل   |
| IUMT-6.1.105 | secondary/ subordinate effect | Effect of a drug that is produced after drug is altered by body   | Ta'thīr Thānawī                          | تاثیر ثانوی  |
| IUMT-6.1.106 | direct effect                 | Effect produced by a drug directly on organ or site where it reaches or is applied over; the effect may be immediate or delayed   | Ta'thīr bilā Wāsiṭa /<br>Ta'thīr Mawḍaʻī | ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ                |
| IUMT-6.1.107 | indirect effect               | Effect of a drug which is produced when drug is absorbed in body; the effect is mostly mediated through nervous system  | Ta'thīr bi'l Wāsiṭa                      | تاثير بالواسطة                                       |
| IUMT-6.1.108 | harmful effect                | Undesired harmful effect produced by a drug when it is used to treat a disease  | Maḍarrat / Ḍarar/<br>Muḍirr Atharāt      |  |
| IUMT-6.1.109 | corrective drug               | A drug or substance which is added with main drug to modify or counter its disagreeable effect  | Muşliḥ                                   | مصلح   |
| IUMT-6.1.110 | drug substitute(s)            | A drug which can be used in place of another drug of more or less similar efficacy; such substitution is commonly exercised when a drug initially intended to be used in a disease condition is not available | Abdāl-i-Adwiya/<br>Badal-i-Adwiya        | ابدال ادویہ / بدل ادویہ                              |
| IUMT-6.1.111 | general actions of drug       | Actions of drug which are produced in body as a whole   | Afʻāl Kulliyya/<br>Ta'thīr ʻUmūmī        | افعال کلیہ / تاثیر عمومی                             |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English       | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                              | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-6.1.112 | organ-specific<br>actions of a drug | Actions of drug which are produced to affect a specific system or organ of body  | Afʻāl Juz'iyya/<br>Ta'thīr Maqāmī                             | افعال جزئیہ / تاثیر مقامی                            |
| IUMT-6.1.113 | calorific drug                      | Drug which produces heat in body   | Musakhkhin  | مسخّن  |
| IUMT-6.1.114 | nerve stimulant                     | Drug which stimulates nerves   | Muḥarrik-i-Aʻṣāb  | محرّک اعصاب  |
| IUMT-6.1.115 | innate heat stimulant               | Drug which stimulate innate heat and thereby produces tonic effect on entire body  | Muḥarrik-i-Ḥarārat<br>Gharīzī / Muqawwī-i-<br>Ḥarārat Gharīzī | محرک حرارت غریزی/<br>مقوی حرارت غریزی                |
| IUMT-6.1.116 | brain stimulant                     | Drug which improves functions of brain by stimulating it   | Muḥarrik-i-Dimāgh   | محرّک دماغ   |
| IUMT-6.1.117 | delirium-causing drug               | Drug associated with causing delirium on oral administration   | Muhadhdhī   | مهذِّی   |
| IUMT-6.1.118 | exhilarant                          | Drug which acts as exhilarant and mood elevator; this term does not cover <i>Mufarriḥ</i> mentioned under Unani pharmacy | Mufarriḥ  | مفرّح  |
| IUMT-6.1.119 | circulatory stimulant               | Blood circulation stimulant. Drug which increases blood circulation through various mechanisms                           | Muḥarrik-i-<br>Dawrān-i-Khūn                                  | محرّک دوران خون                                      |
| IUMT-6.1.120 | attenuant                           | Drug which disintegrates morbid material into smaller particles  | Mulaţţif  | ملطّف  |
| IUMT-6.1.121 | drug which induces<br>thirst        |  | Mu'aţṭish   | معطّش  |
| IUMT-6.1.122 | resolvent                           | Drug which resolves morbid materials   | Muḥallil  | محلّل  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.123 | swelling-softening drug       | Drug which reduces swelling and makes it soft  | Mulayyin-i-Waram /<br>Mulayyin-i-Awrām | ملیّن ورم / ملیّن اورام                              |
| IUMT-6.1.124 | detergent                     | Drug which cleanses surface of organs  | Jālī                                   | جالى   |
| IUMT-6.1.125 | roughening agent              | Drug which causes roughening of skin surface   | Mukhashshin                            | مخشّن  |
| IUMT-6.1.126 | cleanser                      | Drug that cleanses morbid matters from an organ  | Munaqqī                                | منقى   |
| IUMT-6.1.127 | deobstruent                   | Drug that removes blockage from a luminal organ of body                                | Mufattiḥ                               | مفتّح  |
| IUMT-6.1.128 | deobstruent of vessels        | Drug that removes blockage of vessels  | Mufattiḥ-i-ʻUrūq                       | مفتّح عروق   |
| IUMT-6.1.129 | deobstruent drug              | Drug that dissolves thick/viscous matter to remove obstructions from any luminal organ | Mufattiḥ-i-Sudad                       | مفتحّ سدد  |
| IUMT-6.1.130 | mydriatic drug                | Drug that dilates pupil  | Mufattiḥ-i-<br>Thuqba 'Inabiyya        | مفتّح ثقبہ عنبیہ                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.131 | miotic drug                   | Drug that causes constriction of pupil   | Muḍayyiq-i-<br>Thuqba 'Inabiyya        | مضيّق ثقبہ عنبيہ                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.132 | laxity-producing drug         | Drug that produces laxity in organ   | Murkhī                                 | مرخى   |
| IUMT-6.1.133 | expectorant                   | Drug which facilitates expectoration   | Munaffith-i-Balgham                    | منفّث بلغم   |
| IUMT-6.1.134 | concoctive                    | Drug which modifies and prepares morbid humours for evacuation from body               | Munḍij                                 | منضج   |
| IUMT-6.1.135 | concoctive of phlegm          | Drug which modifies and prepares phlegm for evacuation from body                       | Munḍij-i-Balgham                       | منضج بلغم  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.136 | concoctive of yellow bile     | Drug which modifies and prepares yellow bile for evacuation from body  | Munḍij-i-Ṣafrā'                  | منضبج صفراء  |
| IUMT-6.1.137 | concoctive of black bile      | Drug which modifies and prepares black bile for evacuation from body   | Munḍij-i-Sawdā'                  | منضبج سوداء  |
| IUMT-6.1.138 | alterative                    | Drug which normalizes body humours in case of any qualitative or quantitative change                                 | Muʻaddil                         | معدّل  |
| IUMT-6.1.139 | blood alterative              | Drug which normalizes blood/sanguine in case of any qualitative or quantitative change                               | Muʻaddil-i-Dam                   | معدّلِ دم  |
| IUMT-6.1.140 | yellow bile alterative        | Drug which normalizes yellow bile in case of any qualitative or quantitative change                                  | Muʻaddil-i-Şafrā'                | معدّلِ صفراء   |
| IUMT-6.1.141 | phlegm alterative             | Drug which normalizes phlegm in case of any qualitative or quantitative change                                       | Muʻaddil-i-Balgham               | معدّلِ بلغم  |
| IUMT-6.1.142 | black bile alterative         | Drug which normalizes black bile in case of any qualitative or quantitative change                                   | Muʻaddil-i-Sawdā'                | معدّلِ سوداء   |
| IUMT-6.1.143 | blood purifier                | Drug which eliminates toxic, putrefied and waste products from blood through urine, stool and sweat                  | Muşaffī-i-Dam                    | مصفّی دم   |
| IUMT-6.1.144 | laxative/softener             | Drug which relieves constipation smoothly; a substance that acts to loosen stool and prevents or treats constipation | Mulayyin                         | ملیّن  |
| IUMT-6.1.145 | mild laxative                 | Drug of mild grade which relieves constipation smoothly  | Mulayyin Khafīf                  | ملیّن خفیف   |

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| IUMT-6.1.146 | Purgative                           | Drug which helps in expulsion of morbid<br>humours in form of loose motions; purgation as<br>a mode of treatment is generally adopted for<br>evacuation of morbid humours of stomach,<br>intestines, liver and joints | Mushil                           | مسهل   |
| IUMT-6.1.147 | strong purgative                    | Drug of high potency that excretes morbid humours of body by inducing watery stool  | Mushil Qawī                      | مسهل قوى   |
| IUMT-6.1.148 | mild purgative                      | Drug of low potency that excretes morbid humours of body by inducing diarrhoea  | Mushil Þaʻīf /<br>Mushil Khafīf  | مسهل ضعیف / مسهل<br>خفیف                             |
| IUMT-6.1.149 | mild purgative /<br>tardy purgative | Drug which evacuates bowel contents slowly  | Baţīʾ al-Ishāl                   | بطىء الاسهال   |
| IUMT-6.1.150 | quick purgative                     | Drug which evacuates bowel contents rapidly   | Sarīʻ al-Ishāl                   | سريع الاسهال   |
| IUMT-6.1.151 | purgative by squeezing              | Drug that excretes morbid humours by squeezing from neighbouring organs of body and inducing diarrhoea  | Mushil bi'l 'Aşr                 | مسهل بالعصر  |
| IUMT-6.1.152 | purgative by lubrication            | Drug which induces diarrhoea by lubricating tract and facilitating smooth passage of stool; lubricating properties of these agents impede colonic water absorption and permit greater ease of faecal passage          | Mushil bi'l Izlāq                | مسهل بالاز لاق                                       |
| IUMT-6.1.153 | purgative by liquefaction           | Drug which induces diarrhoea by thinning and liquefying morbid matter   | Mushil bi'l Tarqīq               | مسهل بالترقيق  |
| IUMT-6.1.154 | purgative by absorption             | Drug which excretes morbid humours after drawing them from neighbouring organs of body through purgation  | Mushil bi'l Jadhb                | مسهل بالجذب  |

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| IUMT-6.1.155 | purgative by softening                        | Drug which softens stool by impairing water absorption from intestine; in presence of excessive amount of water, stool is softened, breaks into small pieces and passes easily | Mushil bi'l Talyīn               | مسهل بالتليين  |
| IUMT-6.1.156 | purgative by dissolution                      | Drug which induces diarrhoea by softening and liquefying hard and solidified morbid matter   | Mushil bi'l Idhāba               | مسهل بالاذابة  |
| IUMT-6.1.157 | purgative by relaxation                       | Drug which causes diarrhoea by inducing relaxation in intestinal wall  | Mushil bi'l Irkhā'               | مسهل بالارخاء  |
| IUMT-6.1.158 | purgative of phlegm                           | Drug which causes evacuation of phlegm through purgation   | Mushil-i-Balgham                 | مسېل بلغم  |
| IUMT-6.1.159 | purgative of yellow bile                      | Drug which causes evacuation of yellow bile through purgation  | Mushil-i-Şafrā'                  | مسهل صفراء   |
| IUMT-6.1.160 | purgative of black bile                       | Drug which causes evacuation of black bile through purgation   | Mushil-i-Sawdā'                  | مسېل سوداء   |
| IUMT-6.1.161 | saline purgative                              | Saline drug which works by increasing fluid in small intestine   | Mushil Būraqī /<br>Mushil Māliḥ  | مسهل بورقى / مسهل مالح                               |
| IUMT-6.1.162 | purgative of phlegm and yellow and black bile | Drug which causes evacuation of the three humours, i.e., yellow bile, black bile and phlegm, through purgation   | Mushil-i-Akhlāṭ Thalātha         | مسهل اخلاط ثلاثم                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.163 | drug that<br>facilitates childbirth           |  | Musahhil al-Wilāda               | مسهل الولادة   |
| IUMT-6.1.164 | appetizer                                     | Drug that promotes appetite  | Mushtahī / Mushahhī              | مشتهی / مشهّی  |
| IUMT-6.1.165 | digestive                                     | Drug which aids in digestion of food items   | Hāḍim                            | ہاضم   |

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| IUMT-6.1.166 | remover of viscous humour     | Drug which, because of its tenuity, penetrates<br>the surface of an organ and attached viscous<br>humour and separates the latter from the former | Qāṭiʻ-i-Mawād / Muqaṭṭiʻ         | قاطع مواد / مقطع                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.167 | diluent                       | Drug that decreases viscosity of humours and body fluids  | Muraqqiq                         | مرقّق  |
| IUMT-6.1.168 | carminative                   | Drug which expels gases from gastrointestinal tract   | Kāsir-i-Riyāḥ                    | کاسر ریاح  |
| IUMT-6.1.169 | absorbent                     | Drug which absorbs excess fluid from surroundings   | Jādhib                           | جاذب   |
| IUMT-6.1.170 | irritant drug                 | Drug which causes burning sensation or irritation in organs   | Lādhi'                           | لاذع   |
| IUMT-6.1.171 | excitative drug               | Drug which causes excitement of organs  | Muhayyij                         | مهيّج  |
| IUMT-6.1.172 | rubefacient                   | Drug which produces redness of surface after local application by causing dilatation of capillaries and an increase in local blood circulation    | Muḥammir                         | محمّر  |
| IUMT-6.1.173 | itch-producing drug           | Drug which causes irritation/itching sensation on surface of skin   | Muḥakkik / Ḥakkāk                | محكّك / حكّاك  |
| IUMT-6.1.174 | roughness-producing irritant  | Drug that produces roughness and inflammatory changes at site of contact  | Mukharrish                       | مخرّش  |
| IUMT-6.1.175 | ulcerative drug               | Drug which produces ulceration on surface of skin and mucous membrane   | Muqarriḥ                         | مقرّ ح   |
| IUMT-6.1.176 | vesicant drug                 | Drug which produces blisters on surface of skin   | Munaffiț                         | منفّط  |

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| IUMT-6.1.177 | eruptive drug                         | Drug which causes eruptions   | Mubaththir                                | مبثّر  |
| IUMT-6.1.178 | corrosive drug                        | Drug that removes unwanted tissue from wound for healing                              | Akkāl                                     | اگال   |
| IUMT-6.1.179 | depilatory drug                       | Drug which removes hair from body surface   | Ḥāliq-i-Shaʻr / Ḥallāq /<br>Muzīl-i-Shaʻr | حالق شعر/ حلّاق/مزیل<br>شعر                          |
| IUMT-6.1.180 | dissipating drug                      | Drug that dissipates delicate and wet parts of organ and burns them                   | Muḥarriq                                  | محرّق  |
| IUMT-6.1.181 | lithotriptic drug                     | Drug that breaks down calculi   | Mufattit-i-Ḥaṣāt /<br>Dawāʾ al-Ḥaṣā       | مفتّت حصات / دواء<br>الحصاة                          |
| IUMT-6.1.182 | renal lithotriptic drug               | Drug that breaks down renal calculi   | Mufattit-i-Ḥaṣāt-i-Kulya                  | مفتّت حصات كليم                                      |
| IUMT-6.1.183 | vesical lithotriptic drug             | Drug that breaks down vesicular calculi   | Mufattit-i-<br>Ḥaṣāt-i-Mathāna            | مفتّت حصات مثانہ                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.184 | putrefactive drug                     | Agent that putrefies morbid matter to expel it easily from body                       | Mu'affin                                  | معفّن  |
| IUMT-6.1.185 | suppurative drug                      | Agent which produces or causes production of pus                                      | Muqayyiḥ                                  | مقيّح  |
| IUMT-6.1.186 | sialagogue drug                       | Agent which increases salivation  | Mulʻib                                    | ملعب   |
| IUMT-6.1.187 | abscess / swelling<br>rupturing agent | Drug which ruptures matured swelling in order to drain out pus                        | Mufajjir-i-Awrām                          | مفجّراورام   |
| IUMT-6.1.188 | escharotic agent                      | Corrosive/caustic drug or substance which destroys/burns surface of tissue/skin/organ | Kāwī                                      | کاوی   |

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| IUMT-6.1.189 | sloughing agent                        | Drug which acts superficially on surface of skin and induces sloughing         | Qāshir                               | قاشر   |
| IUMT-6.1.190 | refrigerant                            | Drug which reduces body temperature from normal limits                         | Mubarrid                             | مبرّد  |
| IUMT-6.1.191 | extinguishing drug                     | Drug that lessens heat of humours and checks their impetuosity                 | Muṭfī                                | مطفى   |
| IUMT-6.1.192 | tonic                                  | Drug which strengthens organs of body for their optimal functions              | Muqawwī                              | مقوّی  |
| IUMT-6.1.193 | tonic for vital organs                 | Drug which strengthens vital organs of body for their optimal functions        | Muqawwī-i-Aʻḍā' Ra'īsa               | مقوّی اعضاء رئیسہ                                    |
| IUMT-6.1.194 | brain tonic                            | Drug used for toning up brain, improving its faculties                         | Muqawwī-i-Dimāgh                     | مقوّی دماغ   |
| IUMT-6.1.195 | nervine tonic                          | Drug used for toning up nerves, improving their functions                      | Muqawwī-i-Aʻṣāb                      | مقوّی اعصاب  |
| IUMT-6.1.196 | eye tonic                              | Drug used for toning up and improving eyesight                                 | Muqawwī-i-Başar                      | مقوّی بصر  |
| IUMT-6.1.197 | tooth- and gum-<br>strengthening drugs | Drugs used for toning up gums and teeth, binding gums and strengthening teeth  | Muqawwiyāt-i-<br>Asnān-o-Litha       | مقوّیات اسنان و لثہ                                  |
| IUMT-6.1.198 | cardiotonic                            | Drug used for toning up heart, improving its functions                         | Muqawwī-i-Qalb                       | مقوّی قلب  |
| IUMT-6.1.199 | hepatotonic                            | Drug which tones up liver cells and improves liver function                    | Muqawwī-i-Kabid /<br>Muqawwī-i-Jigar | مقوّی کبد / مقوی جگر                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.200 | stomachic                              | Drug used for toning up stomach; strengthens stomach and improves its function | Muqawwī-i-Mi'da                      | مقوّی معده   |

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| IUMT-6.1.201 | renal tonic                      | Drug used for toning up kidney; strengthens kidney and improves its function   | Muqawwī-i-Kulya                  | مقوّی کلیہ   |
| IUMT-6.1.202 | vesical tonic                    | Drug used for toning up urinary bladder;<br>strengthens urinary bladder and improves<br>its function   | Muqawwī-i-Mathāna                | مقوّی مثانہ  |
| IUMT-6.1.203 | aphrodisiac                      | Drug used for toning up sexual organs;<br>strengthens sexual organs and improves<br>their function   | Muqawwī-i-Bāh                    | مقوّ ی باه   |
| IUMT-6.1.204 | uterine tonic                    | Drug used for toning up uterus; strengthens uterus and improves its function   | Muqawwī-i-Raḥim                  | مقوّی رحم  |
| IUMT-6.1.205 | pleasing agent                   | Agent which increases sense of enjoyment and pleasure of sexual act  | Muladhdhidh                      | ملذّذ  |
| IUMT-6.1.206 | childbirth-facilitating<br>agent | Agent that helps in quick childbirth, thereby preventing prolonged labour; hastens or facilitates childbirth mainly by stimulating contraction of uterus | Muʻajjil al-Wilāda               | معجل الولادة   |
| IUMT-6.1.207 | hair-grower agent                | Drug which promotes growth of hair   | Munbit-i-Shaʻr                   | منبت شعر   |
| IUMT-6.1.208 | hair-elongater agent             | Drug which increases length of hair  | Muṭawwil-i-Shaʻr                 | منبت شعر<br>مطوّل شعر                                |
| IUMT-6.1.209 | repellent agent                  | Drug which diverts matter from one part of body/<br>organ to another part  | Rādi'                            | رادع   |
| IUMT-6.1.210 | thickener/inspissant             | Agent which increases the viscosity of humours of body to make them thicker than their moderate consistency or previous state                            | Mughalliz                        | مغلّظ  |
| IUMT-6.1.211 | semen inspissant                 | Agent which increases viscosity of semen   | Mughalliz-i-Manī                 | مغلّظ منی  |

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|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.212 | condensing agent                  | Agent which induces or helps to induce coagulation; drugs with cold and astringent properties have grumous effect on humours | Mujammid                               | مجمّد  |
| IUMT-6.1.213 | swelling-hardening<br>agent       | Drug that causes conversion of body swellings into hard masses   | Muşallib-i-Awrām                       | مصلّب اورام  |
| IUMT-6.1.214 | anaesthetic agent                 | Agent which causes loss of sensation in organ  | Mukhaddir                              | مخدّر  |
| IUMT-6.1.215 | hypnotic agent                    | Drug which induces sleep   | Munawwim                               | منوّم  |
| IUMT-6.1.216 | soothing agent /<br>calming agent | Agent which calms a patient, eases agitation and induces sleep; also used to neutralize the hotness of humours               | Musakkin                               | مسكّن  |
| IUMT-6.1.217 | humours-calming agent             | Drug that cools down heat of humours, restricts their unnatural agitation and excitement                                     | Musakkin-i-Akhlāṭ                      | مسكّن اخلاط  |
| IUMT-6.1.218 | febrifuge                         | Drug that lowers body heat   | Musakkin-i-Ḥarārat                     | مسكّن حرارت  |
| IUMT-6.1.219 | analgesic                         | Drug that relieves pain  | Musakkin-i-Alam /<br>Musakkin al-Wajaʻ | مسكّن الم / مسكن الوجع                               |
| IUMT-6.1.220 | brain-calming agent               | Agent which reduces irritability or excitement of brain  | Musakkin-i-Dimāgh                      | مسکّن دماغ   |
| IUMT-6.1.221 | heart-calming agent               | Drug that lessens abnormally increased force and frequency of heart action   | Musakkin-i-Qalb                        | مسكّن قلب  |
| IUMT-6.1.222 | broncho-relaxant                  | Drug that relieves irritation of respiratory function  | Musakkin-i-Tanaffus                    | مسكّن تنفس   |
| IUMT-6.1.223 | stomach-calming agent             | Drug that reduces irritability of stomach and thus diminishes pain, nausea and vomiting                                      | Musakkin-i-Miʻda                       | مسکّن معده   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-6.1.224 | antiemetic                    | Drug that is effective against vomiting   | Musakkin-i-Qay'                         | مسکّن ق <i>ی</i> ء                                   |
| IUMT-6.1.225 | antinauseant                  | Drug that prevents or counteracts nausea  | Musakkin-i-Ghathayān                    | مسكّن ق <i>يء</i><br>مسكّن غثيان                     |
| IUMT-6.1.226 | humidifying drug              | Drug that generates wetness due to its excessive moisture   | Muraţţib                                | مرطّب  |
| IUMT-6.1.227 | flatulent                     | Agent which causes accumulation of gas in alimentary tract  | Muwallid-i-Riyāḥ /<br>Munaffikh/Naffākh | مولّد رياح / منفّخ/نفّاخ                             |
| IUMT-6.1.228 | vaporific                     | Agent which produces abnormal gases in body   | Mubakhkhir                              | مبخّر  |
| IUMT-6.1.229 | abluent                       | Liquid agent which cleanses treated part due to its detergent property  | Ghassāl                                 | لغسّال   |
| IUMT-6.1.230 | wound-polluting agent         | Agent which makes wounds dirty and delays healing   | Muwassikh                               | موستخ  |
| IUMT-6.1.231 | lubricating agent             | Drug that makes wastes slip out of organ by its lubricating property  | Muzliq                                  | مزلق   |
| IUMT-6.1.232 | emollient                     | Greasing drug that provides lubrication to surface  | Mumallis                                | مملّس  |
| IUMT-6.1.233 | drying agent                  | Dryness-producing drug that causes dryness by decreasing exudation resulting from constrictions of local blood vessels and thus helps in healing wounds | Mujaffif                                | مجفّف  |
| IUMT-6.1.234 | desiccant                     | Drug that produces dryness through desiccation  | Munashshif                              | منشّف  |
| IUMT-6.1.235 | squeezing drug                | Drug that squeezes out all secretions present in organ spaces   | 'Āşir                                   | عاصر   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.236 | astringent                    | Drug that causes contraction of body tissues and lumen  | Qābiḍ                            | قابض   |
| IUMT-6.1.237 | constipation-inducing<br>drug | Drug which decreases peristaltic movement of intestine or its secretions, leading to constipation   | Qābiḍ-i-Amʻā'                    | قابض امعاء   |
| IUMT-6.1.238 | vasoconstrictor               | Drug that causes contraction of vascular tissues, leading to decreased circulation                  | Qābiḍ-i-'Urūq                    | قابض عروق  |
| IUMT-6.1.239 | myoconstrictor drug           | Drug that causes contraction of muscular tissue   | Qābiḍ-i-'Aḍalāt                  | قابض عضلات   |
| IUMT-6.1.240 | anastaltic drug               | Drug that checks any abnormal secretion or excretion from body                                      | <i>Ḥābis</i>                     | حابس   |
| IUMT-6.1.241 | antidiarrhoeal drug           |   | Ḥābis al-Ishāl /<br>Ḥābis-i-Baṭn | حابس الاسهال / حابس<br>بطن                           |
| IUMT-6.1.242 | antidiuretic drug             | Drug that suppresses urinary excretion  | Ḥābis al-Bawl                    | حابس البول   |
| IUMT-6.1.243 | haemostyptic drug             | Drug that stops bleeding by decreasing blood circulation to part or by constricting vessels locally | Ḥābis-i-Dam                      | حابس دم  |
| IUMT-6.1.244 | ischidrotic drug              | Drug that checks excessive perspiration   | Ḥābis-i-'Araq                    | حابس عرق   |
| IUMT-6.1.245 | antiperspirant drug           | Drug that decreases production of sweat from body   | Māniʻ-i-ʻAraq                    | حابس عرق<br>مانع عرق                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.246 | sweat-altering agent          | Drug which changes quality of sweat when excreted through perspiration                              | Mughayyirāt-i-'Araq              | مغیّرات عرق  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                       | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.247 | glueing drug  | Mucilaginous drug which produces stickiness on<br>mouth of bleeding vessels after internal<br>administration and thus helps to check internal<br>haemorrhage | Mugharrī                         | مغر <i>"ی</i>  |
| IUMT-6.1.248 | vulnerary agent                                     | Drug that helps in process of wound healing and scar formation   | Mudammil                         | مدمّل  |
| IUMT-6.1.249 | flesh/tissue<br>growing agent                       | Drug that regenerates flesh for healing wound  | Munbit-i-Laḥm                    | منبت لحم   |
| IUMT-6.1.250 | cicatrizant   | Drug that dries up wound and its secretions, eventually forming scar   | Khātim                           | خاتم   |
| IUMT-6.1.251 | anaphrodisiac                                       | Drug that causes loss of libido  | Qaţi'-i-Bāh                      | قاطع باه   |
| IUMT-6.1.252 | libido suppressant                                  | Drug that weakens sexual function  | Muḍʻif-i-Bāh                     | مضعف باه   |
| IUMT-6.1.253 | nutritive   | Drug that provides nutrition   | Mughadhdhī                       | مغذّى  |
| IUMT-6.1.254 | antagonist  | Dug that counters action of another drug   | Muḍādd                           | مضاد   |
| IUMT-6.1.255 | humoural heat increasing drug                       | Drug that increases heat in humours, causing agitation, excitement and expansion in them   | Muthawwir-i-Akhlāṭ               | مثوّر اخلاط  |
| IUMT-6.1.256 | haematogenic/<br>haematopoietic/<br>blood producing | Drug that improves production of blood   | Muwallid-i-Khūn                  | مولّد خون  |
| IUMT-6.1.257 | spermatogenic                                       | Drug that improves production of semen   | Muwallid-i-Manī                  | مولّد منی  |
| IUMT-6.1.258 | galactopoietic                                      | Agent that induces milk secretion  | Muwallid-i-Laban                 | مولّد لبن  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics   | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.259 | antigalactic                           | Drug that decreases production of milk                         | Muqallil-i-Laban                   | مقلّل لبن  |
| IUMT-6.1.260 | galactogogue                           | Drug that increases production of milk                         | Mudirr-i-Laban                     | مدرّ لبن   |
| IUMT-6.1.261 | diuretic                               | Drug that increases excretion of urine                         | Mudirr-i-Bawl                      | مدرّ بول   |
| IUMT-6.1.262 | emmenagogue                            | Drug that induces/increases menstrual bleeding                 | Mudirr-i-Ḥayḍ                      | مدرّ حيض   |
| IUMT-6.1.263 | anthelmintic                           | Vermicide, drug that kills intestinal worms                    | Qātil-i-Dīdān-i-Am'ā'              | قاتل ديدان امعاء                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.264 | vermifuge                              | Drug that expels intestinal worms                              | Mukhrij-i-Dīdān-i-Am'ā'            | مخرج ديدان امعاء                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.265 | abortifacient                          | Drug that causes abortion                                      | Musqiṭ-i-Janīn/<br>Mukhrij-i-Janīn | مسقط جنین/ مخرج جنین                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.266 | hepatoprotective                       | Drug that protects liver tissues from harmful or toxic effects | Muḥāfiẓ-i-Jigar                    | محافظ جگر  |
| IUMT-6.1.267 | semen-reducing agent                   | Agent which reduces production of seminal fluid                | Qāṭiʻ-i-Manī /<br>Muqallil-i-Manī  | قاطع منی / مقلّل منی                                 |
| IUMT-6.1.268 | semen retentive agent                  | Drug that delays ejaculation                                   | Mumsik-i-Manī                      | ممسک منی   |
| IUMT-6.1.269 | drug causing uterine<br>debility       | Drug that causes debility of uterus                            | Muḍʻif-i-Raḥim                     | مضعف رحم   |
| IUMT-6.1.270 | drug causing diminished vision         | Drug that causes decrease in vision                            | Muḍʻif-i-Baṣar                     | مضعف بصر   |
| IUMT-6.1.271 | drug causing diminished brain function | Drug that causes decrease in functions of brain                | Muḍʻif-i-Dimāgh                    | مضعف دماغ  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English    | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-6.1.272 | drug causing<br>heart weakness   | Drug that produces weakness in heart functioning  | Muḍʻif-i-Qalb  | مضعف قلب   |
| IUMT-6.1.273 | convulsant / spasmodic           | Drug which produces convulsion/spasm  | Mushannij  | مشنّج  |
| IUMT-6.1.274 | anticonvulsant/<br>antispasmodic | Drug that decreases the contractibility of muscles by acting through CNS; this term is also used for agents having antispasmodic activity | Dāfi'-i-Tashannuj                                      | دافع تشنّج   |
| IUMT-6.1.275 | antiseptic                       | Drug that prevents/removes putrefaction   | Dāfiʻ-i-Taʻaffun / Māniʻ-i-<br>ʻUfūnat/Dāfiʻ-i-ʻUfūnat | دافع تعفّن / مانع عفونت/<br>دافع عفونت               |
| IUMT-6.1.276 | antipyretic                      | Drug that reduces increased body temperature  | Dāfiʻ-i-Ḥummā /<br>Māniʻ-i-Ḥarārat                     | دافع حمّیٰ / مانع حرارت                              |
| IUMT-6.1.277 | diaphoretic                      | Drug which induces perspiration   | Muʻarriq   | معرّق  |
| IUMT-6.1.278 | antiperiodic                     | Drug that prevents recurrence of periodic attacks of fever  | Māni'-i-Nawbat   | مانع نوبت  |
| IUMT-6.1.279 | libido stimulant                 | Drug that increases sexual desire   | Mubhī  | مبهی   |
| IUMT-6.1.280 | intoxicant                       | Drug that induces intoxication or drunkenness   | Muskir   | مسكر   |
| IUMT-6.1.281 | mouth freshener                  | Drug that makes mouth fresher and cleaner   | Muṭīb-i-Dahan  | مطیب دہن   |
| IUMT-6.1.282 | sternutatory drug                | Drug that induces sneezing  | Mu'aṭṭis   | معطّس  |
| IUMT-6.1.283 | emetic                           | Agent that induces vomiting   | Muqī   | مقى  |
| IUMT-6.1.284 | adhesive drug                    | Drug that helps to stick a material to a surface  | Mulziq / Mulşiq  | ملزق / ملصق  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.285 | penetrative                     | Absorption-enhancing drug that makes other drugs reach target organ easily   | Munaffidh                        | منفذ   |
| IUMT-6.1.286 | obstruent                       | Agent which obstructs or close natural openings or passages of body  | Musaddid                         | مسدّد  |
| IUMT-6.1.287 | adjuvant                        | Drug that is given in addition to primary treatment  | Muʻīn                            | معين   |
| IUMT-6.1.288 | conception-promoting<br>drug    | Drug that facilitates and increases probability of conception  | Muʻīn-i-Ḥaml                     | معین حمل   |
| IUMT-6.1.289 | semen discharge<br>improver     | Drug which, on account of its hot quality, stimulates production and reduces viscosity of semen and relaxes passage for its smooth discharge   | Mudirr-i-Manī                    | مدرّ منی   |
| IUMT-6.1.290 | skin pore opening drugs         |  | Al-Adwiya<br>al-Mukhalkhila      | الادوية المخلخلة                                     |
| IUMT-6.1.291 | skin pore constricting<br>drugs |  | Al-Adwiya al-Mukaththifa         | الادوية المكثفة                                      |
| IUMT-6.1.292 | soporific                       | Drug that induces drowsiness, leading to sleep   | Musbit                           | مسبت   |
| IUMT-6.1.293 | thrombogenic                    | Agent that produces coagulation of blood, which may lead to development of thrombus  | Mukhaththir al-Dam               | مخثر الدم  |
| IUMT-6.1.294 | vehicle                         | Drug enhancing absorption of another drug; a drug or substance which helps main drug in absorption and reaching target; it may be an inert substance or of therapeutic value in potentiating effect of main drug | Badraqa / Mubadriq               | بدرقہ / مبدرق  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.1.295 | stale                         | Change in appearance and taste of a drug due to moulds  | Takarruj                              | تکرّج  |
| 6.2          | Unani pharmacy                |   |                                       |  |
| IUMT-6.2.0   | pharmacy                      | Science of preparing and dispensing drugs   | ʻllm al-Şaydala / Dawā<br>Sāzī/Şaydna | علم الصيدلة / دواساز ي/<br>صيدنہ                     |
| IUMT-6.2.1   | druggist/pharmacist           | Health professional who practises pharmacy or is associated with production, distribution and monitoring of drugs   | Şaydalī /<br>Şaydanānī/ Şaydalānī     | صیدلی / صیدنانی/<br>صیدلانی                          |
| IUMT-6.2.2   | general pharmacy              | Application of major processes of preparing and dispensing drugs on large scale (industrial pharmacy)   | Khāş Dawā Sāzī                        | خاص دواسازي  |
| IUMT-6.2.3   | dispensing pharmacy           | Application of minor processes for dispensing individual dosage of drugs  | Juzwī Dawā Sāzī                       | جزوی دواسازی   |
| IUMT-6.2.4   | binders                       | Binding materials added to powdered drugs for making pills/tablets  | Rābiţāt / Rābiţa                      | ر ابطات / رابطة                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.5   | dough                         | Dough form of drug prepared by kneading after adding water or any other suitable liquid medium to powdered ingredients  | Lubdī                                 | لبدى   |
| IUMT-6.2.6   | bolus of fresh drugs          | Fresh plant drugs crushed and mixed to form a bolus and used to cover another drug that is intended to be processed; if fresh drug is not available then bolus is formed with dry drugs by adding water | Nughda                                | بغده   |
| IUMT-6.2.7   | pill                          | Solid, small, rounded medicinal preparation for oral administration; this term does not cover <code>Ḥabb</code> mentioned under Unani pharmacology  | Ḥabb/ Ḥubūb                           | حب/ حبوب   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.8  | tablet                        | A solid, flat and circular medicinal preparation of varying size and weight   | Qurş                             | قر ص   |
| IUMT-6.2.9  | big pill                      | Larger pill (size of soap nut)  | Bunduqa / Banādiq                | بندقة/ بنادق   |
| IUMT-6.2.10 | suppository                   | Solid conical medicinal preparation made from thick paste of finely powdered drugs with suitable liquid media, used locally as such or after grinding; used as suppository in vaginal ailments and fine powder is used in eyes with help of an applicator | Shiyāf                           | شياف   |
| IUMT-6.2.11 | tampon                        | Piece of cloth soaked or dipped in a mixture of certain drugs for vaginal or rectal use   | Ḥamūl                            | حمول   |
| IUMT-6.2.12 | pessary                       | Solid medicinal preparation in roughly conical or cylindrical shape, designed to be inserted into vagina  | Firzaja                          | فرزجہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.13 | medicated wick                | Piece of cotton soaked or dipped in a liquid mixture of certain drugs for application in vagina, rectum or other body orifices  | Fatīla                           | فتيلہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.14 | powder                        | Form of dried fine particles obtained by grinding a drug or combination of drugs  | Safūf                            | سفوف   |
| IUMT-6.2.15 | tooth powder                  | Finely ground preparation of drugs used for cleaning teeth and treating certain diseases of teeth and gums  | Sanūn / Manjan                   | سنون / منجن  |
| IUMT-6.2.16 | dusting powder                | Fine powder of drugs used for dusting on wounds, ulcers or skin eruptions   | Dharūr                           | ذرور   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English      | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.17 | insufflation                       | Finely powdered drug that is blown with help of a tube into nose, throat or any other opening of body   | Nafūkh                           | نفوخ   |
| IUMT-6.2.18 | chewable drug                      | A (crude or finished) chewable drug to be kept in mouth and masticated for local effects  | Maḍūgh                           | مضوغ   |
| IUMT-6.2.19 | snuff                              | Finely powdered drug that is inhaled to induce sneezing   | 'Aṭūs                            | عطوس   |
| IUMT-6.2.20 | eye-dusting powder/<br>eye coolant | (1) A microfine powder of drugs with cooling effect meant for dusting in eyes; (2) cold drugs put in a <i>Potlī</i> (small bag) and placed on eyes to cool them | Barūd                            | برود   |
| IUMT-6.2.21 | drops                              | Liquid drug taken in doses measured by drops, natural orifices being common route of administration   | Qaṭūr                            | قطور   |
| IUMT-6.2.22 | eye drops                          | Liquid drug taken in doses measured by drops and used in different eye ailments   | Qaṭūr-i-Chashm                   | قطور چشم   |
| IUMT-6.2.23 | ear drops                          | Liquid drug taken in doses measured by drops and used in different ear ailments   | Qaṭūr-i-Udhun                    | قطور اذن   |
| IUMT-6.2.24 | nasal drops                        | Liquid drug taken in doses measured by drops and used in different nasal ailments   | Qaṭūr-i-Anf                      | قطور انف   |
| IUMT-6.2.25 | throat drops                       | Medicated liquid preparation instilled in throat drop-by-drop   | Wajūr                            | وجور   |
| IUMT-6.2.26 | collyrium                          | Microfine powder of drugs including antimony used as ophthalmic medicine/eyeliner   | Kuḥl / Surma                     | کحل / سرمہ   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English               | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.27 | topical ophthalmic<br>medicament / eyeliner | Semi-solid dosage form prepared by mixing smoke collected from burning of drugs and some oily substance, used both as eyeliner and topical ophthalmic medicament                     | Kājal                            | کاجل   |
| IUMT-6.2.28 | aromatic powder /<br>perfumed powder        | Aromatic powder, prepared from specific aromatic herbs for local application   | Ghāliya                          | غاليہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.29 | face powder                                 | Fine powder of drugs that is applied on face to improve complexion   | Ghāza                            | غازه   |
| IUMT-6.2.30 | depilatory                                  | Medicine used to remove unwanted hair  | Nawra                            | نوره   |
| IUMT-6.2.31 | fomentation                                 | Powder of drugs tied in a piece of cloth (bag) and used for local fomentation after heating/cooling it   | Kimād                            | كماد   |
| IUMT-6.2.32 | fruit preserve                              | Fruit preserve prepared from boiled and pierced fruits mixed in sugar syrup of certain consistency; fruits of medicinal importance, such as gooseberry, are preserved for future use | Murabbā / Parvarda               | مربّیٰ / پروردہ                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.33 | dry extract                                 | Solid preparation obtained by drying juice of fresh plants or fruits mixed with a base of sugar and dried by artificial heat or in sun   | Rubb/ Rubūb                      | رب/ ربوب   |
| IUMT-6.2.34 | electuary                                   | Semi-solid dosage form prepared by mixing powdered drug in base of sugar syrup or honey  | Ma'jūn                           | معجون  |
| IUMT-6.2.35 | antidote                                    | Electuary which eliminates toxicity and preserves the life   | Tiryāq                           | ترياق  |
| IUMT-6.2.36 | opium electuary                             | Semi-solid medicinal preparation with opium as its main ingredient   | Barshaʻshā'                      | برشعشاء  |

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|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.37 | electuary based on three medicinal fruits            | Semi-solid medicinal preparation containing<br>Phyllanthus emblica, Terminalia chebula and<br>Terminalia bellirica as main ingredients along<br>with other drugs   | lţrīfal                          | اطريفل   |
| IUMT-6.2.38 | saffron-based electuary                              | Semi-solid medicinal preparation containing saffron as chief ingredient  | Amrūsiyā                         | امروسيا  |
| IUMT-6.2.39 | gooseberry-based<br>electuary                        | Electuary which contains gooseberry as main ingredient   | Anoshdārū                        | انوشدارو   |
| IUMT-6.2.40 | marking-nut electuary                                | Semi-solid compound medicinal preparation containing <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> as its main ingredient   | Anqardiyā                        | انقردیا  |
| IUMT-6.2.41 | kernel-based electuary                               | Electuary which contains powder of seed kernels as main ingredients along with other medicinal agents  | Labūb                            | لبوب   |
| IUMT-6.2.42 | blended whitish and frothy<br>semi-solid preparation | Type of <i>Ma'jūn</i> obtained by mixing decoction of drugs in a base of purified honey, sugar or jaggery; mixture is continuously stirred while still hot, until it becomes thick and white; ingredients of non-plant drugs and some plant material are included in it either in powder or paste form; a delicious and palatable preparation mainly used in management of diseases of heart and brain | Khamīra                          | خمیره  |
| IUMT-6.2.43 | flower conserve                                      | Semi-solid medicinal preparation of flower petals; a form of semi-solid drug in which rose or other flower petals are preserved in a thick sugar-based syrup   | Gulqand / Gulshakar              | گلقند / گل شکر                                       |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                           | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.44 | rose-petal conserve                                     | Semi-solid medicinal preparation in which rose petals are preserved in a thick honey-based syrup  | Julanjabīn / Gula <u>n</u> gbīn  | جلنجبین / گل انگبین                                  |
| IUMT-6.2.45 | musk-based electuary                                    | A type of semi-solid compound medicinal preparation with musk and precious stones as its main ingredients   | Dawāʾ al-Misk                    | دواءالمسک  |
| IUMT-6.2.46 | exhilarant electuary                                    | A type of semi-solid compound medicinal preparation having aromatic drugs as main ingredients, producing exhilarant effect; this term does not cover <i>Mufarriḥ</i> mentioned under Unani pharmacology | Mufarriḥ                         | مفرّح  |
| IUMT-6.2.47 | digestive electuary                                     | Semi-solid compound medicinal preparation for diseases of digestive system  | Jawārish                         | <b>ج</b> وار ش                                       |
| IUMT-6.2.48 | linctus   | Electuary of low viscosity prepared to relieve cough, sore throat and other respiratory problems  | La'ūq                            | لعوق   |
| IUMT-6.2.49 | vision improver   | Drug that is used locally in form of microfine powder in management of eye problems, mainly to improve eyesight   | Bāsalīqūn                        | باسليقون   |
| IUMT-6.2.50 | poppy rind- and seed-<br>based medicinal<br>preparation |   | Dayāqūza                         | دياقوزه  |
| IUMT-6.2.51 | ointment  | Semi-solid medicine prepared by mixing fine powder of drugs with wax or other suitable base, meant for local application  | Marham                           | مرہم   |
| IUMT-6.2.52 | poultice  | Semi-solid preparation of crude drugs meant for local application   | <i>Dimād</i>                     | ضماد   |

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|-------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.53 | liniment                         | A kind of medicated oil or a thin medicinal preparation applied locally  | Ţilā'                            | طلاء   |
| IUMT-6.2.54 | a kind of ointment               | Ointment made of oils and wax  | Qayrūţī                          | قيروطى   |
| IUMT-6.2.55 | ruby-based electuary             | A type of semi-solid medicinal preparation with mineral drugs, ruby being the main ingredient  | Yāqūtī                           | ياقوتى   |
| IUMT-6.2.56 | a type of fermented condiment    | A liquid preparation in which salt, vinegar, ginger, black pepper and water are mixed and kept for a time until it turns sour; the strained liquid is then obtained and used | Ābkāma / Murrī                   | آب کامہ/ مرّی  |
| IUMT-6.2.57 | honey water                      | Liquid preparation of water and purified honey in a specific ratio; the mixture is boiled for some time and filtered   | Māʾ al-'Asal                     | ماء العسل  |
| IUMT-6.2.58 | medicated honey water            | Certain drugs are included in honey water  | Mā' al-'Asal Murakkab            | ماء العسل مركّب                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.59 | barley water                     | Liquid preparation obtained by boiling dehusked barley in water; the water is then drained and used  | Māʾ al-Shaʿīr / Āsh-i-Jav        | ماء الشعير/ آش جو                                    |
| IUMT-6.2.60 | water of roasted barley          | Liquid preparation obtained by boiling roasted and dehusked barley in water  | Mā' al-Shaʻīr Muḥammaş           | ماء الشعير محمّص                                     |
| IUMT-6.2.61 | water mixture of barley and meat | Liquid preparation obtained by boiling dehusked barley in liquid meat extract  | Mā' al-Shaʻīr Mulḥam             | ماء الشعير ملحم                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.62 | distillate of meat               | Extract prepared by distillation of certain drugs mixed with meat extract  | Mā' al-Laḥm ∕ Āb-i-Josh          | ماءاللحم / آب جوش                                    |
|             |                                  |  |                                  |  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                                  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.63 | vegetable juice  | Juice of green vegetables or green herbs such as mako ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> ) and kāsnī ( <i>Cichorium intybus</i> ), obtained by crushing and expressing them | Mā' al-Buqūl                     | ماءالبقول  |
| IUMT-6.2.64 | fruit juice  | Juice of fruits obtained after crushing and expressing them after removing the fruit coat  | Mā' al-Fawākih                   | ماءالفواكه   |
| IUMT-6.2.65 | curd water   | Multiple lines are drawn into curdled milk so that water retained in it is liberated; this water is collected for use in certain diseases                        | Mā' al-Rā'ib                     | ماءالرائب  |
| IUMT-6.2.66 | iron-treated water   | Water treated with red-hot iron  | Māʾ al-Ḥadīd                     | ماء الحد يد  |
| IUMT-6.2.67 | water repeatedly<br>treated with iron                          | Water treated with red-hot iron until it becomes thick and black   | Dawş                             | دوص  |
| IUMT-6.2.68 | composition reverting<br>calx to its original<br>metallic form | Composition of selected drugs which, when applied to metal calx in a specific manner, the calx reverts to its original form                                      | Māʾ al-Ḥayāt                     | ماء الحيات   |
| IUMT-6.2.69 | preparation of rose<br>water and sugar                         | Liquid preparation for oral administration consisting of rose water and honey/sugar, along with other suitable drugs   | Jullāb                           | جلاّب  |
| IUMT-6.2.70 | emulsion   | Liquid preparation obtained by mixing two immiscible substances with help of an emulsifier; minute droplets of one liquid are dispersed in another               | Ḥalīb                            | حليب   |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English           | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.71 | milky emulsified product                | <ul> <li>(1) Liquid preparation obtained by grinding kernel of dry fruits/seeds with water or suitable liquid, making what looks like a milky product;</li> <li>(2) white liquid mixture in which oily substances are suspended in water base;</li> <li>(3) base of sugar and honey, etc., used to prepare different medicinal preparations</li> </ul> | Shīra                            | شیره   |
| IUMT-6.2.72 | mixture                                 | Preparation obtained by mixing two or more drugs in any form: liquid/solid/semi-solid/ semi-liquid; however it is often used for a liquid mixture which contains at least one liquid ingredient  | Mazīj                            | مزيج   |
| IUMT-6.2.73 | liquid product prepared by fermentation | Liquid preparation obtained after fermentation of drugs in a liquid by adopting a particular method  | Dar Bahra                        | دربېره   |
| IUMT-6.2.74 | juice                                   | Juice of pulpy fruits and green vegetables obtained by expression  | Ras                              | رس   |
| IUMT-6.2.75 | essence                                 | Purest form of volatile contents of aromatic drugs; this term does not cover $R\bar{u}h$ mentioned under factors of existence  | Rūḥ                              | روح  |
| IUMT-6.2.76 | vinegar                                 | Fermented liquid preparation obtained by keeping juice of carbohydrate-rich substances like sugarcane for a few days   | Khall / Sirka                    | خل / سرکہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.77 | oxymel                                  | Mixture of honey and vinegar   | Sikanjabīn                       | سكنجبين  |
| IUMT-6.2.78 | wine                                    | Alchohol made from fermented grapes or other carbohydrate-containing substances by distillation  | Khamr / Sharāb                   | سكنجبين<br>خمر / شراب                                |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                       | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.79 | medicinal syrup                                     | Liquid preparation obtained by mixing fresh fruit juice or decoction of drugs with a base of honey or sugar                       | Sharbat                          | شربت   |
| IUMT-6.2.80 | tincture  | Liquid extract obtained by soaking a drug in liquor; the liquid collected after filtration is tincture                            | Şabīgh                           | صبيغ   |
| IUMT-6.2.81 | dye   | Dye used to colour skin or conceal discolouration, e.g., cosmetic camouflaging in vitiligo  | Şibgh / Şibgha                   | صبغ / صبغة   |
| IUMT-6.2.82 | distillate  | Liquid product condensed from vapour during distillation; this term does not cover 'Araq mentioned under functions of organs      | 'Araq                            | عرق  |
| IUMT-6.2.83 | solution  | Liquid obtained after mixing some drugs which have ability to become dissolved in water or other suitable liquid                  | Maḥlūl                           | محلول  |
| IUMT-6.2.84 | mucilage  | Mucilaginous liquid obtained by soaking mucilage-secreting drugs in water   | Luʻāb                            | لعاب   |
| IUMT-6.2.85 | semi-liquid preparation<br>with high nutrient value | Special semi-liquid dietary preparation with medicinal value, generally made with kernels of seeds, dry fruits and milk           | Ḥasw / Ḥarīra                    | حسو / حریره  |
| IUMT-6.2.86 | type of non-intoxicating fermented drink            | Kind of non-intoxicating drink prepared by fermenting grapes, dates or other fruits   | Nabīdh                           | نبيذ   |
| IUMT-6.2.87 | infusion  | Liquid preparation made by soaking crushed/<br>whole drug overnight in water or other suitable<br>liquid and used after straining | Naqū'/Khīsānda                   | نق <i>و ع/خ</i> یسانده                               |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics      | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.88 | decoction                     | Liquid dosage form prepared by boiling one or more plant drugs   | Maṭbūkh /<br>Joshā <u>n</u> da/Sūlāqa | مطبوخ / جوشانده/سلاقہ                                |
| IUMT-6.2.89 | extract                       | (1) Liquid obtained by grinding green herbs with<br>water and straining; (2) collection of crude<br>mixture extracted from different parts of plants | 'Uṣāra / Afshurda                     | عصاره / افشرده                                       |
| IUMT-6.2.90 | decanted liquid               | Unstrained liquid obtained by soaking drugs overnight in water or suitable liquid  | Zulāl                                 | <b>נ</b> צל  |
| IUMT-6.2.91 | hair dye                      | Liquid/semi-liquid preparation used as hair dye  | Khiḍāb                                | خضاب   |
| IUMT-6.2.92 | epithem                       | Medicated preparation for external application, such as poultice; this term does not cover ointment and plaster                                      | Laṭūkh                                | لطو خ  |
| IUMT-6.2.93 | adhesive medicine             | Adhesive drug which is spread over a piece of cloth or paper and pasted at affected part of body   | Lazūq / Laṣūq                         | لزوق / لصوق  |
| IUMT-6.2.94 | irrigation                    | Medicated liquid preparation poured slowly over an affected part from a distance   | Sakūb                                 | سكوب   |
| IUMT-6.2.95 | douche                        | Medicinal liquid preparation poured on affected part with force  | Naṭūl                                 | نطول   |
| IUMT-6.2.96 | sitz bath                     | Method of treatment in which patient sits in warm water or medicated liquid obtained by boiling drugs in water                                       | Ābzan                                 | آبزن   |
| IUMT-6.2.97 | footbath                      | Lukewarm decoction of drugs used for immersion/irrigation of affected foot   | Pāshoya                               | پاشویہ   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept in English                              | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.98  | mouthwash   | Medicated liquid preparation which may be a decoction, infusion or solution, used for rinsing mouth   | Maḍmaḍa                          | مضمضہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.99  | gargle  | Liquid preparation in form of decoction, infusion or solution, used for gargling  | Gharghara                        | غرغره  |
| IUMT-6.2.100 | nasal drops   | Liquid preparation used as nasal drops  | Sa'ūţ                            | سعوط   |
| IUMT-6.2.101 | inhalation  | Inhalation of drugs which may be in dry or liquid form so that volatile substances reach nasal cavity and respiratory tubes                   | Shamūm                           | شموم   |
| IUMT-6.2.102 | inhalation of vapour<br>arising from<br>fragrant drugs  | Inhalation of fragrance of drugs kept in a wide-mouthed bottle  | Lakhlakha                        | لخلخہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.103 | liquid snuff  | Liquid preparation used for snuffing  | Nashūq                           | نشوق   |
| IUMT-6.2.104 | washing agent   | Liquid preparation used for cleaning affected body part/organ   | Ghasūl                           | غسول   |
| IUMT-6.2.105 | oil-based liniment                                      | Oil or oily preparation applied over skin as a thin layer   | Marūkh                           | مروخ   |
| IUMT-6.2.106 | embrocation/anointing                                   | Act of moistening and rubbing a part of body with a liniment or lotion  | Tamrīkh                          | تمريخ  |
| IUMT-6.2.107 | oily-liquid preparation                                 | Oil-based liquid preparation rubbed with gentle movements on the body   | Masūḥ                            | مسو ح  |
| IUMT-6.2.108 | semi-solid oily<br>preparation for<br>local application | Semi-solid preparation obtained by kneading powdered drugs with perfumed oil or making a paste of oily drugs, this is applied locally on skin | Ub <u>t</u> an                   | ابٹن   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                 | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.109 | massage oil                                   | Liquid/oily preparation applied on the body and massaged vigorously  | Dalūk                            | دلوک   |
| IUMT-6.2.110 | liquid used to splash on affected part        | Medicated liquid preparation which is splashed on affected part  | Naḍūḥ                            | نضوح   |
| IUMT-6.2.111 | liquid used for syringing                     | Liquid preparation used for syringing urethra, vagina, nose, ear, or any other sinus   | Zarūq                            | زروق   |
| IUMT-6.2.112 | incense                                       | Aromatic smoke; any substance that is burnt for fragrance  | Bakhūr / <u>Dh</u> ūnī           | بخور / دهونی   |
| IUMT-6.2.113 | fumigation                                    | Inhalation or exposing the affected body part to fumes produced by burning drugs; also used to repel or kill insects   | Tadkhīn                          | تدخين  |
| IUMT-6.2.114 | disc-shaped preparation for local application | Dry or wet drugs are converted into a mass which is used to prepare a disc dosage form; freshly prepared semi-solid disc is applied on affected part of body and covered with leaf of a suitable plant | Kabūs                            | کبو <i>س</i>   |
| IUMT-6.2.115 | vapour bath                                   | Exposure of a part of body or whole body to vapours obtained from decoction of drugs or boiled simple water  | Inkibāb                          | انكباب   |
| IUMT-6.2.116 | oiling  | (1) Lubricating a drug in moderately hot oil;<br>(2) application of hot or cold oil on body part   | Tadhīn                           | تدهین  |
| IUMT-6.2.117 | powder drug meant<br>for sprinkling           | Granular powder of a drug alone or mixed with sugar, used to sprinkle over decoction or infusion   | Sardārūj / Sardārū               | سرداروج / سردارو                                     |
| IUMT-6.2.118 | barley beverage                               | Beverage made from barley  | Fuqqāʻ                           | فقاع   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                             | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.119 | <ul><li>(1) sugar base;</li><li>(2) consistency</li></ul> | <ul> <li>(1) Sweetened solution of particular consistency that is generally made by adding water, distillate or fruit juice to purified honey, sugar or jaggery and boiled until it attains required consistency;</li> <li>(2) consistency of a liquid or semiliquid substance</li> </ul> | Qiwām                            | قو ام  |
| IUMT-6.2.120 | base of high concentration                                | Sugar/honey base of relatively high concentration (> 70%)   | Qiwām 'Aqīd                      | قوام عقید  |
| IUMT-6.2.121 | base of low concentration                                 | Sugar/honey base of relatively low concentration (65% to 70%)   | Qiwām Mashūsh                    | قوام مشوش  |
| IUMT-6.2.122 | thick base  | Base of sugar/honey in which gum acacia is added to increase consistency  | Muṣammagh                        | مصمّغ  |
| IUMT-6.2.123 | crystallization   | Artificial or natural process by which crystalline solids are formed  | Tasakkur                         | تسكّر  |
| IUMT-6.2.124 | decrystallization of<br>a supersaturated<br>sugar base    | Process of losing crystalline structure formed in a syrup or sugar base   | Kasr-i-Qiwām                     | كسر قو ام  |
| IUMT-6.2.125 | distillation apparatus                                    | Apparatus used for purpose of distillation  | Āla'-i-Taqṭīr                    | آلۂ تقطیر  |
| IUMT-6.2.126 | classical distillation<br>apparatus with<br>spiral tube   | Apparatus meant for distillation comprising four parts: (i) cauldron; (ii) a specially designed dome-shaped cover for collecting vapour and sending it to (iii) tube, then to (iv) receiver, where condensation occurs  | Nal <u>Bh</u> apkā               | نل بهپکا   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                            | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| IUMT-6.2.127 | apparatus used for distillation through indirect heat    | Modified form of <i>Nal</i> <u>Bh</u> apkā; in this method of distillation, waterbath type setup is used for heating boiler container so that limited heat may be available to drug material in boiler; distillation process remains same as described in <i>Nal</i> <u>Bh</u> apkā | Ḥammām Nāriyya                         | حمّام ناریہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.128 | apparatus used for distillation                          | Apparatus of distillation in which receiver is placed in middle of boiling pot on a support; very little distillate is collected in this way  | Taʻrīq Ḥablī /<br>Gar <u>bh</u> Jantar | تعریق حبلی / گربه جنتر                               |
| IUMT-6.2.129 | apparatus used for purification of drugs                 | Consists of a pot half-filled with specified liquid such as milk, with a horizontal rod placed on rim from which bundle of material to be treated is immersed in such a way that it does not touch bottom and is heated   | Ḥammām Taʻlīqī                         | حمّام تعليقى   |
| IUMT-6.2.130 | classical<br>distillation apparatus                      | Apparatus meant for distillation comprising three parts: (i) cauldron; (ii) specially designed cover for collecting vapour and condensing it before it is collected in (iii) receiver   | Qar' Anbīq                             | قرع انبیق  |
| IUMT-6.2.131 | classical distillation<br>apparatus with<br>spiral tubes | Apparatus meant for distillation in which vapour is condensed while passing through a spiral tube before being collected in a receiver  | Taʻrīq Lawlabī                         | تعريق لولبي  |
| IUMT-6.2.132 | receiver of distillate                                   | One of three main components of a distillation apparatus which is used to collect distillate; this term does not cover <i>Qābila</i> , used for obstetrician and midwife  | Qābila                                 | قابلہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.133 | apparatus used to prepare aromatics/perfumes             |   | 'Iṭriyya                               | عطريہ  |

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|--------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.134 | furnace, stove             | Both stove and furnace are used in pharmacy to prepare drugs   | Kānūn                            | كانون  |
| IUMT-6.2.135 | partially crushed          | Hard and fibrous plant drugs are crushed into small pieces commonly with metallic mortar and pestle; partially crushed drug material is used to prepare decoction and infusion so that maximum soluble constituents may become dissolved and optimum therapeutic effect produced | Nīm Kob ∕ Nīm Kofta              | نیم کوب / نیم کوفتہ                                  |
| IUMT-6.2.136 | polishing                  | Polishing of tablet, pills, etc., to make them smooth and shiny  | Şayqal                           | صيقل   |
| IUMT-6.2.137 | deseeded drug              | Drug from which seeds have been removed  | Munaqqā                          | منقّى  |
| IUMT-6.2.138 | decaped                    | Flower from which sepal has been removed   | Kāsa bar Āvurda                  | کاسہ بر آور دہ                                       |
| IUMT-6.2.139 | sieve                      |  | Ghirbāl                          | غربال  |
| IUMT-6.2.140 | sieved drug material       | Drug which has been strained through a sieve   | Mugharbal / Mankhūl              | مغربل / منخول  |
| IUMT-6.2.141 | sifting                    | Process of sifting powder of drugs through fine cloth or mesh of different size to obtain powder of required particle size   | Nakhl                            | نخل  |
| IUMT-6.2.142 | peel off                   | Removing outer covering of fruits, vegetables, fish, etc.  | Taqshīr                          | تقشير  |
| IUMT-6.2.143 | skinned, peeled            | Drug from which outer covering is removed  | Muqashshar /<br>Kharāshīda       | مقشّر / خراشیده                                      |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.144 | syringe/injector   | Tube with a nozzle and piston or bulb for sucking in and ejecting liquid in a thin stream, used for cleaning wounds or body cavities, or fitted with a hollow needle for injecting or withdrawing fluids        | Zarrāqa                          | زرّاقہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.145 | distillate   | Liquid obtained by subjecting a plant drug to process of distillation using suitable apparatus  | Muqaṭṭar                         | مقطّر  |
| IUMT-6.2.146 | <ul><li>(1) liquid form of drug</li><li>(2) solution of drug</li></ul> | (1) Liquid dosage form such as syrup, decoction, liquid extract, etc.; (2) solution of some drugs, mainly those of mineral origin such as gold, iron and silver, etc., which are prepared by special techniques | Sayyāl                           | سيّال  |
| IUMT-6.2.147 | adulterated drug   | Drug rendered poor in quality by addition of<br>another drug of low quality or of an entirely<br>different substance  | Maghshūsh                        | مغشوش  |
| IUMT-6.2.148 | drug mixed with honey  | Drug preparation made by mixing honey with another ingredient   | Mu'assal                         | معستل  |
| IUMT-6.2.149 | amalgamation of mercury with other drugs                               | Mixing of mercury with another mineral drug to stabilize it and prepare a suitable dosage form  | ʻUqd                             | عقد  |
| IUMT-6.2.150 | composition of silver and mercury                                      | When silver is mixed with mercury and ground thoroughly a soft and semi-solid compound, <i>malghama</i> , is formed   | Malghama                         | ملغمہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.151 | fine powder of mercury and sulphur mixed together                      | When purified mercury and sulphur are mixed and ground together a fine black powder is produced which is used to prepare certain drugs  | КајІї                            | کجلی   |
| IUMT-6.2.152 | routes of drug administration  | Routes of administration of different dosage forms  | Masālik-i-Adwiya                 | مسالک ادویہ  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.153 | respiratory route                              | Administration of drugs through respiratory tract, usually by inhalation   | Barāh-i-<br>Majārī Hawā'iyya     | براه مجاری بوائیہ                                    |
| IUMT-6.2.154 | ophthalmic route                               | Administration of drugs in eye   | Barāh-i-Chashm                   | براه چشم   |
| IUMT-6.2.155 | auricular/otic route                           | Administration of drugs through ear opening  | Barāh-i-Gosh                     | براه گوش   |
| IUMT-6.2.156 | urethral route                                 | Administration of drugs through urethra  | Barāh-i-lḥlīl                    | براه احلیل   |
| IUMT-6.2.157 | vaginal route                                  | Administration of drugs through vagina   | Barāh-i-Mahbil                   | براه مېبل  |
| IUMT-6.2.158 | anal/rectal route                              | Administration of drugs through anus   | Barāh-i-Maqʻad                   | براه مقعد  |
| IUMT-6.2.159 | enema /colon cleansing /<br>colonic evacuation | Administration of warm water or liquified drugs or medicinal preparation through anal canal in the bowel; administration of liquid drugs through anal canal used to eliminate or getting rid of superfluities, vitiated humours and waste materials from intestine | Ḥuqna                            | حقنہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.160 | purgative enema                                | A type of enema used for purgation   | Ḥuqna Mushila                    | حقنہ مسہلہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.161 | strong purgative enema                         | A type of enema having strong purgative effect   | Ḥuqna Ḥādda                      | حقنہ حادّہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.162 | laxative enema                                 | A type of enema having laxative effect   | Ḥuqna Layyina                    | حقنہ لیّنہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.163 | moderate enema                                 | A type of enema having moderate purgative effect   | Ḥuqna Mutawassiṭa                | حقنہ متوسطہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.164 | constipating enema                             | A type of enema used to induce constipation  | Ḥuqna Qābiḍa /<br>Ḥuqna Ḥābisa   | حقنہ قابضہ/ حقنہ حابسہ                               |
| IUMT-6.2.165 | resolvent enema                                | A type of enema having resolving effect  | Ḥuqna Muḥallila                  | حقنہ محلّلہ  |

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|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-6.2.166 | carminative enema          | A type of enema having carminative effect                                 | Ḥuqna Kāsira                              | حقنہ کاسرہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.167 | nutritive enema            | A type of enema having rich nutritive value                               | Ḥuqna Mughadhdhiyya/<br>Ḥuqna Ghidhā'iyya | حقنہ مغذّ یّہ / حقنہ غذائیہ                          |
| IUMT-6.2.168 | alterative enema           | A type of enema used for normalizing temperamental deviation              | Ḥuqna Muʻaddila                           | حقنہ معدّلہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.169 | emollient enema            | A type of enema having emollient effect                                   | Ḥuqna Mumallisa                           | حقنہ مملّسہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.170 | anaesthetic enema          | A type of enema having anaesthetic effect                                 | Ḥuqna Mukhaddira                          | حقنہ مخدّرہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.171 | analgesic enema            | A type of enema having analgesic effect                                   | Ḥuqna Musakkina                           | حقنہ مسکّنہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.172 | antiseptic enema           | A type of enema having antiseptic effect                                  | Ḥuqna Dāfiʻ-i-ʻUfūnat                     | حقنہ دافع عفونت                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.173 | antispasmodic enema        | A type of enema having antispasmodic effect                               | Ḥuqna Dāfiʻ-i-Tashannuj                   | حقنہ دافع تشنّج                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.174 | vermicidal enema           | A type of enema having vermicidal effect                                  | Ḥuqna Qātil-i-Dīdān                       | حقنہ قاتل دیدان                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.175 | enema apparatus            | Apparatus used for enema  | Āla-i-Ḥaqn / Miḥqana                      | آلۂ حقن / محقنہ                                      |
| IUMT-6.2.176 | recipient of enema         | Person being treated by enema   | Muḥtaqin                                  | محتقن  |
| IUMT-6.2.177 | charring                   | Process by which drugs are burnt to charring stage but not reduced to ash | Iḥrāq                                     | احراق  |
| IUMT-6.2.178 | melting                    | Process of melting of drugs by heating                                    | ldhābat                                   | اذابت  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English         | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.179 | defrothing                            | Process of cleaning froth collected on surface of<br>a drug by skimming; when drugs such as honey,<br>sugar, vegetable juice, etc., are boiled, froth is<br>produced which contains impurities; the liquid is<br>allowed to cool a little and froth collected on<br>surface is removed with help of a spoon | Irghā'                           | ارغاء  |
| IUMT-6.2.180 | decoloration                          | Removing colour of certain drugs for purification using various physical and chemical techniques  | Izāla'-i-Lawn                    | ازالۂ لون  |
| IUMT-6.2.181 | immersion of hot items<br>in a liquid | Process in which red-hot metals are dipped in cold water/juice of drugs; this term does not cover <i>lṭṭā</i> ' mentioned under principles of treatment   | lţfā'                            | اطفاء  |
| IUMT-6.2.182 | process of obtaining salts            | Process of separating salt contained in crude drugs; either powder of drug or its ash is dissolved in water to obtain a solution; the supernatant liquid is then drained into a vessel and boiled; on boiling, water evaporates leaving salt behind   | Iqlā'                            | افلاء  |
| IUMT-6.2.183 | evaporation                           | Process in which liquid drug/juices of drug are boiled and their moisture is evaporated   | Tabkhīr                          | تبخير  |
| IUMT-6.2.184 | crystallization                       | Process of formation of crystals from liquid solution   | Tabalwur                         | تبلور  |
| IUMT-6.2.185 | fermentation                          | Process of converting sugar content into liquor or organic acids  | Takhmīr                          | تخمير  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.186 | drying                                 | Process of removing moisture content of drugs, especially plant drugs by different means for the purpose of their storage or further processing to convert into suitable dosage form; this term does not cover <i>Tajfīf</i> mentioned under principles of treatment       | Tajfīf                           | تجفيف  |
| IUMT-6.2.187 | (1) granulation;<br>(2) pill formation | <ul><li>(1) Process in which powdered particles of a drug are made to adhere to form larger, multiparticle entities called granules;</li><li>(2) process of preparation of pills</li></ul>   | Taḥbīb                           | تحبيب  |
| IUMT-6.2.188 | pill-making machine                    | Instrument used to prepare pills   | Muḥabbib                         | محبّب  |
| IUMT-6.2.189 | coating of gelatin                     | Pills and tablets intended for action in stomach are coated with gelatin   | Ghilāf Hulāmī                    | غلاف ہلامی   |
| IUMT-6.2.190 | coating of keratin                     | Keratin is used as a coating for pills which are intended to pass through stomach and act in small intestine   | Ghilāf Qarnī                     | غلاف قرنى  |
| IUMT-6.2.191 | (1) powder;<br>(2) pulverization       |  | Şalāya                           | صلایہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.192 | dissolution                            | (1) Process of obtaining finest powder of drugs after mixing in water and removing heavy particles and decanting; (2) process of dissolving soluble drugs in a liquid to obtain a solution; this term does not cover <i>Taḥlīl</i> mentioned under principles of treatment | ТаḥІтІ                           | تحلیل  |
| IUMT-6.2.193 | torrefaction                           | Process in which drugs are subjected to dry heat (roasted) to reduce their moisture  | Taḥmīṣ                           | تحميص  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                      | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.194 | roasted/parched drug                               | Drug that has undergone process of torrefaction  | Muḥammaṣ /<br>Biryā <u>n</u> /Sokhta | محمّص / بریاں/ سوختہ                                 |
| IUMT-6.2.195 | process to make<br>drug usable                     | Implementation of certain processes such as collecting, cleaning, purifying and washing in order to make drug/inert substance usable, to enhance its efficacy and to reduce its toxicity; drugs possessing toxic or undesired properties are thus subjected to detoxification; this term does not cover <i>Tadbīr</i> mentioned under factors of existence | Tadbīr                               | تدبیر  |
| IUMT-6.2.196 | treated drug                                       | Drug subjected to certain treatments for purpose of cleaning, purification or detoxification in order to improve efficacy and reduce toxicity  | Mudabbar                             | مدبّر  |
| IUMT-6.2.197 | sedimentation                                      | Physical process in which heavy particles of a drug in a liquid base are made to settle by keeping them in the liquid for a stipulated time  | Tarsīb                               | ترسیب  |
| IUMT-6.2.198 | filtration by dribbling                            | Process of cleaning a liquid drug/juice by sieving it through a thick cloth, cotton or piece of filter paper   | Tarshīḥ                              | ترشیح  |
| IUMT-6.2.199 | filtration by defrothing                           | Process of cleaning extract of green leafy drug<br>by boiling it and removing supernatant froth from<br>liquid by a sieve or filter  | Tarwīq                               | ترويق  |
| IUMT-6.2.200 | defrothed liquid                                   | Cleaned extract of green leafy drug obtained by filtration and defrothing  | Murawwaq                             | مروّق  |
| IUMT-6.2.201 | juice of leaves of chicory<br>and black nightshade | Cleaned juice of leaves of two plants, viz.,<br>Cichorium intybus and Solanum nigrum<br>obtained through Tarwīq (filtration by defrothing)   | Murawwaqayn                          | مر وّ قين  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English     | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.202 | sprinkled                         | Decoction or infusion which has been sprinkled over with certain powdery substance before use   | Pāshīda                          | پاشیده   |
| IUMT-6.2.203 | despumated                        | Honey and other drugs are boiled for a while so that froth containing impurities is taken from the surface and purified matter is collected   | Kaf Girifta                      | کف گرفتہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.204 | roasting in hot<br>ash / low heat | Drugs with juice, like fresh fruit/vegetables, etc., are covered with a cloth and wrapped in clay and kept in an oven or buried in hot ash for some time and their juice is collected thereafter by expression which is used after filtration; sometimes a single drug to be processed is kept between kneaded powder of drugs mentioned in formulation and kept in oven or hot ash; sometimes drugs are ground in suitable juice and kept in a heat-resistant bottle which is placed in oven or hot ash; occasionally a dry drug is put in a cavity formed in a fruit like apple which is then wrapped with clay or dough and put into an oven or hot ash, and, when dough changes to a brown colour, process is stopped and drug is taken out of cavity | Tashwiya                         | تشویہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.205 | roasted drug                      | Drug roasted in hot ash / low heat ( <i>Tashwiya</i> )  | Mushawwā                         | مشوّ ی   |
| IUMT-6.2.206 | sublimation                       | Process of obtaining purified form of mineral drugs through evaporation followed by cooling, resulting in their solidification  | Taş'īd                           | تصعيد  |
| IUMT-6.2.207 | decantation                       | Process of obtaining finest powder of insoluble mineral drugs in water  | Taşwīl                           | تصويل  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.208 | squeezing                     | Manual process of obtaining extract/juice of selected plant drugs by squeezing crushed drugs   | Ta'şīr                           | تعصير  |
| IUMT-6.2.209 | washing                       | Process of washing of drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin in order to clean, detoxify or get fine powder of the drug; washing is often undertaken to prepare drug of moderate properties and actions | Ghasl / Taghsīl                  | غسل / تغسیل  |
| IUMT-6.2.210 | cleaning of drugs             | Process of cleaning drugs to remove impurities; different methods, such as washing, sieving, etc., are used for this purpose   | Tașfiya                          | تصفيہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.211 | cleaned/washed drug           | Drug that has undergone cleaning process ( <i>Taṣfiya</i> )  | Muşaffā                          | مصفي   |
| IUMT-6.2.212 | frying                        | Process of frying drugs in suitable oil  | Taqliya                          | تقليہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.213 | drug fried in oil             | Drug that has been fried in oily substance   | Maqlī                            | مقلى   |
| IUMT-6.2.214 | distillation                  | Process of obtaining purified liquid by heating it and collecting vapours in liquid form   | Taqṭīr                           | تقطير  |
| IUMT-6.2.215 | calcination                   | Process of obtaining calx of metals, minerals, earthy materials and certain drugs of animal origin through specific procedures of heating  | Taklīs                           | تكليس  |
| IUMT-6.2.216 | calx                          | Finely powdered form of a drug or medicinal preparation obtained by calcination of metals, minerals, earthy materials and certain drugs of animal origin   | Kushta / Mukallas                | کشتہ / مکلّس   |
| IUMT-6.2.217 | bloomed                       | Calx that has swelled up and become white and appears like flower; easily powdered   | Shiguft                          | شگفت   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.218 | cutting                       | Process of cutting roots and bark into small pieces before processing  | Taqṭīʻ                           | تقطيع  |
| IUMT-6.2.219 | pounding and grinding         | Process of crushing hard and dry plant drugs into small pieces or coarse powder  | Daqq-o-Raḍḍ                      | دقّ و رضّ  |
| IUMT-6.2.220 | trituration/pulverization     | Process of making powder of drugs by grinding  | Saḥq                             | سحق  |
| IUMT-6.2.221 | cooking/boiling               | Process of boiling drugs in water  | Ţabkh                            | طبخ  |
| IUMT-6.2.222 | purified mica                 | Abrak (mica) is cut into small pieces or coarsely powdered; it is laid into a bolus of cotton or jute which contains whole rice grains or small irregular pieces of stone and tied loosely; bolus is dipped in a relatively bigger vessel filled with water and is rubbed vigorously; because of the friction caused by irregular surfaces, abrak is divided into small pieces and is filtered through bolus; supernatant is removed and fine powder of abrak is collected | Maḥlūb / <u>Dh</u> anāb          | محلوب / دهناب  |
| IUMT-6.2.223 | grooved                       | Made hollow; hard woody material of a drug such as turpeth is removed and grooved part is used as drug   | Mujawwaf                         | مجوّ ف   |
| IUMT-6.2.224 | sheared/scissored             | Some drugs are cut into small pieces before further processing,e.g., silk cocoon   | Muqarraḍ                         | مقرّض  |
| IUMT-6.2.225 | unpierced pearl               | Full round pearl bead without hole; such a pearl is considered better for medicinal use  | Nāsufta                          | ناسفتہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.226 | grinding                      | Grinding in a mill   | Ţaḥn                             | طحن  |
| IUMT-6.2.227 | scorched drug                 | Drug after putting in a vessels is roasted until it starts to smell and changes its colour   | Būdāda                           | بو داده  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.228 | pounder                         | Round or boat-shaped apparatus along with a pestle used to make fine powder of drugs  | <u>Kh</u> aral                   | كهرل   |
| IUMT-6.2.229 | porphyry                        | Hard stone used to prepare mortar; considered hardest of stones, carved to form mortar in which hard drugs are ground to prepare powder   | Sang Summāq                      | سنگ سماّق  |
| IUMT-6.2.230 | quartzite                       | Stone almost as hard as porphyry used to form mortar and pestle   | Sang Chaqmāq                     | سنگ چقماق  |
| IUMT-6.2.231 | touchstone                      | Black stone used to prepare mortar and pestle, of lesser hardness than porphyry   | Sang Kasav <u>t</u> ī            | ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔                |
| IUMT-6.2.232 | grindstone                      | Apparatus used for grinding or making a fine paste of drug manually; <i>sil</i> is a big flat piece of stone on which drug is placed and crushed with help of <i>battā</i> , an approximately cylindrical piece of stone used for crushing and grinding | Sil Ba <u>tt</u> ā               | سل ب <del>ن</del> اً                                 |
| IUMT-6.2.233 | mortar and pestle               | Cylindrical apparatus made of iron/brass with metallic pestle, used for crushing and pounding of hard drugs   | Hāvan Dasta                      | باون دستہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.234 | earthen crucible                | Bowl made with a mixture of clay mixed with some other ingredients, which is then pasted with a special semi-liquid preparation   | Bota                             | بوتہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.235 | specially prepared sealing clay | Preparation of clay and cotton wool used for sealing vessels during process of calcination  | Gil-i-Ḥikmat                     | گل حکمت  |
| IUMT-6.2.236 | cow-dung cake                   | Dried cow-dung cake made manually in shape of a pancake   | Pāchak Dastī                     | پاچک دستی  |
| IUMT-6.2.237 | cow dung                        | Dried cow dung collected from fields and forests  | Pāchak Dashtī                    | پاچک دشتی  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English       | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.238 | kept in pouch                       | Form of inclusion of drugs in a compound preparation in which drugs are kept in a pouch and then added to other drugs   | Ba Şurra Basta                   | بصرّه بستہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.239 | purse/bag/pouch                     | Bag or pouch used to preserve or air-dry drug; sometimes drug is placed in a pouch and boiled   | Şurra / Kīs                      | صرّة / كيس   |
| IUMT-6.2.240 | shelf-life                          | Length of time for which a drug in crude or finished form remains usable, effective and fit for consumption   | Muddat-i-Ḥayāt                   | مدّت حیات  |
| IUMT-6.2.241 | sawdust                             | Dust obtained by filing hard drugs of plant origin  | Nushāra / Burāda                 | نشاره / براده  |
| IUMT-6.2.242 | milk of woman feeding<br>male child |   | Shīr-i-Pisar                     | شیر پسر  |
| IUMT-6.2.243 | milk of woman feeding female child  |   | Shīr-i-Dukhtar                   | شیر دختر   |
| IUMT-6.2.244 | four seeds                          | Four seeds, viz., aspghol (seed of Plantago ovata), tukhm-i-rayḥān (seed of Ocimum sanctum), tukhm-i-kanocha (seed of Phyllanthus maderaspatensis) and tukhm-i-bārtang (seed of Plantago major),collectively known as chahār tukhm; this combination is used in many diseases | Chahār Tukhm /<br>Chār Tukhm     | چہارتخم / چار تخم                                    |
| IUMT-6.2.245 | three fruits                        | Three fruits, viz., āmla (Emblica officinalis), halayla (Terminalia chebula) and balayla (Terminalia bellirica), collectively known as athmār thalātha; this combination is used in a number of diseases and included in a number of formulations                             | Athmār Thalātha                  | اثمار ثلاثہ  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                               | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.246 | three pungent drugs   | So <u>nth (</u> Zingiber officinale), mirch siyāh (Piper nigrum) and pīpal kalā <u>n</u> (Piper longum), collectively known as ḥirrīfāt thalātha  | Ḥirrīfāt Thalātha                | حرّیفات ثلاثہ  |
| IUMT-6.2.247 | five salts  | Combination of five salts collected from five different sources: 1. <i>Namak lāhavrī</i> ; 2. <i>Namak siyāh</i> ; 3. <i>Namak sā<u>nbh</u>ar</i> , 4. <i>Namak so<u>n</u>char</i> ; 5. <i>Namak biryār</i> ī | Amlāḥ Khamsa                     | املاح خمسہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.248 | two drugs named<br>Centaurea behen and<br>Salvia haematodes | Bahman safayd (Centaurea behen) and bahman<br>surkh (Salvia haematodes), together known<br>as bahmanayn   | Bahmanayn                        | بېمنين   |
| IUMT-6.2.249 | two <i>Tūdrī</i>  | Tūdrī zard (Matthiola incana) and tūdrī surkh<br>(Cheiranthus cheiri), together known<br>as tūdariyayn  | Tūdariyayn                       | تودربين  |
| IUMT-6.2.250 | two peppers   | Two peppers, viz., <i>Piper longum</i> and <i>Piper nigrum</i>  | Filfilayn                        | فافلین   |
| IUMT-6.2.251 | small and large<br>cardamoms                                | Two cardamoms, i.e., <i>Amomum subulatum</i> and <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>  | Qāqullatayn                      | قاقلتين  |
| IUMT-6.2.252 | white and black musli                                       | Two muslis, i.e., mūṣlī safayd (Chlorophytum borivilianum) and mūṣlī siyāh (Curculigo orchioides), collectively known as mūṣliyayn  | Mūşliyayn                        |  |
| IUMT-6.2.253 | white and red sandal  | Şandal safayd (Santalum album) and şandal<br>surkh (Pterocarpus santalinus), together known<br>as Şandalayn   | Şandalayn                        | صند لین  |
| IUMT-6.2.254 | weight of a rice grain                                      | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 15 mg  | Chāval                           | چاول   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.255 | 125 mg weight                 | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 125 mg | Rattī / Surkh                     | رتّ <i>ی  </i> سرخ                                   |
| IUMT-6.2.256 | 500 mg weight                 | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 500 mg | Dā <u>n</u> g                     | دانگ   |
| IUMT-6.2.257 | 1 gram weight                 | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 1 g    | Māsha                             | ماشہ   |
| IUMT-6.2.258 | 3.5 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 3.5 g  | Dirham / Diram                    | درېم / درم   |
| IUMT-6.2.259 | 4.5 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 4.5 g  | Mithqāl                           | مثقال  |
| IUMT-6.2.260 | 5 gram weight                 | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 5 g    | Mithqāl Shar'ī                    | مثقال شرعى   |
| IUMT-6.2.261 | 12 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 12 g   | Tola / Tolā                       | تولم / تولا  |
| IUMT-6.2.262 | 21 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 21 g   | Dām                               | دام  |
| IUMT-6.2.263 | 60 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 60 g   | <u>Ch</u> a <u>t</u> ā <u>n</u> k | چهٹانک   |
| IUMT-6.2.264 | 240 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 240 g  | Pāv                               | پاو  |
| IUMT-6.2.265 | 960 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 960 g  | Ser                               | سير  |
| IUMT-6.2.266 | 2900 gram weight              | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 2900 g | Man Tabrezī                       | من تبریزی  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-6.2.267 | 32 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 32 g   | Awqiya                           | اوقىيە   |
| IUMT-6.2.268 | 20 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 20 g   | Istār                            | استار  |
| IUMT-6.2.269 | 420 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 420 g  | Raţl Ţibbī                       | رطل طبی  |
| IUMT-6.2.270 | 250 mg weight                 | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 250 mg | Qīrāţ                            | فيراط  |
| IUMT-6.2.271 | 1620 gram weight              | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 1620 g | Qusţ                             | قسط  |
| IUMT-6.2.272 | 60 mg weight                  | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 60 mg  | Shaʻīra                          | شعيره  |
| IUMT-6.2.273 | 27 gram weight                | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 27 g   | Kaff                             | کف   |
| IUMT-6.2.274 | 288 gram weight               | A classical weight approximately equivalent to 288 g  | Şadafa                           | صدفہ   |

## 7. Therapeutics علم العلاج

The therapeutics in Unani classics are based on basic principles, etiopathology, temperament of patient and disease as well as temperament of drugs and diets.

The section covers principles of treatment, regimenal therapy, dietetics, surgical interventions and preservation and promotion of health. Regimenal therapy deals with various modes of treatment, including change in ambient air, diet, physical and mental activity and sleep. It also includes the application of various regimens for

evacuation of morbid humours from the body. Dietetics is used in the prevention and treatment of diseases. Diet is prescribed according to temperament of patient and disease, as well as temperament of dietary constituents. Pharmacotherapy is the mode of treatment in which single and compound drugs are used. Surgical interventions are used wherever unavoidable, for treatment of specific diseases. Preservation and promotion of health involve all the factors which play significant roles in health maintenance.

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English               | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.0.0 | therapeutics                                | A branch of medicine that deals with principles of treatment and management of diseases to restore health    | ʻllm al-ʻllāj                    | علم العلاج   |
| 7.1        | Principles of treatment                     |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-7.1.0 | management<br>of disease                    | Treatment of diseases by different methods which may include regimens, diet, drugs and surgical intervention | ʻllāj                            | علاج   |
| IUMT-7.1.1 | rectification of disease-<br>causing factor | Eradication or alleviation of any factor hindering restoration of health                                     | Tadāruk                          | تدارک  |
| IUMT-7.1.2 | diagnosis                                   | To determine and find disease and its nature   | Tashkhīş                         | تشخيص  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                                  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                         | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.1.3  | dietotherapy   | Treatment of diseases by manipulating and maintaining the dietary pattern depending upon requirement of treatment of diseases  | ʻllāj bi'l Taghdhiya                                     | علاج بالتغذية  |
| IUMT-7.1.4  | principles of<br>dietotherapy                                  | Guidelines for use of dietary articles according to nature of illness and requirement of body for restoring health   | Aḥkāmāt-i-Ghidhā'  | احكامات غذاء   |
| IUMT-7.1.5  | stoppage of<br>dietary intake                                  | Complete abstinence from intake of food temporarily to facilitate evacuation of morbid matter from body  | Tark-i-Ghidhā'   | ترك غذاء   |
| IUMT-7.1.6  | reducing dietary intake  | Reducing the intake of diet in order to conserve power of digestive faculty  | Taqlīl-i-Ghidhā'   | تقلیل غذاء   |
| IUMT-7.1.7  | quantitative reduction of dietary intake                       | Reducing quantity of dietary intake but maintaining the nutritional requirement of body  | Taqlīl-i-Ghidhā' ba<br>Iʻtibār-i-Kammiyat                | تقلیل غذاء بہ اعتبار کمیت                            |
| IUMT-7.1.8  | qualitative reduction of dietary intake                        | Quantity of diet in terms of nutritional value is reduced, which decreases the production of humours and provides favourable medium for concoction of morbid matters | Taqlīl-i-Ghidhā' ba<br>I'tibār-i-Kayfiyat                | تقلیل غذا ءبہ اعتبار کیفیت                           |
| IUMT-7.1.9  | quantitative and<br>qualitative reduction<br>of dietary intake | Diet both in terms of quality and quantity is reduced, particularly when faculties of body are not markedly disturbed  | Taqlīl-i-Ghidhā' ba<br>Iʻtibār-i-<br>Kammiyat-o-Kayfiyat | تقلیل غذا ءبہ اعتبار کمیت<br>و کیفیت                 |
| IUMT-7.1.10 | pharmacotherapy  | Treatment of disease with help of medicines/drugs  | ʻllāj bi'l Dawā'   | علاج بالدواء   |
| IUMT-7.1.11 | treatment with single drugs                                    | Treatment of disease with single medicines, e.g., herbal or mineral drugs or drugs of animal origin  | ʻllāj bi'l Mufradāt                                      | علاج بالمفردات                                       |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                                  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-7.1.12 | treatment with compound drugs/ formulations                    | Treatment of disease with compound drugs/<br>formulations, e.g., tablets, syrups, powders and<br>other semi-solid dosage forms   | ʻllāj bi'l Murakkabāt                   | علاج بالمركبات                                       |
| IUMT-7.1.13 | principles of selection of<br>medicine according<br>to quality | Principles regarding selection of drugs according to their temperament/quality, whether hot, cold, moist or dry  | Qānūn-i-Ikhtiyār-i-<br>Kayfiyat-i-Dawā' | قانون اختيار كيفيت دواء                              |
| IUMT-7.1.14 | heterotherapy  | Method of treatment through heteropathy; one of the basic principles of treatment in Unani medicine in which physician chooses drugs, diets or any other mode of treatment having qualities opposite to quality/temperament of disease | ʻllāj bi'l Didd                         | علاج بالضد   |
| IUMT-7.1.15 | principles regarding<br>dosage of a drug                       | Principles of advising/prescribing amount of drug to be given, i.e., dose according to age, weight, severity of disease, etc.  | Qānūn-i-lkhtiyār-i-<br>Kammīyat-i-Dawā' | قانون اختیار کمیت دواء                               |
| IUMT-7.1.16 | principles regarding time of administration of drug            | Principles regarding time of administration commonly depend on action of drug as well as stage and severity of the disease   | Qānūn-i-Tartīb-i-<br>Awqāt-i- Dawā'     | قانون ترتیب اوقات دواء                               |
| IUMT-7.1.17 | psychotherapy  | Treatment of patients with psychiatric measures  | ʻllāj Nafsānī                           | علاج نفساني  |
| IUMT-7.1.18 | principles/line<br>of treatment                                | Line of treatment to select appropriate treatment including choice of drugs, changes in diet and regimen and surgical intervention, if needed  | Uşūl-i-ʻllāj                            | اصول علاج  |
| IUMT-7.1.19 | extensive treatment/<br>potent therapy                         | Treatment to remove diseases and restore health through strong and potent drugs/measures   | ʻllāj Qawī                              | علاج قوى   |

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|-------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.20 | principles of treatment for morbid temperment                      |  | Uṣūl-i-ʻllāj Sū'-i-Mizāj           | اصول علاج سوء مزاج                                   |
| IUMT-7.1.21 | principles of treatment<br>for simple morbid<br>temperment         | Line of treatment for abnormal nonsubstantial temperament that occurs without morbid matter in which just alteration of temperament is needed, usually without concoction and evacuation | Uṣūl-i-ʻllāj Sū'-<br>i-Mizāj Sāda  | اصول علاج سوء مزاج<br>ساده                           |
| IUMT-7.1.22 | principles of treatment<br>for morbid temperment<br>with substance | Line of treatment for abnormal substantial temperament that occurs with morbid matter, in which concoction and evacuation are usually needed   | Uşūl-i-ʻllāj Sū'-<br>i-Mizāj Māddī | اصول علاج سوء مزاج<br>مادی                           |
| IUMT-7.1.23 | correction of morbid temperament                                   | Principles of treatment for correction of an abnormal temperament that leads to morbidity  | lşlāḥ-i-Sū'-i-Mizāj                | اصلاح سوء مزاج                                       |
| IUMT-7.1.24 | concoction   | Process by which morbid matter/humour matures and is made easily evacuable from body; drugs for concoction or the duration of concoction are specific to humoral morbidity               | Nuḍj/Inḍāj                         | نضج/ انضاج   |
| IUMT-7.1.25 | concoction/maturation of humours                                   | Process by which humours mature and are made evacuable from body   | Nuḍj-i-Akhlāţ                      | نضج اخلاط  |
| IUMT-7.1.26 | concoction/maturation of phlegmatic humour                         | Process by which phlegmatic humour matures and is made evacuable from body   | Nuḍj-i-Balgham                     | نضج بلغم   |
| IUMT-7.1.27 | concoction/maturation of bilious humour                            | Process by which yellow bile matures and is made evacuable from body   | Nuḍj-i-Ṣafrā'                      | نضج صفراء  |
| IUMT-7.1.28 | concoction/maturation of melancholic humour                        | Process by which black bile matures and is made evacuable from body  | Nuḍj-i-Sawdā'                      | نضج سوداء  |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.29 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from body       | Induced elimination of morbid material from the body, usually done after proper concoction | Tanqiya/<br>Tanqiya'-i-Badan     | تنقیہ/ تنقیۂ بدن                                     |
| IUMT-7.1.30 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from brain      |  | Tanqiya'-i-Dimāgh                | تنقیۂ دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.31 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from head       |  | Tanqiya'-i-Sar                   | تنقیۂ سر   |
| IUMT-7.1.32 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from chest      |  | Tanqiya'-i-Şadr                  | تنقيۂ صدر  |
| IUMT-7.1.33 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter / humour<br>from teeth    |  | Tanqiya'-i-Dandā <u>n</u>        | تنقیۂ دندان  |
| IUMT-7.1.34 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from stomach    |  | Tanqiya'-i-Miʻda                 | تنقيۂ معدہ   |
| IUMT-7.1.35 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from liver      |  | Tanqiya'-i-Kabid                 | تنقیۂ کبد  |
| IUMT-7.1.36 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from spleen     |  | Tanqiya'-i-Ṭiḥāl                 | تنقيۂ طحال   |
| IUMT-7.1.37 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/ humour<br>from intestine |  | Tanqiya'-i-Amʻā'                 | تنقيۂ امعاء  |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.38 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour<br>from kidney                     |   | Tanqiya'-i-Kulya                 | تنقیۂ کلیہ   |
| IUMT-7.1.39 | cleansing of morbid<br>matter/humour from<br>urinary passage            |   | Tanqiya'-i-Majārī-i-Bawl         | تنقیهٔ مجاری بول                                     |
| IUMT-7.1.40 | removal of pus  | Principle of treatment of removal of pus from ulcers with help of drugs   | Tanqiya'-i-Rīm                   | تنقیۂ ریم  |
| IUMT-7.1.41 | elimination of morbid<br>matter/humour from<br>body of lactating mother |   | Tanqiya'-i-Murḍiʻa               | تنقیۂ مرضعہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.42 | diverting morbid matter   | Diversion of morbid matter/humour from affected site to another site, or increase in flow of humours towards a specific site  | lmāla                            | امالہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.43 | diverting morbid matter<br>to an adjacent organ                         | Diversion/attraction of morbid matter/humour from affected site towards adjacent organs or parts of body                      | lmāla Qarīb                      | امالہ قریب   |
| IUMT-7.1.44 | diverting morbid matter to a distant organ                              | Diversion/attraction of morbid matter/humour from affected site towards a distant organ or part of body                       | Imāla Ba'īd                      | امالہ بعید   |
| IUMT-7.1.45 | pain induction  | Process of inducing pain by any means, like pressing or tying organ or cupping organ, etc., performed to divert morbid matter | Īlām                             | ایلام  |
| IUMT-7.1.46 | to shift disease  | To shift morbid matter from diseased part to distant non-vital part   | Tabʻīd-i-Maraḍ                   | تبعید مرض  |

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|-------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.47 | moderation of morbid matter                     | Moderation of morbid matter to bring it to normal/balanced condition  | Taʻdīl-i-Mawād                   | تعدیل مواد   |
| IUMT-7.1.48 | moderation of consistency                       |   | Taʻdīl-i-Qiwām                   | تعديل قوام   |
| IUMT-7.1.49 | moderation/ attempering of blood                | To bring morbid blood to normal/<br>balanced condition  | Taʻdīl-i-Dam                     | تعدیل دم   |
| IUMT-7.1.50 | moderation/attempering of yellow bile           | Process to bring yellow bile to its normal condition  | Taʻdīl-i-Şafrā'                  | تعديل صفراء  |
| IUMT-7.1.51 | moderation of abnormal temperament              | Moderation of temperament or bringing abnormal temperament to normal temperament  | Taʻdīl-i-Sū'-i-Mizāj             | تعدیل سوء مزاج                                       |
| IUMT-7.1.52 | alteration of temperament                       |   | Tabdīl-i-Mizāj                   | تبدیل مزاج   |
| IUMT-7.1.53 | removal of cause                                | Removal of cause of disease or treatment of cause   | Izāla'-i-Sabab                   | از الم سبب   |
| IUMT-7.1.54 | stoppage of infiltration or effusion of humours | To stop infiltration or effusion of humours from one organ to another   | Manʻ-i-Inşibāb-i-Akhlāţ          | منع انصباب اخلاط                                     |
| IUMT-7.1.55 | calefaction of body<br>or its part              | Warming / heat production in body/part of body;<br>a method of treatment in which heat is<br>produced/generated in body by drugs<br>or regimens   | Taskhīn/<br>Taskhīn-i-Badan      | تسخین / تسخین بدن                                    |
| IUMT-7.1.56 | producing hotness in temperament                | Producing heat in case of predominance of cold<br>morbid temperament; a method of treatment in<br>which heat is produced/generated in body by<br>drugs or regimens to manage predominance of<br>cold morbid temperament | Taskhīn-i-Mizāj                  | تسخین مزاج   |

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|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.57 | producing heat in brain                  |   | Taskhīn-i-Dimāgh                     | تسخين دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.58 | producing heat in head                   |   | Taskhīn-i-Sar                        | تسخين سر   |
| IUMT-7.1.59 | producing heat in heart                  |   | Taskhīn-i-Qalb                       | تسخين قلب  |
| IUMT-7.1.60 | producing heat in stomach                |   | Taskhīn-i-Mi'da                      | تسخين معده   |
| IUMT-7.1.61 | producing heat in cardiac end of stomach |   | Taskhīn-i-Fam-i-Mi'da                | تسخین فم معده  |
| IUMT-7.1.62 | producing heat in liver                  |   | Taskhīn-i-Jigar /<br>Taskhīn-i-Kabid | تسخین جگر/ تسخین کبد                                 |
| IUMT-7.1.63 | producing heat<br>in intestine           |   | Taskhīn-i-Am'ā'                      | تسخين امعاء  |
| IUMT-7.1.64 | producing heat in kidney                 |   | Taskhīn-i-Kulya                      | تسخين كليہ   |
| IUMT-7.1.65 | producing heat in urinary bladder        |   | Taskhīn-i-Mathāna                    | تسخين مثانہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.66 | producing heat in uterus                 |   | Taskhīn-i-Raḥim                      | تسخين رحم  |
| IUMT-7.1.67 | producing heat in semen-producing organs |   | Taskhīn-i-Ālāt-i-Manī                | تسخين آلات منى                                       |
| IUMT-7.1.68 | warming extremities                      | Principle of treatment in which extremities are warmed through various means to divert disease-causing matter from affected organs towards them | Taskhīn-i-Aṭrāf                      | تسخين اطراف  |

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|-------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.69 | increasing temperature of surrounding air                              | Increasing room temperature of patient; principle of treatment advocated in case of cold morbid temperament                                 | Taskhīn-i-Hawā'                    | تسخین ہواء   |
| IUMT-7.1.70 | cooling of body or part of body  | Cooling of body/part of body; a method of treatment in which coldness is produced/ generated or heat is reduced in body by drugs or regimen | Tabrīd                             | تبرید  |
| IUMT-7.1.71 | producing cold in case<br>of predominance of hot<br>morbid temperament | A method of treatment in which cold is produced/<br>generated in body by drugs or regimen   | Tabrīd-i-Mizāj                     | تبرید مزاج   |
| IUMT-7.1.72 | producing cold in brain  |   | Tabrīd-i-Dimāgh                    | تبرید دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.73 | producing cold in head   |   | Tabrīd-i-Sar                       | تبرید سر   |
| IUMT-7.1.74 | producing cold in stomach  |   | Tabrīd-i-Mi'da                     | تبرید معده   |
| IUMT-7.1.75 | producing cold in cardiac end of stomach                               |   | Tabrīd-i-Fam-i-Mi'da               | تبرید فم معده  |
| IUMT-7.1.76 | producing cold in liver  |   | Tabrīd-i-Jigar /<br>Tabrīd-i-Kabid | تبرید جگر / تبرید کبد                                |
| IUMT-7.1.77 | producing cold in spleen   |   | Tabrīd-i-Ţiḥāl                     | تبريد طحال   |
| IUMT-7.1.78 | producing cold in testes   |   | Tabrīd-i-Unthayayn                 | تبرید انثین  |
| IUMT-7.1.79 | decreasing temperature of surrounding air                              | Principle of treatment advocated in case of hot morbid temperament  | Tabrīd-i-Hawā'                     | تبرید ہوا  |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.80 | moistening of body or part of body                                    | Process of moistening body or part of body by drugs or regimen   | Tarṭīb /Tarṭīb-i-Badan           | ترطیب / ترطیب بدن                                    |
| IUMT-7.1.81 | producing moistness in case of predominance of dry morbid temperament | A method of treatment in which moistness is produced/ generated in body by drugs or regimen                                | Tarṭīb-i-Mizāj                   | ترطیب مزاج   |
| IUMT-7.1.82 | producing moistness in brain  |  | Tarṭīb-i-Dimāgh                  | ترطیب دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.83 | producing moistness in head   |  | Tarṭīb-i-Sar                     | ترطیب سر   |
| IUMT-7.1.84 | producing moistness in throat   |  | Tarṭīb-i-Ḥalq                    | ترطیب حلق  |
| IUMT-7.1.85 | producing moistness in liver  |  | Tarṭīb-i-Jigar                   | ترطیب جگر  |
| IUMT-7.1.86 | producing moisture in surrounding air                                 |  | Tarṭīb-i-Hawā'                   | ترطیب ہواء   |
| IUMT-7.1.87 | inducing dryness  | Process of producing dryness in body or part of body; the term does not cover <i>Tajfīf</i> mentioned under Unani pharmacy | Tajfīf                           | تجفيف  |
| IUMT-7.1.88 | producing dryness in<br>brain   |  | Tajfīf-i-Dimāgh                  | تجفيف دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.89 | producing dryness in stomach  |  | Tajfīf-i-Mi'da                   | تجفيف معده   |
| IUMT-7.1.90 | producing dryness in<br>liver   |  | Tajfīf-i-Kabid                   | تجفيف كبد  |

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|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.91  | extinguishing                        | Process of reducing increased heat of humours and organs; the term does not cover <i>lţfā</i> ' mentioned under Unani pharmacy  | Iţfā'                            | اطفاء  |
| IUMT-7.1.92  | stopping production of vapours       | Stopping production of vapours accumulated in an organ or body part   | lṭfāʾ-i-Abkhira                  | اطفاء ابخره  |
| IUMT-7.1.93  | alleviation of morbid<br>matter      |   | Taskīn-i-Mādda                   | تسكين مادّه  |
| IUMT-7.1.94  | alleviation of morbid heat           | Alleviation of morbid heat of body  | Taskīn-i-Ḥarārat                 | تسكين حرارت  |
| IUMT-7.1.95  | alleviation of body vapours          |   | Taskīn-i-Abkhira                 | تسكين حرارت<br>تسكين ابخره                           |
| IUMT-7.1.96  | inducing dryness by fluid absorption | Process of producing dryness through absorption of fluids and other material from any part of body, especially towards intestine, as in case of <i>Ishāl</i> (purgation) by action of drugs | Tanshīf                          | تنشيف  |
| IUMT-7.1.97  | process of refining / attenuation    | Act of refining of any thick viscid matter  | Talţīf                           | تاطيف  |
| IUMT-7.1.98  | softening of swellings               | Process of softening inflammation of hard organ/ inflammation associated with black bile  | Talyīn-i-Awrām                   | تليين اورام  |
| IUMT-7.1.99  | inducing rupture of swellings        | Inducing rupture of swellings through local application of drugs/regimen  | Tafjīr-i-Awrām                   | تفجير اورام  |
| IUMT-7.1.100 | inducing deobstruction               | Process of removing an obstruction by use of deobstruents   | Taftīḥ-i-Sudad                   | تفتيح سدد  |

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|--------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.101 | inducing deobstruction /<br>dilatation of blood<br>vessels | Process of dilatation of blood vessels either by using drugs having hot and wet temperament or drugs that dissolve thick substance blocking vessels  | Taftīḥ-i-'Urūq                      | تفتيح عروق   |
| IUMT-7.1.102 | inducing deobstruction of tracts and ducts                 |  | Taftīḥ-i-Majārī                     | تفتيح مجارى  |
| IUMT-7.1.103 | inducing deobstruction of bile canaliculi                  |  | Taftīḥ-i-Majārī-i-Kabid             | تفتیح مجاری کبد                                      |
| IUMT-7.1.104 | inducing deobstruction of urinary tract                    |  | Taftīḥ-i-Majārī-i-Bawl              | تفتیح مجاری بول                                      |
| IUMT-7.1.105 | inducing deobstruction of pores                            |  | Taftīḥ-i-Masām                      | تفتيح مسام   |
| IUMT-7.1.106 | inducing constriction of pores                             |  | Takthīf-i-Masām                     | تكثيف مسام   |
| IUMT-7.1.107 | blood purification   | Purification/cleansing of blood; elimination of anything which is an addition in quantity or quality to physiological composition of blood and considered as an impurity, by drug or regimen | Taşfiya al-Dam /<br>Tanqiya'-i-Khūn | تصفية الدم / تنقيهٔ خون                              |
| IUMT-7.1.108 | disintegrating morbid<br>matter                            | Cutting out morbid matter to make it easily evacuable  | Qaţ'-i-Mawād                        | قطع مواد   |
| IUMT-7.1.109 | diluting morbid matter                                     | Making disease-causing matter dilute   | Tarqīq-i-Mawād /<br>Tarqīq-i-Mādda  | ترقیق مواد / ترقیق مادّه                             |
| IUMT-7.1.110 | absorbing morbid matter                                    | Attracting morbid matter from affected site to another site, one of the objectives of <i>Imāla</i>   | Jadhb-i-Mawād                       | جذب مواد   |

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|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-7.1.111 | thickening morbid matter            | Making thin morbid matter thick to facilitate its evacuation and prevent its absorption in other organs | Taghlīz-i-Mawād  | تغليظ مواد   |
| IUMT-7.1.112 | lubricating morbid matter           |   | Izlāq-i-Mawād  | از لاق مواد  |
| IUMT-7.1.113 | repelling morbid matter             | Process that repels morbid matter from affected part  | Rad'-i-Mawād   | ردع مواد   |
| IUMT-7.1.114 | dissolving morbid matter            | Dispersion of disease-causing matter accumulated in an organ or body part                               | Taḥlīl-i-Mādda   | تحلیل مادّه  |
| IUMT-7.1.115 | resolving swellings                 | Process of resolving swellings  | Taḥlīl-i-Awrām   | تحليل اورام  |
| IUMT-7.1.116 | dissolving flatus                   | Dissolution of flatus; process which expels flatus  | Taḥlīl-i-Riyāḥ /<br>Kasr-i-Riyāḥ                         | تحلیل ریاح / کسر ریاح                                |
| IUMT-7.1.117 | dispersion of vapours               | Dispersion of vapours accumulated in an organ or body part  | Taḥlīl-i-Abkhira   | تحلیل ابخره  |
| IUMT-7.1.118 | condensation of vapours             | Condensation of vapours accumulated in an organ or body part  | Taghlīz-i-Abkhira  | تغليظ ابخره  |
| IUMT-7.1.119 | inducing relaxation                 | Relaxation of muscles, commonly resulting in pain reduction   | Irkhā'   | ارخاء  |
| IUMT-7.1.120 | stimulating nerves                  | Process which stimulates nerves   | Taḥrīk-i-Aʻṣāb   | تحریک اعصاب  |
| IUMT-7.1.121 | stimulating brain                   | Process of stimulating brain  | Taḥrīk-i-Dimāgh  | تحریک دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.122 | invigorating innate<br>heat of body |   | Taḥrīk-i-Ḥarārat Gharīzī /<br>Inbi'āth-i-Ḥarārat Gharīzī | تحریک حرارت غریزی /<br>انبعاث حرارت غریزی            |

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|--------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-7.1.123 | strengthening / toning<br>up of organs | Process of toning up and strengthening organs and body to enhance functions and maintain health of body by stimulating metabolism, strengthening internal organs and improving body functions | Taqwiyat                                | تقویت  |
| IUMT-7.1.124 | toning up of vital organs              | Process that strengthens vital organs, i.e., heart, brain and liver   | Taqwiyat-i-Aʻḍā' Ra'īsa                 | تقويت اعضاء رئيسم                                    |
| IUMT-7.1.125 | toning up of brain                     | Process that strengthens brain  | Taqwiyat-i-Dimāgh                       | تقويت دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.126 | toning up of nerves                    | Process which provides strength to nerves   | Taqwiyat-i-Aʻṣāb                        | تقويت اعصاب  |
| IUMT-7.1.127 | strengthening of head                  |   | Taqwiyat-i-Sar                          | تقويت سر   |
| IUMT-7.1.128 | toning up of vision                    | Toning up and strengthening vision; process which improves eyesight   | Taqwiyat-i-Başar /<br>Taqwiyat-i-Chashm | تقویت بصر / تقویت چشم                                |
| IUMT-7.1.129 | strengthening of teeth                 |   | Taqwiyat-i-Dandā <u>n</u>               | تقويت دنداں  |
| IUMT-7.1.130 | toning up of gums                      | Process which binds gums  | Taqwiyat-i-Litha                        | تقويت لثہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.131 | strengthening of roots of teeth        |   | Taqwiyat-i-<br>Bekh-i- Dandā <u>n</u>   | تقویت بیخ دنداں                                      |
| IUMT-7.1.132 | toning up of cardiac<br>end of stomach |   | Taqwiyat-i-Fam-i-Miʻda                  | تقویت فم معده  |
| IUMT-7.1.133 | toning up of heart                     | Process which tones up heart and improves its function  | Taqwiyat-i-Qalb                         | تقويت قلب  |
| IUMT-7.1.134 | toning up of liver                     | Process which tones up liver and improves its function  | Taqwiyat-i-Kabid                        | تقويت كبد  |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.1.135 | toning up of stomach  | Process which strengthens stomach and improves its function                       | Taqwiyat-i-Miʻda                 | تقويت معده   |
| IUMT-7.1.136 | toning up of kidney   | Process which strengthens the kidney and improves its function                    | Taqwiyat-i-Kulya                 | تقويت كاليہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.137 | toning up of urinary<br>bladder                             | Process which strengthens the urinary bladder and improves its function           | Taqwiyat-i-Mathāna               | تقويت مثانہ  |
| IUMT-7.1.138 | toning up of sexual power / libido                          | Process which strengthens the genitals and improves their function                | Taqwiyat-i-Bāh                   | تقويت باه  |
| IUMT-7.1.139 | toning up of uterus   | Process which strengthens uterus and improves its function                        | Taqwiyat-i-Raḥim                 | تقويت رحم  |
| IUMT-7.1.140 | toning up of skin<br>to grow hair                           | Process which strengthens the skin to grow hair                                   | Taqwiyat-i-Shaʻr                 | تقويت شعر  |
| IUMT-7.1.141 | toning up of innate<br>heat of body                         |   | Taqwiyat-i-<br>Ḥarārat Gharīzī   | تقویت حرارت غریزی                                    |
| IUMT-7.1.142 | transforming morbid<br>humour to moderate<br>consistency    |   | Talţīf-i-Qiwām                   | تلطيف قوام   |
| IUMT-7.1.143 | disintegrating morbid<br>material into smaller<br>particles |   | Talţīf-i-Mādda                   | تلطیف مادّه  |
| IUMT-7.1.144 | transforming body<br>humours into moderate<br>consistency   |   | Talţīf-i-Akhlāţ                  | تلطيف اخلاط  |
| IUMT-7.1.145 | advising easily digestible nutritious diets                 | Advising easily digestible nutritious diets for producing humours of good quality | Talṭīf-i-Ghidhā'                 | تلطيف غذاء   |

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| IUMT-7.1.146 | advising measures, e.g.,<br>food, drink, exercise,<br>which are light in nature<br>and produce freshness |  | Talṭīf-i-Tadbīr                      | تلطیف تدبیر  |
| IUMT-7.1.147 | invigorating psychic pneuma  |  | Taqwiyat-i-Rūḥ Nafsānī               | تقویت روح نفسانی                                     |
| IUMT-7.1.148 | trichogenesis  | Process which increases circulation of blood in skin and helps growth of hair  | Inbāt-i-Shaʻr                        | انبات شعر  |
| IUMT-7.1.149 | anaesthesia  | To induce loss of consciousness; a method of treatment in which whole body or part of it is reversibly anaesthetized by drugs  | Takhdīr                              | تخدير  |
| IUMT-7.1.150 | hypnosis   | Inducing sleep/causing hypnosis with help of drugs or regimens   | Tanwīm                               | تنويم  |
| IUMT-7.1.151 | alleviation  | <ul> <li>(1) To relieve pain; (2) to produce soothing effect; (3) to reduce peristaltic movements; the term is used for (1) relieving any type of pain;</li> <li>(2) producing soothing effect in any local lesion;</li> <li>(3) causing antidiarrhoeal effect by reducing peristaltic movement</li> </ul> | Taskīn                               | تسكين  |
| IUMT-7.1.152 | sedating brain   | To cause sedation of the brain; process that reduces irritability or excitement of brain   | Taskīn-i-Dimāgh                      | تسكين دماغ   |
| IUMT-7.1.153 | sedating heart   | Process of reducing abnormally increased function of heart   | Taskīn-i-Qalb                        | تسكين قلب  |
| IUMT-7.1.154 | alleviation of morbid humours  |  | Taskīn-i-Akhlāţ /<br>Tabrīd-i-Akhlāţ | تسكين اخلاط / تبريد<br>اخلاط                         |

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|--------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-7.1.155 | analgesia                          | To relieve pain by using drugs, changing temperament of pain site or some other means   | Taskīn-i-Waja'/ Taskīn-i-<br>Dard / Taskīn-i-Alam | تسكين وجع / تسكين درد/<br>تسكين الم                  |
| IUMT-7.1.156 | to stop bleeding                   |   | Ḥabs-i-Dam  | حبس دم   |
| IUMT-7.1.157 | reducing perspiration/<br>sweating | Process of reducing perspiration/sweating, required when there is excessive sweating  | Man'-i-'Araq                                      | منع عرق  |
| IUMT-7.1.158 | blistering/vesication              | Process to induce blister formation by hot fluid or some drugs to increase blood supply of a particular organ, e.g., liniments used in male sexual debility | Tanfīț  | تنفيط  |
| IUMT-7.1.159 | wound cleansing                    | Cleaning of infected wound with drugs   | Tanqiya'-i-Qurūḥ                                  | تنقيۂ قروح   |
| IUMT-7.1.160 | wound healing                      | Process of healing of wound   | Indimāl /<br>Indimāl-i-Jarāḥat                    | اندمال / اندمال جراحت                                |
| IUMT-7.1.161 | formation of flesh                 | Promotion of wound healing by use of desiccant drugs  | Inbāt-i-Laḥm                                      | انبات لحم  |
| IUMT-7.1.162 | decreasing of libido               | Decreasing of sex drive   | Qaţ'-i-Bāh  | قطع باه  |
| IUMT-7.1.163 | boosting the libido                | Boosting libido / increasing sex drive  | Tahyīj-i-Shahwat                                  | تهييج شهوت   |
| IUMT-7.1.164 | producing milk                     | Process of increasing production of milk by drugs   | Tawlīd-i-Laban                                    | تولید لبن  |
| IUMT-7.1.165 | producing semen                    | Process of increasing formation of semen by quality diet and drugs  | Tawlīd-i-Manī                                     | تولید منی  |
| IUMT-7.1.166 | thickening semen                   | Process of increasing consistency of semen by some drugs/diets  | Taghlīz-i-Manī                                    | تغليظ منى  |

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| IUMT-7.1.167 | delaying ejaculation               | Process by which ejaculation is delayed by using some drugs to treat premature ejaculation   | lmsāk-i-Manī                     | امساک منی  |
| IUMT-7.1.168 | increasing lactation               | To increase secretion of milk  | ldrār-i-Laban                    | ادر ار لبن   |
| IUMT-7.1.169 | diuresis                           | Process of increasing urination by some drugs/diets  | ldrār-i-Bawl                     | ادر ار بول   |
| IUMT-7.1.170 | to increase menstrual flow         | Process of increasing menstrual flow in case of amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, etc., through drugs/regimens                           | ldrār-i-Ḥayḍ                     | ادر ار حیض   |
| IUMT-7.1.171 | litholysis; lithotripsy            | Process of crushing stone (usually renal/<br>ureteric/vesicular), by some drugs/regimens   | Taftīt-i-Ḥaṣāt                   | تفتيت حصات   |
| IUMT-7.1.172 | killing of intestinal<br>worms     | Process of killing intestinal worms by vermicidal drugs  | Qatl-i-Dīdān                     | قتل دیدان  |
| IUMT-7.1.173 | expulsion of intestinal worms      | Process of expelling intestinal worms by vermifuges  | lkhrāj-i-Dīdān                   | اخراج ديدان  |
| IUMT-7.1.174 | induction of abortion              | This term does not cover <i>I sqāţ</i> mentioned under diseases  | Isqāṭ-i-Janīn                    | اسقاط جنين   |
| IUMT-7.1.175 | reducing production of breast milk |  | Taqlīl-i-Laban                   | تقليل لبن  |
| IUMT-7.1.176 | checking putrefaction              | Process of checking or eradicating putrefaction  | Dafʻ-i-Taʻaffun                  | دفع تعفن   |
| IUMT-7.1.177 | reducing temperature               | Process to reduce temperature of body, usually by sweating or application of cooling agents like cold water or by some drugs, etc. | Taqlīl-i-Ḥarārat                 | تقلیل حرارت  |
| IUMT-7.1.178 | reducing morbid matter             | Reducing quantity of disease-causing matter  | Taqlīl-i-Mādda                   | تقلیل مادّہ  |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| IUMT-7.1.179 | inducing sneezing             | Process to induce sneezing  | Ta'ţīs  | تعطيس  |
| IUMT-7.1.180 | reducing weight               | Process to shed body weight or reduce bulk of any part of body/organ  | Taqḍīf  | تقضيف  |
| IUMT-7.1.181 | increasing weight             | Process to increase body weight or bulk of any part of body/organ   | Tasmīn  | تسمين  |
| IUMT-7.1.182 | inducing laxation             | Process to soften intestinal content or to evacuate excrement from intestine  | Talyīn-i-Amʻā' / Talyīn-i-<br>Ṭabīʻat/ Talyīn-i-Ṭabaʻ | تلیین امعاء / تلیین طبیعت/<br>تلیین طبع              |
| 7.2          | Regimenal therapy             |   |   |  |
| IUMT-7.2.0   | regimenal therapy             | Regimenal therapy is modification in <i>Asbāb Sitta Darūriyya</i> (six essential factors) and application of regimens for maintenance of health as well as for management of diseases | ʻllāj bi'l Tadbīr                                     | علاج بالتدبير  |
| IUMT-7.2.1   | types of evacuation           |   | Aqsām-i-Istifrāgh                                     | اقسام استفراغ  |
| IUMT-7.2.2   | inducing purgation            | Evacuation of morbid matter from body through intestines as a regimen; the term does not cover <i>Ishāl</i> mentioned under diseases  | Ishāl   | اسبال  |
| IUMT-7.2.3   | inducing emesis               | To induce vomiting as a regimen in order to evacuate gastric contents; the term does not cover <i>Qay</i> ' mentioned under diseases  | Qay'  | فىء  |
| IUMT-7.2.4   | inducing increased flow       | To induce increased flow of urine/menstruation/sweat/milk, etc.   | ldrār   | ادرار  |
| IUMT-7.2.5   | expectoration                 | Induced expectoration/ expulsion of sputum from lungs; regimen/drugs by which sputum is expelled / expectorated from lungs  | Tanfīth   | تنفیث  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                                | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.2.6  | venesection  | Bloodletting through venesection is a mode of regimenal therapy for complete evacuation of morbid matter, leading to moderation of all humours | Fașd / Al-Iftișād                                      | فصد/ الافتصاد  |
| IUMT-7.2.7  | ideal time for<br>venesection                                | Ideal time of day for venesection for preventive purpose is forenoon, when digestion and evacuation processes have completed                   | Al-Waqt al-<br>Mukhtār li'l Faşd                       | الوقت المختار للفصد                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.8  | time of mandatory /<br>obligatory therapeutic<br>venesection | Time of venesection for therapeutic purpose, irrespective of contraindications   | Al-Waqt al-<br>Muḍṭarr ila'l Faṣd                      | الوقت المضطر الى الفصد                               |
| IUMT-7.2.9  | preventive venesection                                       | Venesection indicated as a preventive measure for persons who are prone to certain diseases  | Faşd al-Mutahayyi' /<br>Faşd al-Musta'id<br>li'l Amrāḍ | فصد المتهيّئ / فصد<br>المستعد للامراض                |
| IUMT-7.2.10 | therapeutic venesection                                      | Venesection indicated for persons who are suffering from diseases in which venesection is indicated as therapeutic tool                        | Faşd al-Marḍā  | فصد المرضئ   |
| IUMT-7.2.11 | permissibility of venesection                                | A range of conditions for which venesection may be conducted or avoided  | lbāḥa al-Faṣd  | اباحة الفصد  |
| IUMT-7.2.12 | contraindications for venesection                            |  | Mawāni' al-Faşd  | موانع الفصد  |
| IUMT-7.2.13 | blood-letting with narrow incision                           |  | Al-Faṣd al-Ḍayyiq                                      | الفصد الضيّق   |
| IUMT-7.2.14 | blood-letting with wide incision                             |  | Al-Fașd al-Wāsi'                                       | الفصد الواسع   |
| IUMT-7.2.15 | blood-letting with<br>longitudinal incision                  |  | Al-Fașd al-Muțawwal                                    | الفصد المطوّل  |

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| IUMT-7.2.16 | blood-letting with horizontal incision             |  | Al-Fașd al-Mu'arraḍ              | الفصد المعرض   |
| IUMT-7.2.17 | blood-letting with oblique incision                |  | Al-Fașd al-Mu'arrab              | الفصد المؤرب   |
| IUMT-7.2.18 | venesection repeated after a few days              | Repeating the process of venesection at the same site, ideally after two to three days                     | Tathniya al-Faşd                 | تثنية الفصد  |
| IUMT-7.2.19 | repeated venesection                               | Venesection that is repeated daily in selected conditions  | Al-Fașd al-Mutawātir             | الفصد المتواتر                                       |
| IUMT-7.2.20 | blood vessels for venesection                      | Vessels, especially veins, from which blood-<br>letting is done for therapeutic and<br>preventive purposes | Al-'Urūq al-Mafşūda              | العروق المفصودة                                      |
| IUMT-7.2.21 | cephalic vein blood-letting                        |  | Fașd-i-Qīfāl                     | فصد قيفال  |
| IUMT-7.2.22 | median cubital vein<br>blood-letting               |  | Fașd-i-Akḥal                     | فصد اكحل   |
| IUMT-7.2.23 | blood-letting from basilic vein                    |  | Fașd-i-Bāsilīq                   | فصد باسليق   |
| IUMT-7.2.24 | blood-letting from accessory cephalic vein         |  | Fașd-i-Ḥabl<br>al-Dhirāʻ         | فصد حبل الذراع                                       |
| IUMT-7.2.25 | blood-letting from third<br>dorsal metacarpal vein |  | Fașd-i-Usaylim                   | فصد اسیلم  |
| IUMT-7.2.26 | blood-letting from axillary vein                   |  | Fașd-i-lbţī                      | فصد ابطی   |
| IUMT-7.2.27 | blood-letting from popliteal vein                  |  | Faşd-i-Ma'biḍ al-Rukba           | فصد مابض الركبة                                      |

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| IUMT-7.2.28 | blood-letting from saphenous vein          |  | Fașd-i-Şāfin                     | فصد صافن   |
| IUMT-7.2.29 | blood-letting from sciatic vein            |  | Fașd-i-'Irq<br>al-Nasā           | فصد عرق النسا  |
| IUMT-7.2.30 | hijama, cupping,<br>cupping therapy        | Mode of regimenal therapy in which horns (nowadays cups) are used with or without scarification for diversion and evacuation of morbid matter from blood; may be without scarification or with scarification (blood-letting); previously animal horns were used but today metal/plastic cups and small suction pump are used on body surface to create vacuum through suction for the diversion or evacuation of morbid matter | Ḥijāma                           | حجامہ  |
| IUMT-7.2.31 | wet cupping; cupping with scarification    | Cupping therapy with scarification for blood-<br>letting to achieve local evacuation of<br>morbid matter   | Ḥijāma bi'l Sharṭ                | حجامہ بالشرط   |
| IUMT-7.2.32 | dry cupping; cupping without scarification | Cupping therapy without scarification; only application of cup with vacuum creation within it for diversion of morbid matter   | Ḥijāma bilā Sharṭ                | حجامہ بلاشرط   |
| IUMT-7.2.33 | fire cupping                               | Dry cupping, where vacuum is created with fire inside cup  | Ḥijāma bi'l Nār                  | حجامہ بالنار   |
| IUMT-7.2.34 | non-fire cupping                           | Cupping therapy where vacuum is created without fire   | Ḥijāma bilā Nār                  | حجامہ بلانار   |
| IUMT-7.2.35 | water cupping                              | Cupping therapy along with warm water/ medicinal decoction while cupping   | Ḥijāma Māʾī                      | حجامہ مائي   |
| IUMT-7.2.36 | obligatory cupping                         | Cupping carried out for a diseased condition   | Ḥijāma Ḍarūriyya                 | حجامہ ضروریہ   |

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| IUMT-7.2.37 | optional cupping                   | Cupping carried out for prevention and promotion of health                   | Ḥijāma Ikhtiyāriyya               | حجامہ اختیاریہ                                       |
| IUMT-7.2.38 | cupping over<br>middle of head     |  | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Hāma             | الحجامة علىٰ الهامة                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.39 | cupping on ears                    |  | Ḥijāma al-Udhunayn                | حجامة الاذنين  |
| IUMT-7.2.40 | cupping over<br>right shoulder     | Application of cupping procedure over right shoulder                         | Ḥijāma al-<br>Mankib al-Ayman     | حجامة المنكب الايمن                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.41 | cupping over<br>left shoulder      | Application of cupping procedure over left shoulder                          | Ḥijāma al-<br>Mankib al-Aysar     | حجامة المنكب الايسر                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.42 | cupping over inner side of forearm | Cupping with scarification over inner side of forearm                        | Ḥijāma<br>Baṭnay al-Zandayn       | حجامة بطنى الزندين                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.43 | cupping over breast                | Application of cupping procedure over breast                                 | Al-Ḥijāma<br>ʻala'l Thadyayn      | الحجامة على الثديين                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.44 | dry cupping over liver             | Application of cupping procedure without scarification over liver            | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Kabid            | الحجامة علىٰ الكبد                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.45 | dry cupping over spleen            | Application of cupping procedure without scarification over spleen           | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Ṭiḥāl            | الحجامة علىٰ الطحال                                  |
| IUMT-7.2.46 | dry cupping<br>around umblicus     | Application of cupping procedure without scarification around umbilicus      | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Surra            | الحجامة علىٰ السرة                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.47 | dry cupping over region of kidney  | Application of cupping procedure without scarification over region of kidney | Al-Ḥijāma ʻalā<br>Mawḍaʻ al-Kulya | الحجامة علىٰ موضع الكلية                             |
| IUMT-7.2.48 | dry cupping<br>over abdomen        | Application of cupping procedure over abdomen without scarification          | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Baṭn             | الحجامة علىٰ البطن                                   |

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| IUMT-7.2.49 | cupping over knee  |   | Ḥijāma al-Rukba                        | حجامة الركبة   |
| IUMT-7.2.50 | cupping over posterior<br>and lower part of<br>pelvic bone |   | Ḥijāma al-Warikayn                     | حجامة الوركين  |
| IUMT-7.2.51 | cupping over coccyx  |   | Ḥijāma al-'Uş'uş                       | حجامة العصعص   |
| IUMT-7.2.52 | cupping over heel veins                                    |   | Ḥijāma al-'Urqūb                       | حجامة العرقوب  |
| IUMT-7.2.53 | dry cupping over region of acetabulum of femur             | Application of cupping procedure without scarification over region of acetabulum of femur             | Al-Ḥijāma ʻalā Mawḍaʻ<br>Ḥuqq al-Warik | الحجامة علىٰ موضع حق<br>الورك                        |
| IUMT-7.2.54 | cupping over occiput                                       |   | Al-Ḥijāma<br>ʻala'l Qamaḥduwa          | الحجامة علىٰ القمحدوة                                |
| IUMT-7.2.55 | cupping over<br>nape of neck                               |   | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Nuqra                 | الحجامةعلىٰ النقرة                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.56 | cupping over interscapular region                          | Cupping over interscapular region, i.e,. between shoulders; equivalent to venesection of basilic vein | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Kāhil                 | الحجامة على الكاهل                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.57 | cupping over<br>sides of neck                              |   | Al-Ḥijāma<br>ʻala'l Akhdaʻayn          | الحجامة علىٰ الاخدعين                                |
| IUMT-7.2.58 | cupping below chin   |   | Al-Ḥijāma<br>Taḥt al-Dhaqan            | الحجامة تحت الذقن                                    |
| IUMT-7.2.59 | cupping over<br>lumbar region                              |   | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Qaṭan                 | الحجامة علىٰ القطن                                   |

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|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.2.60 | cupping near anal orifice                                |  | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Maqʻada         | الحجامة علىٰ المقعدة                                 |
| IUMT-7.2.61 | cupping over thighs                                      |  | Al-Ḥijāma<br>ʻala'l Fakhidhayn   | الحجامة علىٰ الفخذين                                 |
| IUMT-7.2.62 | cupping over calf muscle                                 |  | Al-Ḥijāma 'ala'l Sāq             | الحجامة علىٰ الساق                                   |
| IUMT-7.2.63 | cupping over ankles                                      |  | Al-Ḥijāma ʻala'l Kaʻbayn         | الحجا مة على الكعبين                                 |
| IUMT-7.2.64 | process of application of cups                           |  | Waḍʻ al-Maḥājim                  | وضع المحاجم  |
| IUMT-7.2.65 | extent and number of incisions to be made during cupping | Term applicable to number and depth of incisions, depending on quality and consistency of morbid fluid, physique, season, etc.   | Miqdār-i-Sharṭ                   | مقدار شرط  |
| IUMT-7.2.66 | person to whom cupping procedure is applied              |  | Muḥtajim                         | محتجم  |
| IUMT-7.2.67 | cup used for<br>cupping therapy                          | Cup (horn, glass or plastic, etc.) used to apply with vacuum for cupping therapy; earlier, horn of animal was used for this purpose; some people also used bamboo vessel | Miḥjama                          | محجمہ  |
| IUMT-7.2.68 | leech therapy  | Leech application as a regimen is one of the methods of evacuation; it is specially useful at a site where venesection or <i>Ḥijāma</i> is not done properly             | Taʻlīq al-ʻAlaq                  | تعليق العلق  |
| IUMT-7.2.69 | inducing diaphoresis                                     | Sweating as a regimen is usually done to remove morbid matter through skin   | Ta'rīq                           | تعریق  |

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|-------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.2.70 | therapeutic bath /<br>Turkish bath | Turkish bath, constructed as per specific guidelines, where temperatures of different rooms are different for therapeutic purposes like cleansing, reducing viscosity of matter and elimination and diversion of morbid matter | Ḥammām                           | حمّام  |
| IUMT-7.2.71 | hot bath                           | In this type of bath, the person has to stay in a<br>hot dry room as well as a hot wet room for<br>specified periods of time   | Ḥammām Ḥārr                      | حمّام حار  |
| IUMT-7.2.72 | medicated bath                     | In this type of bath, medicated water is used  | Ḥammām Dawāʾī                    | حمّام دوائی  |
| IUMT-7.2.73 | borax bath                         | In this type of bath, a little borax is mixed in water   | Ḥammām Būraqī                    | حمّام بورقى  |
| IUMT-7.2.74 | sulphur bath                       | In this type of bath, a little sulphur is mixed in water   | Ḥammām Kibrītī                   | حمّام کبریتی   |
| IUMT-7.2.75 | sand bath                          | In this type of bath, part of body or whole body up to neck is covered with sand   | Ḥammām Ramlī                     | حمّام رملی   |
| IUMT-7.2.76 | sea bath                           | Taking bath in sea water   | Ḥammām Baḥrī                     | حمّام بحرى   |
| IUMT-7.2.77 | sun bath                           | Exposure to sunlight is often called sun bath  | Ḥammām Shamsī                    | حمّام شمسى   |
| IUMT-7.2.78 | oil bath                           | In this type of bath, some oil or some drugs dissolved in olive oil are massaged over body   | Ḥammām Zaytī                     | حمّام زیتی   |
| IUMT-7.2.79 | astringent bath                    | In this type of bath, water is used in which some strong astringent like alum is dissolved   | Ḥammām Qābiḍ                     | حمّام قابض   |
| IUMT-7.2.80 | exercise                           | Activity involving physical effort, to maintain or improve health  | Riyāḍat                          | رياضت  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept in English               | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| IUMT-7.2.81 | passive exercise                         | Exercise is not intentionally done but carried out as a part of profession, e.g., blacksmith                              | Riyāḍat 'Arḍiyya                 | رياضت عرضيه   |
| IUMT-7.2.82 | active exercise                          | Exercise which is done purely and intentionally in order to get benefits of exercise                                      | Riyāḍat Khāliṣa                  | رياضت خالصہ   |
| IUMT-7.2.83 | exercise for a shorter duration          | Exercise for a shorter duration, stopped soon after starting  | Riyāḍat Qalīla                   | رياضت قليلم   |
| IUMT-7.2.84 | exercise for a prolonged duration        | Exercise that is not stopped soon but continued for a longer duration   | Riyāḍat Kathīra                  | ریاضت کثیرہ   |
| IUMT-7.2.85 | rigorous exercise/<br>extensive exercise |   | Riyāḍat Qawiyya                  | رياضت قويہ  |
| IUMT-7.2.86 | light exercise                           |   | Riyāḍat Ḍaʿīfa                   | رياضت ضعيفه   |
| IUMT-7.2.87 | rapid exercise                           | Rapid/fast exercise, where movement is done rapidly at a fast pace  | Riyāḍat Sarīʿa                   | رياضت سريعہ   |
| IUMT-7.2.88 | slow exercise                            | Slow exercise, where movement is done at a slow pace  | Riyāḍat Baṭīʾa                   | ریاضت بطیئہ   |
| IUMT-7.2.89 | rigorous and rapid exercise              |   | Riyāḍat<br>Ḥathītha              | ریاضت حثیثہ   |
| IUMT-7.2.90 | relaxing exercise                        | Exercise which is done slowly and without much force  | Riyāḍat Mutarākhiya              | رياضت متراخيہ                                       |
| IUMT-7.2.91 | moderate exercise                        | Moderate exercise, where force as well as movement is moderate  | Riyāḍat Muʻtadila                | رياضت معتدلہ  |
| IUMT-7.2.92 | therapeutic massage                      | Massage with techniques ranging from light, moderate, and deep pressure; regimen involving manual manipulation of muscles | Dalk                             | دلک   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English          | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script                       |
|--------------|--|--|---|--|
| IUMT-7.2.93  | massage with firm / strong pressure    | Deep, strong and extensive pressure massage  | Dalk Şulb   | دلک صلب  |
| IUMT-7.2.94  | massage with light/<br>gentle pressure | Soft-handed light and gentle-pressure massage  | Dalk Layyin   | دلک لیّن   |
| IUMT-7.2.95  | massage for a short duration           |  | Dalk Qalīl  | دلک قلیل   |
| IUMT-7.2.96  | prolonged massage                      |  | Dalk Kathīr   | دلک کثیر   |
| IUMT-7.2.97  | moderate massage                       | Moderate massage in terms of force as well as time                                   | Dalk Muʻtadil   | دلک معتدل  |
| IUMT-7.2.98  | rough massage                          | Rough massage, usually done with a rough cloth                                       | Dalk Khashin  | دلک خشن  |
| IUMT-7.2.99  | soft/smooth massage                    | Soft or smooth massage usually done with oil or soft cloth                           | Dalk Amlas  | دلک املس   |
| IUMT-7.2.100 | preparatory massage                    | Massage done before exercise as a preparatory measure                                | Dalk Isti'dād   | دلک استعداد  |
| IUMT-7.2.101 | restorative massage                    | Massage done after exercise to relax body/<br>organ and restore its normal condition | Dalk Istirdād   | دلک استرداد  |
| 7.3          | Surgical interventions                 |  |   |  |
| IUMT-7.3.0   | treatment with surgical interventions  | Treatment of diseases through surgical procedures                                    | Al-'Amal bi'l Yad /'llāj<br>bi'l Yad/Ṣanā'a al-Yad/<br>Ṣanā'a al-Jirāḥa/<br>Al-'Amal bi'l Ḥadīd | العمل باليد / علاج باليد/<br>صناعة اليد / صناعة<br>الجراحة / العمل بالحديد |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English      | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.1  | cautery                            | Procedure of burning skin or flesh to stop<br>bleeding or avoid further putrefaction with help<br>of heated instrument or caustic substance | Al-Kayy                             | الكيّ  |
| IUMT-7.3.2  | actual cautery                     | Procedure of cauterization with heated metals   | Al-Kayy bi'l Nār                    | الكيّ بالنار   |
| IUMT-7.3.3  | cauterization by iron              | Procedure of cauterization with heated iron   | Al-Kayy bi'l Ḥadīd                  | الكيّ بالحديد  |
| IUMT-7.3.4  | cauterization by gold              | Procedure of cauterization with heated gold   | Al-Kayy bi'l Dhahab                 | الكيّ بالذهب   |
| IUMT-7.3.5  | cauterization with caustics        | Procedure of cauterization with caustic substances  | Al-Kayy bi'l Adwiya<br>al-Muḥarriqa | الكيّ بالادوية المحرقة                               |
| IUMT-7.3.6  | site of cauterization              | Site/part of body which is subjected to cauterization   | Mawḍaʻ al-Kayy                      | موضع الكيّ   |
| IUMT-7.3.7  | incision                           | Making of cut into body during surgical intervention  | Al-Shaqq                            | الشقّ  |
| IUMT-7.3.8  | semilunar incision                 | Making half-moon-shaped cut   | Shaqq Hilālī                        | شق هلالى   |
| IUMT-7.3.9  | incision of swellings              | Surgical intervention of swellings  | Shaqq al-Awrām                      | شقّ الاورام  |
| IUMT-7.3.10 | incision and drainage of abscess   | Process of making incision over abscess to drain pus  | Baţţ al-Khurāj                      | بطّ الخراج   |
| IUMT-7.3.11 | incision of swellings              | Incision and drainage of swellings  | Baţţ al-Awrām                       | بطّ الاورام  |
| IUMT-7.3.12 | blepharoplasty                     | Removal of superfluous lashes grown on eyelid   | Tashmīr al-'Ayn                     | تشمير العين  |
| IUMT-7.3.13 | excision of excrescence of canthus | Surgical removal or reconstructive surgical intervention of medial or lateral canthus   | Qaṭʻ Nutūʾ<br>Laḥm al-Āmāq          | قطع نتوء لحم الأماق                                  |

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|-------------|---|---|---|--|
| IUMT-7.3.14 | excision of pterygium                   | Surgical removal of pterygium for a therapeutic purpose                           | Qaţ' al-Zafara                                | قطع الظفرة   |
| IUMT-7.3.15 | excision of reddish growth of eyelids   | Cutting red granulation growth which blocks pupil or grows over eyelids           | Qaţ' al-Wardīnaj                              | قطع الوردينج   |
| IUMT-7.3.16 | excision of pannus                      | Removal of network of blood vessels spreading over eye                            | Laqt al-Sabal mina'l ʻAyn                     | لقط السبل من العين                                   |
| IUMT-7.3.17 | couching of cataract                    | Couching is a technique whereby lens is dislodged, thus removing opacity          | Qadḥ al-Mā' al-<br>Nāzil fi'l 'Ayn            | قدح الما ء النازل في العين                           |
| IUMT-7.3.18 | nasal polypectomy                       | Removal of superfluous fleshy growth in nose                                      | Qaṭʻ al-Laḥm al-<br>Nābit fi'l Anf            | قطع اللحم النابت في الانف                            |
| IUMT-7.3.19 | excision of wart growing on end of nose | Removal of wart grown on tip of nose by cutting it                                | Qaṭʻ al-Thaʾālīl al-Nābita<br>fī Ṭaraf al-Anf | قطع الثآليل النابتة في<br>طرف الانف                  |
| IUMT-7.3.20 | suturing of nose, lip<br>and ear        | Procedure of bringing edges of wounds in nose, lip and ear together with a suture | Khiyāṭa al-Anf wa'l<br>Shafa wa'l Udhun       | خياطة الانف و الشفة و<br>الاذن                       |
| IUMT-7.3.21 | extraction of nodules of lips           | Removal of hard swelling of inner side of lips                                    | lkhrāj al-'Uqad<br>fi'l Shafatayn             | اخراج العقد في الشفتين                               |
| IUMT-7.3.22 | excision of superfluous growths on gums | Superfluous growth is commonly removed by semilunar incision                      | Qaṭʻ al-Laḥm al-<br>Zā'id fi'l Litha          | قطع اللحم الزائد في اللثة                            |
| IUMT-7.3.23 | extraction of tooth                     | Removal of tooth from dental alveolus   | Qal' al-Asnān                                 | قلع الاسنان  |
| IUMT-7.3.24 | extraction of roots                     | Removal of roots of teeth retained in gums  | Qal' Uṣūl al-Aḍrās                            | قلع اصول الاضراس                                     |

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|-------------|--|---|---|--|
| IUMT-7.3.25 | scraping teeth                         | Procedure of removal of crusts and gritty substances collected on inner and outer surfaces of teeth | Jard al-Asnān                           | جرد الاسنان  |
| IUMT-7.3.26 | interlacing loose teeth                | Interweaving loose front teeth with gold or silver wire   | Tashbīk al-Aḍrās<br>al-Mutaḥarrika      | تشبيك الاضراس<br>المتحركة                            |
| IUMT-7.3.27 | removal of ranula                      | Procedure of complete removal of ranula   | lkhrāj al-Difdaʻ                        | اخراج الضفدع   |
| IUMT-7.3.28 | laryngeal incision                     | Procedure of making a cut into larynx under third or fourth ring of trachea                         | Shaqq al-Ḥanjara                        | شق الحنجرة   |
| IUMT-7.3.29 | extraction of fish-bone from throat    | Procedure of removal of bone or fish-bone or anything stuck in throat                               | Ikhrāj al-Shawk<br>mina'l Ḥalq          | اخراج الشوك من الحلق                                 |
| IUMT-7.3.30 | removal of leech<br>sticking in throat | Procedure of removal of leech sticking in throat  | Ikhrāj al-'Alaq al-<br>Nāshib fi'l Ḥalq | اخراج العلق الناشب في<br>الحلق                       |
| IUMT-7.3.31 | amputation of extra finger             | Surgical removal of supernumerary finger or toe   | Qaţ' al-lṣba' al-Zā'ida                 | قطع الاصبع الزائدة                                   |
| IUMT-7.3.32 | separation of webbed fingers           | Procedure of cutting web away in case of webbed fingers   | Shaqq Iltiḥām al-Aṣābiʻ                 | شق التحام الاصابع                                    |
| IUMT-7.3.33 | extraction of thorn                    | Procedure in which a thorn is removed from body   | lkhrāj al-Shawk                         | اخراج الشوك  |
| IUMT-7.3.34 | extraction of stone                    | Surgical procedure carried out to remove stone from urinary bladder                                 | Ikhrāj al-Ḥaṣā                          | اخراج الحصاة   |
| IUMT-7.3.35 | extraction of dead fetus               | Procedure of extraction of dead fetus from womb   | lkhrāj al-Janīn al-Mayyit               | اخراج الجنين الميت                                   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.36 | removal of placenta           | Manual removal of placenta  | Ikhrāj al-Mashīma                | اخراج المشيمة  |
| IUMT-7.3.37 | perforation of haemorrhoids   | Surgical procedure of perforation of internal and external haemorrhoids   | Kharm al-Bawāsīr                 | خرم البواسير   |
| IUMT-7.3.38 | ligation of haemorrhoids      | Surgical procedure of ligation of haemorrhoids to make them fall off eventually   | Ḥazm al-Bawāsīr                  | حزم البواسير   |
| IUMT-7.3.39 | haemorrhoidectomy             | Surgical procedure of removal of internal and external haemorrhoids   | Qaţ' al-Bawāsīr                  | قطع البواسير   |
| IUMT-7.3.40 | amputation of limbs           | Procedure involving amputation of limbs affected by gangrene  | Qaţ' al-Aţrāf                    | قطع الاطراف  |
| IUMT-7.3.41 | sawing off bone               | Cutting a bone or piece of bone   | Nashr al-'lzām                   | نشر العظام   |
| IUMT-7.3.42 | circumcision                  | Surgical procedure of removal of skin of prepuce  | Taṭhīr al-<br>Ṣibyān / Khatna    | تطهير الصبيان / ختنہ                                 |
| IUMT-7.3.43 | excision of varices           | Procedure of removal of twisted veins surgically  | Qaţ' al-Dawālī                   | قطع الدوالى  |
| IUMT-7.3.44 | extraction of<br>guinea worm  | Procedure of removal of guinea worm (Dracunculus medinensis) through surgical intervention  | Sall al-'Irq al-Madīnī           | سلّ العرق المديني                                    |
| IUMT-7.3.45 | extraction of arrow           | Procedure of removal of arrow from body   | lkhrāj al-Sihām                  | اخراج السهام   |
| IUMT-7.3.46 | paracentesis                  | Procedure to remove ascitic fluid   | Bazl al-Mā'                      | بزل الماء  |
| IUMT-7.3.47 | amputation                    | Cutting or removal of part of body to control disease process; the term does not cover <i>Batr</i> mentioned under mechanism of disease | Batr                             | بتر  |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.48 | bone-setting                  | Art of setting of fracture or dislocation                                       | Al-Jabr / Al-Injibār             | الجبر / الانجبار                                     |
| IUMT-7.3.49 | reduction of dislocation      | Procedure of reduction of dislocated joints of body                             | Radd al-Fakk                     | ردّ الفكّ  |
| IUMT-7.3.50 | suturing                      | Surgical procedure which involves stitching edges of wound with help of sutures | Al-Khiyāṭa                       | الخياطة  |
| IUMT-7.3.51 | operative instruments         | Instruments used to carry out surgery   | Ālāt al-'Amal                    | آلات العمل   |
| IUMT-7.3.52 | cautery                       | Instrument for cauterization  | Al-Mikwā                         | المكواة  |
| IUMT-7.3.53 | gold cautery                  | Instrument made of gold, used for cauterization                                 | Mikwā al-Dhahab                  | مكواة الذهب  |
| IUMT-7.3.54 | iron cautery                  | Instrument made of iron, used for cauterization                                 | Mikwā al-Ḥadīd                   | مكواة الحديد   |
| IUMT-7.3.55 | olivary cautery               | A type of iron cautery  | Al-Mikwā al-Zaytūniyya           | المكواة الزيتونية                                    |
| IUMT-7.3.56 | claviform cautery             | Nail- or boat-shaped instrument for cautery                                     | Al-Mikwā al-Mismāriyya           | المكواة المسمارية                                    |
| IUMT-7.3.57 | edged cautery                 | A simple iron with an edged extremity at right angle to shaft                   | Al-Mikwā al-Sikkīniyya           | المكواة السكّينية                                    |
| IUMT-7.3.58 | cautery of two blades         | Instrument for cautery provided with two blades                                 | Al-Mikwā Dhāt<br>al-Sikkīnayn    | المكواة ذات السكّينين                                |
| IUMT-7.3.59 | punctate cautery              | Instrument for cautery having dots  | Al-Mikwā al-Nuqṭiyya             | المكواة النقطية                                      |
| IUMT-7.3.60 | crescent-shaped cautery       | Instrument for cautery having crescentic end                                    | Al-Mikwā al-Hilāliyya            | المكواة الهلالية                                     |
| IUMT-7.3.61 | hollow cautery                | Instrument for cautery similar to vulture's quill                               | Al-Mikwā al-Mujawwafa            | المكواة المجوّفة                                     |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.62 | cautery with two spits        | Instrument for cautery having two spits  | Al-Mikwā Dhāt<br>al-Saffūdayn    | المكواة ذات السفودين                                 |
| IUMT-7.3.63 | cautery with three spits      | Instrument for cautery having three spits  | Al-Mikwā Dhāt<br>Thalāth Safāfīd | المكواة ذات ثلاث سفافيد                              |
| IUMT-7.3.64 | thin cautery                  | Executed by an instrument which looks like a ball pen, intended for coagulating tissue or arresting bleeding from small vessels by heat conducted through wire tip | Mikwā Daqīqa                     | مكواة دقيقة  |
| IUMT-7.3.65 | cannula/tube                  | A plain straight tube made of metal, through which cautery is passed to treat certain disorders  | Al-Unbūba                        | الانبوبة   |
| IUMT-7.3.66 | razor                         | Tool used for removal of hair before surgical procedure  | Al-Mūsā                          | الموسى   |
| IUMT-7.3.67 | needle                        | Instrument employed for suturing during surgery  | Ibra                             | ابرة   |
| IUMT-7.3.68 | scissor                       | Instrument used for dissecting and cutting during surgical procedures  | Al-Miqaşş / Miqrāḍ               | المقص"/ مقراض  |
| IUMT-7.3.69 | scalpel/lancet                | Sharp-bladed instrument used during surgical procedures  | Al-Mibḍaʻ                        | المبضع   |
| IUMT-7.3.70 | probe                         | A flexible slender surgical instrument with a blunt end that is used to explore wounds or body cavities  | Al-Misbār                        | المسبار  |
| IUMT-7.3.71 | small probe                   | A small flexible slender surgical instrument with a blunt end that is used to explore wounds or body cavities  | Al-Mirwad                        | المرود   |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.72 | exploring needle              | An exploring needle utilized in procedure carried out to treat sebaceous cysts  | Al-Midass                        | المدس  |
| IUMT-7.3.73 | forceps                       | An instrument used for grasping and holding firmly                              | Al-Jift                          | الجفت  |
| IUMT-7.3.74 | forceps/pincers               | Powerful jointed-type forceps or pincers especially used for extracting teeth   | Al-Kalālīb                       | الكلاليب   |
| IUMT-7.3.75 | hook                          | Instrument used for picking up and holding tissues                              | Şunnāra                          | صنّارة   |
| IUMT-7.3.76 | couching needle               | Instrument for cataract surgery, used during couching procedure                 | Al-Miqdaḥ                        | المقدح   |
| IUMT-7.3.77 | hollow couching needle        | Instrument employed during couching   | Al-Miqdaḥ al-Manfūdh             | المقدح المنفوذ                                       |
| IUMT-7.3.78 | cephalotribe                  | Instrument used to crush head of stillborn fetus                                | Al-Mishdākh                      | المشداخ  |
| IUMT-7.3.79 | speculum                      | Metal instrument used to dilate an orifice or canal in body to allow inspection | Al-Lawlab                        | اللولب   |
| IUMT-7.3.80 | surgical pad                  | Packing material used during surgical procedures                                | Al-Rifāda                        | الرفادة  |
| IUMT-7.3.81 | bandage                       | Piece of material commonly used to hold dressing in place                       | Al-Ribāţ                         | الرباط   |
| IUMT-7.3.82 | splint                        | Device used to stabilize fractured or injured bones and joints                  | Al-Jabīra                        | الجبيرة  |
| IUMT-7.3.83 | scraper                       | Instrument used for scraping diseased tissues of body                           | Al-Mijrad                        | المجرد   |

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|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.3.84 | saw                               | Instrument used to cut or remove bones   | Al-Minshār                       | المنشار  |
| IUMT-7.3.85 | drill                             | Instrument for making hole in bone   | Al-Mithqab                       | المثقب   |
| IUMT-7.3.86 | chisel                            | Instrument for cutting and shaping bones   | Al-Miqṭaʻ                        | المقطع   |
| IUMT-7.3.87 | urinary catheter                  | A hollow tube used to drain urinary bladder  | Al-Qāthāṭīr                      | القاثاطير  |
| 7.4         | Dietetics                         |  |                                  |  |
| IUMT-7.4.0  | dietary regimen /<br>modification | Maintenance of health and management of diseases through diets   | Al-Tadbīr bi'l Ghidhā'           | التدبير بالغذاء                                      |
| IUMT-7.4.1  | absolute diet                     | Dietary substance which becomes part of body and does not produce any qualitative change such as heat, cold, etc.; the term does not cover <i>Ghidhā</i> ' (diet) mentioned under preservation and promotion of health | Ghidhā' Muṭlaq                   | غذاءمطلق   |
| IUMT-7.4.2  | types of diet                     | Various kind of diet   | Aqsām-i-Ghidhā'                  | اقسام غذاء   |
| IUMT-7.4.3  | single diet                       | Diet used without addition of other substances   | Al-Ghidhā' al-Mufrad             | الغذاء المفرد  |
| IUMT-7.4.4  | compound diet                     | Diet prepared by combination of many other substances  | Al-Ghidhā' al-Murakkab           | الغذاء المركّب                                       |
| IUMT-7.4.5  | diet of hot temperament           | Dietary substance which produces heat in body  | Ghidhā' Ḥārr                     | غذاءحار  |
| IUMT-7.4.6  | diet of cold temperament          | Dietary substance which produces cold in body  | Ghidhā' Bārid                    | غذاءبارد   |
| IUMT-7.4.7  | diet of wet temperament           | Dietary substance which produces wetness in body   | Ghidhā' Raṭb                     | غذاء رطب   |

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|-------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.4.8  | diet of dry temperament  | Dietary substance which produces dryness in body  | Ghidhā' Yābis                    | غذاء يابس  |
| IUMT-7.4.9  | beneficial diet  | Dietary substance producing healthy effect in body  | Ghidhā' Nāfi'                    | غذاء نافع  |
| IUMT-7.4.10 | harmful diet   | Dietary substance producing unhealthy effect in body  | Ghidhā' Þārr                     | غذاء ضار   |
| IUMT-7.4.11 | diet with potential of becoming part of organ  | Diet with potential to become part of body organ  | Ghidhā' bi'l Quwwa               | غذا ءبالقوّة   |
| IUMT-7.4.12 | diet with potential of<br>becoming part of organ<br>after the action of<br>innate heat | Dietary substance with potential to become part of body organ after being affected by innate heat of body | Ghidhā' bi'l<br>Quwwa al-Baʻīda  | غذا ءبالقوة البعيدة                                  |
| IUMT-7.4.13 | diet ready to become part of organ   | Dietary substance ready to become part of body organ, such as secondary fluid                             | Ghidhā' bi'l<br>Quwwa al-Qarība  | غذاءبالقوّة القريبة                                  |
| IUMT-7.4.14 | diet becoming<br>part of organ   | Dietary substance which departs from its specific form and becomes part of body organ                     | Ghidhā' bi'l Fi'l                | غذاء بالفعل  |
| IUMT-7.4.15 | dietary drug   | Substance which is primarily used as diet but produces some pharmacological actions                       | Ghidhā' Dawā'ī                   | غذاء دوائي   |
| IUMT-7.4.16 | diet having effect through its matter, quality and specific form                       | Dietary substance which produces effect in body through its specific form, matter and quality             | Ghidhāʾ Dawāʾī<br>Dhuʾl Khāṣiyat | غذاء داوئي ذو الخاصيت                                |
| IUMT-7.4.17 | diet having effect<br>through its matter and<br>specific form                          | Dietary substance which produces effect in body through its matter and specific form                      | Ghidhā' Dhu'l Khāşiyat           | غذاء ذو الخاصيت                                      |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.4.18 | easily digestible<br>diet                               | Dietary substance which is spontaneously absorbed in organs without leaving behind considerable amount of residue in stomach and vessels   | Ghidhā' Sarī' al-Inhiḍām         | غذاء سريع الانهضام                                   |
| IUMT-7.4.19 | difficult-to-digest diet                                | Dietary substance which is not spontaneously absorbed in organs and a considerable amount of residue is left behind in stomach and vessels | Ghidhā' 'Asir al-Inhiḍām         | غذاء عسر الانهضام                                    |
| IUMT-7.4.20 | completely digestible<br>diet / freely absorbable       | Dietary substance which is completely digested and does not remain immature  | Ghidhā'<br>Jayyid al-Inhiḍām     | غذاء جيّد الانهضام                                   |
| IUMT-7.4.21 | partially digestible diet/<br>partially absorbable diet | Dietary substance which is not completely digested   | Ghidhāʾ<br>Radīʾ al-Inhiḍām      | غذاء ردىء الانهضام                                   |
| IUMT-7.4.22 | diet whose wastes are quickly removable                 | Dietary substance whose waste products are quickly evacuated from body   | Ghidhā' Sarī' al-Khurūj          | غذاء سريع الخروج                                     |
| IUMT-7.4.23 | diet whose wastes are<br>difficult to remove            | Dietary substance whose waste products are not quickly evacuated from the body   | Ghidhā' Baṭī' al-Khurūj          | غذاء بطىء الخروج                                     |
| IUMT-7.4.24 | diet remaining in stomach for short period              | Dietary substance which does not stay in stomach for a longer period   | Ghidhā' Sarī' al-Nuzūl           | غذاء سريع النزول                                     |
| IUMT-7.4.25 | diet remaining in<br>stomach for<br>longer period       | Dietary substance which stays in stomach for a longer period   | Ghidhā' Baṭī' al-Nuzūl           | غذاء بطىء النزول                                     |
| IUMT-7.4.26 | diet providing high-<br>quality nourishment             |  | Ghidhā'<br>Jayyid al-Ghidhā'     | غذاء جيّد الغذاء                                     |
| IUMT-7.4.27 | diet providing little<br>nourishment                    |  | Ghidhā' Radī' al-Ghidhā'         | غذاء ردىء الغذاء                                     |

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| IUMT-7.4.28 | low-nutrient diet   | Dietary substance low in nutrition and producing more waste products       | Ghidhā' Qalīl al-Ghidhā'   | غذاءقليل الغذاء   |
| IUMT-7.4.29 | high-nutrient diet  | Dietary substance having more nutrition and producing fewer waste products | Ghidhā'<br>Kathīr al-Ghidhā'   | غذاءكثير الغذاء   |
| IUMT-7.4.30 | dietary substance<br>producing humours of<br>good quality in body                                 |  | Ghidhā' Ṣāliḥ al-<br>Kaymūs/ Ghidhā' Ḥasan<br>al-Kaymūs/ Ghidhā'<br>Jayyid al-Kaymūs | غذاء صالح الكيموس /<br>غذاء حسن الكيموس /<br>غذاءجيّد الكيموس |
| IUMT-7.4.31 | dietary substance<br>producing humours of<br>bad quality in the body                              |  | Ghidhā' Radī'al-<br>Kaymūs / Ghidhā'<br>Fāsid al-Kaymūs                              | غذاء ردى ء الكيموس /<br>غذاء فاسد الكيموس                     |
| IUMT-7.4.32 | diet producing fine/thin consistency humours  |  | Ghidhā' Laṭīf  | غذا ء لطيف  |
| IUMT-7.4.33 | diet of rich nutritional value producing good humour and blood of thin consistency                |  | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs                                | غذاء لطيف كثير الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس                          |
| IUMT-7.4.34 | diet of rich nutritional value producing bad humour and blood of thin consistency                 |  | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs                                | غذاء لطيف كثير الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس                         |
| IUMT-7.4.35 | diet of rich nutritional value producing moderate quality of humour and blood of thin consistency |  | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Muʻtadil al-Kaymūs                             | غذاء لطيف كثير الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس                        |

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| IUMT-7.4.36 | diet of poor nutritional value producing good humours and blood of thin consistency                             |             | Ghidhāʾ Laṭīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhāʾ<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs       | غذاء لطيف قليل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس                 |
| IUMT-7.4.37 | diet of poor nutritional value producing bad humours and blood of thin consistency                              |             | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs       | غذاء لطيف قليل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس                |
| IUMT-7.4.38 | diet of poor nutritional<br>value producing moderate<br>quality of humours and<br>blood of thin consistency     |             | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs    | غذاء لطيف قليل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.39 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing good<br>humours and blood of thin<br>consistency                |             | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs    | غذاء لطيف معتدل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس                |
| IUMT-7.4.40 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing bad<br>humours and blood of thin<br>consistency                 |             | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs    | غذاء لطيف معتدل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.41 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing humours<br>of moderate quality and<br>blood of thin consistency |             | Ghidhā' Laṭīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs | غذاء لطيف معتدل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس              |
| IUMT-7.4.42 | diet producing<br>thick blood   |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf /<br>Ghidhā' Ghalīz                         | غذا ء كثيف / غذا ء غليظ                              |

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| IUMT-7.4.43 | diet of rich nutritional value producing good humours and blood of thick consistency                |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs    | غذا ء كثيف كثير الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس                |
| IUMT-7.4.44 | diet of rich nutritional value producing bad humours and blood of thick consistency                 |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs    | غذا ء كثيف كثير الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.45 | diet of rich nutritional value producing moderate quality of humours and blood of thick consistency |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs | غذا ء كثيف كثير الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس              |
| IUMT-7.4.46 | diet of poor nutritional value producing good humours and blood of thick consistency                |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs     | غذا ء كثيف قليل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس                |
| IUMT-7.4.47 | diet of poor nutritional value producing bad humours and blood of thick consistency                 |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs     | غذا ء كثيف قليل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.48 | diet of poor nutritional value producing moderate quality of humours and blood of thick consistency |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs  | غذا ء كثيف قليل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس              |

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-7.4.49 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing good<br>humours and blood of<br>thick consistency                |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs    | غذا ء كثيف معتدل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.50 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing bad<br>humours and blood of<br>thick consistency                 |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs    | غذا ء كثيف معتدل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس              |
| IUMT-7.4.51 | diet of moderate nutritional<br>value producing humours<br>of moderate quality and<br>blood of thick consistency |             | Ghidhā' Kathīf Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs | غذا ء كثيف معتدل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس             |
| IUMT-7.4.52 | moderate blood<br>producing diet   |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil  | غذا ء معتدل  |
| IUMT-7.4.53 | diet of rich nutritional value producing good humours and blood of moderate consistency                          |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs    | غذا ء معتدل كثير الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.54 | diet of rich nutritional<br>value producing bad<br>humours and blood of<br>moderate consistency                  |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs    | غذا ۽ معتدل کثير الغذاء<br>رديء الکيموس              |

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|--|
| IUMT-7.4.55 | diet of rich nutritional<br>value producing<br>moderate quality of<br>humours and blood of<br>moderate consistency |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Kathīr<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs | غذا ء معتدل كثير الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس             |
| IUMT-7.4.56 | diet of poor nutritional<br>value producing good<br>humours and blood of<br>moderate consistency                   |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs     | غذا ء معتدل قليل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس               |
| IUMT-7.4.57 | diet of poor nutritional<br>value producing bad<br>humours and blood of<br>moderate consistency                    |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs     | غذا ء معتدل قليل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس              |
| IUMT-7.4.58 | diet of poor nutritional value producing moderate quality of humours and blood of moderate consistency             |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Qalīl<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs  | غذا ۽ معتدل قليل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس             |
| IUMT-7.4.59 | diet of moderate nutri-<br>tional value producing<br>good humours and blood<br>of moderate consistency             |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs  | غذا ء معتدل معتدل الغذاء<br>حسن الكيموس              |
| IUMT-7.4.60 | diet of moderate<br>nutritional value<br>producing bad humours<br>and blood of moderate<br>consistency             |             | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Radī' al-Kaymūs  | غذا ء معتدل معتدل الغذاء<br>ردىء الكيموس             |

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| IUMT-7.4.61 | diet of moderate<br>nutritional value<br>producing humours of<br>moderate quality and<br>blood of moderate<br>consistency |   | Ghidhā' Mu'tadil Mu'tadil<br>al-Ghidhā'<br>Mu'tadil al-Kaymūs | غذا ء معتدل معتدل الغذاء<br>معتدل الكيموس            |
| IUMT-7.4.62 | instant nutrition providing diet  | Diets providing instant but small quantity of nutrition and easily becoming part of body        | Al-Ghidhā' al-Layyin  | الغذاء الليّن  |
| IUMT-7.4.63 | delayed nutrition providing diet  | Diet providing more nutrition in a delayed manner and not easily becoming part of body organs   | Al-Ghidhā' al-Şulb  | الغذاء الصلب   |
| IUMT-7.4.64 | aroma of diets  | Characteristic aroma of different diets   | Rā'iḥa al-Aghdhiya  | رائحة الاغذية  |
| IUMT-7.4.65 | sweet-smelling diet   | Sweet aroma diets, usually possessing hot temperament   | Al-Ghidhā' al-'Aṭir   | الغذاء العطر   |
| IUMT-7.4.66 | foul-smelling diet  | Diet having foul odour, usually providing poor nutrition to body                                | Al-Ghidhā' al-Muntin  | الغذاءالمنتن   |
| IUMT-7.4.67 | tastes of diets   | Tastes of various kinds of food materials   | Ţuʻūm al-Aghdhiya   | طعوم الاغذية   |
| IUMT-7.4.68 | sweet-tasting diet  | Sweet-tasting diet with hot and wet temperament and heat of moderate degree                     | Al-Ghidhāʾ al-Ḥulw  | الغذاء الحلو   |
| IUMT-7.4.69 | bitter-tasting diet   | Bitter-tasting diet with hot temperament to greater degree than salty diet, causing desiccation | Al-Ghidhā' al-Murr  | الغذاء المر  |
| IUMT-7.4.70 | pungent diet  | Diet which has hot temperament to greater degree than bitter diet                               | Al-Ghidhā' al-Ḥirrīf  | الغذاء الحرّيف                                       |

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| IUMT-7.4.71 | salty diet                    | Diet which has hot and dry temperament   | Al-Ghidhā' al-Māliḥ  | الغذاء المالح  |
| IUMT-7.4.72 | sour astringent diet          | Diet which has cold temperament to lesser<br>degree and dry temperament to greater degree<br>than sour diet          | Al-Ghidhāʾ al-ʿAfiṣ  | الغذاء العفص   |
| IUMT-7.4.73 | sour diet                     | Diet which has cold and dry temperament  | Al-Ghidhā' al-Ḥāmiḍ  | الغذاء الحامض  |
| IUMT-7.4.74 | fatty diet                    | Diet which has hot and wet temperament but<br>heat to lesser degree and wetness to greater<br>degree than sweet diet | Al-Ghidhā' al-Dasim  | الغذاء الدسم   |
| IUMT-7.4.75 | tasteless diet                | Diet which has moderately cold temperament   | Al-Ghidhā' al-Tafih  | الغذاء التفه   |
| IUMT-7.4.76 | black-bile-producing<br>diets | Diets that increase production of black bile   | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Muwallida li'l Sawdā'   | الاغذية المولّدة للسوداء                             |
| IUMT-7.4.77 | phlegm-producing diets        |  | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Muwallida li'l Balgham  | الاغذية المولّدة للبلغم                              |
| IUMT-7.4.78 | sanguine-producing<br>diets   |  | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Muwallida li'l Dam  | الاغذية المولّدة للدم                                |
| IUMT-7.4.79 | weight-gaining diets          | Diets helpful in gaining body weight   | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Mukhşiba li'l Badan   | الاغذية المخصبة للبدن                                |
| IUMT-7.4.80 | diets causing flatulence      |  | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Muwallida li'l Riyāḥ/<br>Al-Aghdhiya al-Nāfikha                   | الاغذية المولّدة للرياح /<br>الاغذية النافخة         |
| IUMT-7.4.81 | laxative diets                |  | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Mulayyina li'l Ṭabīʻa /<br>Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Mulayyina li'l Baṭn | الاغذية المليّنة للطبيعة /<br>الاغذية الملينة للبطن  |

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| IUMT-7.4.82 | constipative diets                            |   | Al-Aghdhiya al-Ḥābisa<br>li'l Baṭn / Al-Aghdhiya<br>al-Mumsika li'l Baṭn | الاغذية الحابسة للبطن/<br>الاغذية الممسكة للبطن      |
| IUMT-7.4.83 | antiflatulent diets                           |   | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Dhāhiba li'l Nafkh                                    | الإغذية الذاهبة للنفخ                                |
| IUMT-7.4.84 | diets producing obstruc-<br>tions in the body |   | Al-Aghdhiya al-<br>Muwallida li'l Sudad                                  | الاغذية المولدة للسدد                                |
| IUMT-7.4.85 | buttermilk                                    |   | Makhīḍ/ <u>Ch</u> ā <u>ch</u> /Dogh                                      | مخیض / چهاچه/ دوغ                                    |
| IUMT-7.4.86 | cheese  |   | Jubn   | جبن  |
| IUMT-7.4.87 | half-fried egg                                |   | Bayḍ Nīm Brisht  | بیض نیم برشت   |
| IUMT-7.4.88 | boiled egg                                    |   | Bayḍ<br>Maslūq/ Bayḍ Salīq   | بيض مسلوق / بيض سليق                                 |
| IUMT-7.4.89 | seasonings                                    |   | Abāzīr   | ابازير   |
| IUMT-7.4.90 | spices  |   | Tawābil  | تو ابل   |
| IUMT-7.4.91 | flour of roasted<br>wheat or barley           |   | Sawīq  | سويق   |
| IUMT-7.4.92 | concentrated grape juice                      | Preparation made by mixing honey or sugar with concentrated grape juice | Mayfukhtaj / Sharāb<br>Muthallath /<br>Maybukhtaj                        | میفختج / شراب مثلّث/<br>میبختج                       |
| IUMT-7.4.93 | varieties of<br>food materials                |   | Aşnāf al-Ṭaʻām   | اصناف الطعام   |

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| IUMT-7.4.94  | leavened dough   |   | Al-Khamīr                        | الخمير   |
| IUMT-7.4.95  | wheat crushed<br>with mortar                             |   | Kashk al-Ḥinṭa                   | كشك الحنطة   |
| IUMT-7.4.96  | barley seed crushed<br>with mortar                       |   | Kashk al-Shaʻīr                  | كشك الشعير   |
| IUMT-7.4.97  | bread  | Bread, prepared with flour of different cereals                               | Khubz/ Nān                       | خبز / نان  |
| IUMT-7.4.98  | bread made of finest<br>and whitest flour                |   | Khubz al-<br>Ḥuwwārā Maghsūl     | خبز الحوارى مغسول                                    |
| IUMT-7.4.99  | bread made with full<br>bran flour / wholewheat<br>bread |   | Khubz-i-Khushkār                 | خبز خشکار  |
| IUMT-7.4.100 | white bread  | Bread made of refined wheat flour   | Khubz-i-Samīdh                   | خبز سميذ   |
| IUMT-7.4.101 | triangular pastry  | Fried or baked food preparation of flour base with a filling of seasoned meat | Sanbūsaj / Sanbūsa               | سنبوسج / سنبوسہ                                      |
| IUMT-7.4.102 | bread made of wheat<br>flour                             |   | Khubz al-Ḥinṭa                   | خبز الحنطة   |
| IUMT-7.4.103 | bread made of barley<br>flour                            |   | Khubz al-Shaʻīr                  | خبز الشعير   |
| IUMT-7.4.104 | bread made of sorghum flour                              |   | Khubz al-Dhurra                  | خبز الذرة  |
| IUMT-7.4.105 | bread made of pearl<br>millet flour                      |   | Khubz al-Dukhn                   | خبز الدخن  |

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|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.4.106 | dessert made of<br>unleavened dough<br>and dry fruits                 | Fried dessert made of moderately cooked unleavened dough, almond, pistachio, sugar or honey | Qaţā'if                          | قطائف  |
| IUMT-7.4.107 | vermicelli  |   | Iţriya / Sha'īriyya              | اطرية / شعيرية                                       |
| IUMT-7.4.108 | dessert made of rice flour and milk                                   |   | Muhallabiyya                     | مهلبية   |
| IUMT-7.4.109 | twisted-knot-shaped<br>fried sweet preparation<br>made of thin batter |   | Zalābiya                         | زلابية   |
| IUMT-7.4.110 | starch-containing preparation   | A sweet made of rice, starch and some other ingredients                                     | Fālūdhaj/<br>Fālūdhaq / Fālūda   | فالوذج / فالوذق/فالوده                               |
| IUMT-7.4.111 | sweet preparation made<br>of almond, saffron and<br>sugar or honey    |   | Khabīş                           | خبیص   |
| IUMT-7.4.112 | omelette  |   | ʻUjja                            | عُجّة  |
| IUMT-7.4.113 | dehusked lentil cooked with vinegar                                   |   | <u>Ț</u> afshīl                  | طفشيل  |
| IUMT-7.4.114 | preparation made of<br>ground wheat, meat,<br>salt and spices         |   | Al-Harīsa                        | الهريسة  |
| IUMT-7.4.115 | boiled meat   |   | Yakhnī                           | يخنى   |
| IUMT-7.4.116 | preparation made of<br>meat without<br>addition of spices             |   | Isfīdbāj                         | اسفيدباج   |

| Term ID      | Term or concept in English   | Description                                      | Corresponding term in Diacritics       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.4.117 | soup   | Gravy of meat prepared with water and salt       | Shūrbāja / Shūrbāj                     | شورباجہ /شورباج                                      |
| IUMT-7.4.118 | preparation made of<br>meat, dried fruits<br>and vinegar                                 |  | Zīrbāj                                 | زيرباج   |
| IUMT-7.4.119 | preparation of meat,<br>vegetables, dried fruits<br>and vinegar                          |  | Sikbāj                                 | سكباج  |
| IUMT-7.4.120 | preparation made of<br>meat cut into small<br>pieces and roasted                         |  | Al-Kabāb                               | الكياب   |
| IUMT-7.4.121 | preparation made of<br>meat,<br>vinegar and spices                                       |  | Qarīş                                  | قر یص  |
| IUMT-7.4.122 | preparation made of<br>boiled meats dressed in<br>vinegar and stuffed<br>with condiments |  | Maşūş                                  | مصوص   |
| IUMT-7.4.123 | preparation of meat<br>containing sumac as<br>one of its ingredients                     | Food preparation having cold and dry temperament | Al-Sumāqiyya                           | السماقية   |
| IUMT-7.4.124 | preparation of meat<br>containing Indian berry<br>as one of its ingredients              | Food preparation having cold and dry temperament | Al-Zirishkiyya / Al-<br>Anbarbārīsiyya | الزرشكية / الانبرباريسية                             |
| IUMT-7.4.125 | preparation of meat<br>containing juice of<br>unripe grape as one of<br>its ingredients  |  | Al-Ḥiṣrimiyya                          | الحصرمية   |

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|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.4.126 | preparation of meat<br>containing curd or<br>buttermilk as one of its<br>ingredients |  | Al-Maşliyya                      | المصلية  |
| IUMT-7.4.127 | preparation of meat<br>containing curd as one<br>of its ingredients                  |  | Al-Maḍīra                        | المضيرة  |
| IUMT-7.4.128 | preparation of meat<br>containing spinach as<br>one of its ingredients               | Food preparation having moderately hot temperament | Al-Isfānākhiyya                  | الاسفاناخية  |
| IUMT-7.4.129 | preparation of meat<br>containing turnip as one<br>of its ingredients                | Food preparation having hot and moist temperament  | Al-Liftiyya                      | اللفتية  |
| IUMT-7.4.130 | preparation of meat<br>containing cabbage as<br>one of its ingredients               |  | Al-Karanbiyya                    | الكرنبية   |
| IUMT-7.4.131 | preparation of meat<br>containing cauliflower<br>as one of its ingredients           |  | Al-Qunnabīṭiyya                  | القنبيطية  |
| IUMT-7.4.132 | preparation of meat<br>containing lentil as one<br>of its ingredients                |  | Al-'Adasiyya                     | العدسية  |
| IUMT-7.4.133 | preparation of fried chopped meat  |  | Al-Qaliyya                       | القلية   |
| IUMT-7.4.134 | preparation containing<br>onion as one of its<br>ingredients                         | Food preparation having hot and moist temperament  | Al-Başaliyya                     | البصلية  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English                                      | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.4.135 | preparation containing pomegranate as one of its ingredients       | Food preparation having cold and dry temperament   | Al-Rummāniyya                    | الرمانية   |
| IUMT-7.4.136 | preparation containing<br>lemon juice as one of<br>its ingredients | Food preparation having cold and dry temperament   | Al-Laymūniyya                    | الليمونية  |
| IUMT-7.4.137 | preparation containing<br>apple as one of its<br>ingredients       | Food preparation having cold and dry temperament   | Al-Tuffāḥiyya                    | التفاحية   |
| IUMT-7.4.138 | preparation containing<br>carrot as one of its<br>ingredients      | Food preparation having hot and moist temperament  | Al-Jazariyya                     | الجزرية  |
| IUMT-7.4.139 | unleavened flat bread  | Bread made with wholewheat flour, which is kneaded with water to make dough, and then thoroughly rolled into flattened mass and cooked on a flat skillet ( <i>Tavā</i> ) | Faţīr                            | فطير   |
| IUMT-7.4.140 | frumenty/porridge  | A semi-liquid dish prepared with hulled and slightly ground wheat cooked in milk   | Dalyā                            | دلیا   |
| IUMT-7.4.141 | preparation of<br>Sābū Dāna  | Preparation of <i>Sābū Dāna</i> and milk, often added with sugar   | Sāgū Dāna / Sābū Dāna            | ساگو دانہ / سابو دانہ                                |
| IUMT-7.4.142 | dessert made of mainly rice and milk                               | Preparation of ground aromatic rice cooked in milk, with some sugar  | Fīrīnī                           | فيرينى   |
| IUMT-7.4.143 | semi-solid non-<br>medicated or medicated<br>sweet preparation     |  | Ḥalwā                            | حلوا   |

| Term ID    | Term or concept<br>in English       | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics                                | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 7.5        | Preservation and promotion          | of health   |   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.0 | knowledge of preservation of health | Branch of medical science which deals with<br>maintenance, preservation and promotion of<br>health as well as prevention of diseases<br>through various regimens and practices  | ʻllm Ḥifz al-Ṣiḥḥa/<br>Ḥifzān-i-Ṣiḥḥat/ʻllm-i-<br>Ḥifz-i-Şiḥḥat | علم حفظ الصحة /<br>حفظان صحت / علم<br>حفظ صحت        |
| IUMT-7.5.1 | six essential factors               | Six essential factors for maintaining physical, mental, social and spritual health which include: air; foods and drinks; bodily movement and repose; mental activity and repose; sleep and wakefulness; retention and evacuation; these are essential for every person; and imbalance in any or all of these factors may lead to various disease conditions | Al-Asbāb al-Sitta<br>al-Darūriyya/ Asbāb<br>Sitta Darūriyya     | الاسباب الستة الضرورية /<br>اسباب ستم ضروريم         |
| IUMT-7.5.2 | inhaled air                         | Air which is inhaled through breathing and is one of the constituents of pneuma   | Al-Hawāʾ al-Mustanshaq  | الهواء المستنشق                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.3 | quality air                         | Air free from pollutants like smoke, gases, foreign bodies as well as other hazardous matters; essential/effective in preserving and maintaining health   | Al-Hawāʾ al-Jayyid/<br>Al-Hawāʾ al-Ṣāfī /<br>Awfaq al-Ahwiya    | الهواء الجيّد / الهواء<br>الصافي/ اوفق الاهوية       |
| IUMT-7.5.4 | hot air                             | Air which attracts blood towards skin; when moderately hot it may dissolve some body fluids and may cause relaxation in body; when extremely hot it may increase perspiration and thirst, decrease urination, weaken digestion and alter complexion   | Al-Hawā' al-Ḥārr/<br>Garm Hawā                                  | الهواء الحار/ گرم بوا                                |
| IUMT-7.5.5 | cold air                            | Air which increases appetite, improves digestion, constricts body pores and increases urination   | Al-Hawāʾ al-Bārid /<br>Sard Hawā                                | الهواء البارد / سرد بوا                              |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.6  | north winds                   | Air which blows from north to south has cold and dry properties, which, however, vary according to geographical location  | Al-Riyāḥ al-Shimāliyya                     | الرياح الشمالية                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.7  | south winds                   | Air which blows towards the north has hot and wet properties, which, however, vary according to geographical location   | Al-Riyāḥ al-Janūbiyya                      | الرياح الجنوبية                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.8  | east winds                    | Air which blows towards the west has hot and dry properties, which, however, vary according to geographical location  | Al-Riyāḥ al-Mashriqiyya                    | الرياح المشرقية                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.9  | west winds                    | Air which blows towards the east has wet properties, which, however, vary according to geographical location  | Al-Riyāḥ al-Maghribiyya                    | الرياح المغربية                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.10 | four seasons                  | The four seasons, i.e., spring, summer, autumn and winter each has its own temperament which influences human health; the term does not cover <i>Al-Faşl</i> mentioned under logic and philosophy | Al-Fuṣūl al-Arbaʻa /<br>Al-Awqāt al-Arbaʻa | الفصول الاربعة / الاوقات<br>الاربعة                  |
| IUMT-7.5.11 | spring                        | One of the four seasons with moderate temperament, optimally suitable for human health  | Faşl al-Rabīʻ /<br>Mavsam-i-Rabīʻ          | فصل الربيع / موسم ربيع                               |
| IUMT-7.5.12 | autumn                        | One of the four seasons with hot and wet temperament, not considered suitable for optimal health  | Faşl al-Kharīf/<br>Mavsam-i-Kharīf         | فصل الخريف / موسم<br>خريف                            |
| IUMT-7.5.13 | summer                        | One of the four seasons with hot and dry temperament, not considered suitable for optimal health in its extreme condition   | Faşl al-Şayf /<br>Mavsam-i-Garmā           | فصل الصيف / موسم<br>گرما                             |

| Term ID     | Term or concept in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.14 | winter                     | One of the four seasons with cold and wet temperament, suitable for hot temperament, not suitable for aged people  | Faṣl al-Shitā'/<br>Mavsam-i-Sarmā                      | فصل الشتاء / موسم<br>سرما                            |
| IUMT-7.5.15 | hot habitats               | Regions with hot climate; indigenous people generally have dark or frizzy hair, weak digestion and early ageing; may also have dark complexion   | Al-Masākin al-Ḥārra                                    | المساكن الحارة                                       |
| IUMT-7.5.16 | cold habitats              | Regions with cold climate; indigens are generally robust, strong, bold, courageous and with better digestion   | Al-Masākin al-Bārida                                   | المساكن الباردة                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.17 | humid habitats             | Humid regions where summers are not extremely hot and winters are not extremely cold; indigens generally have soft/lighter complexion; such people are more succeptible to epilepsy, protracted fever, pustular stomatitis, loose bowels, bleeding piles, fistulas, menorrhagia, septic ulcers and aphthous ulcers | Al-Masākin al-Raţba                                    | المساكن الرطبة                                       |
| IUMT-7.5.18 | dry habitats               | Regions with extreme summers and extreme winters; indigens may have dry temperament as well as dry and dusky skin  | Al-Masākin al-Yābisa                                   | المساكن اليابسة                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.19 | foods and drinks           | One of the six essential factors, referring to all foods and drinks consumed by people, essential for life and maintenance of health through replacement of used up and broken down components of body   | Al-Ma'kūlāt wa'l<br>Mashrūbāt/<br>Ma'kūlāt-o-Mashrūbāt | الماكولات و المشروبات /<br>ماكولات ومشروبات          |
| IUMT-7.5.20 | diet(s)                    | Food(s) / nutritious item(s) consumed regularly; produce effect through their quality and replenish the body; the term does not cover <i>Ghidhā' Muṭlaq</i> (absolute diet) mentioned under dietetics  | Ghidhā'/ Aghdhiya                                      | غذاء / اغذیہ   |

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|-------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-7.5.21 | nourishment                | Process of providing or obtaining food necessary for health and growth   | lghtidhā' / Taghdhiya                   | اغتذاء / تغذیہ                                       |
| IUMT-7.5.22 | ideal water                | Sweet, light-in-weight and odourless water, which easily becomes hot and cold, passes quickly down from stomach and does not cause renal and vesicular calculi | Afḍal al-Miyāh                          | افضل المياه  |
| IUMT-7.5.23 | boiled water               | Water purified by boiling, which does not cause flatulence and passes quickly out of body  | Al-Māʾ al-Maṭbūkh                       | الماء المطبوخ  |
| IUMT-7.5.24 | distilled water            | Water obtained through condensation of vapours produced after boiling  | Al-Māʾ al-Muqaṭṭar                      | الماء المقطّر  |
| IUMT-7.5.25 | soft water                 | Water that is odourless, tasteless, free from contamination and light in weight, which passes quickly down from stomach and can easily be rendered hot or cold | Al-Mā'al-ʻAdhb/<br>Āb Shīrī <u>n</u>    | الماء العذب / آب شيريس                               |
| IUMT-7.5.26 | saline water               | Water that contains natural salts in appreciable amount and induces diarrhoea, makes skin thin and dry and causes emaciation                                   | Al-Mā' al-Māliḥ                         | الماء المالح   |
| IUMT-7.5.27 | hard water                 | Water that contains an appreciable amount of minerals  | Al-Māʾ al-Thaqīl                        | الماء الثقيل   |
| IUMT-7.5.28 | stagnant water             | Water which is hard and unhygienic; it contains soil material and other contaminants and is liable to cause various ailments                                   | Al-Mā' al-Rākid                         | الماء الراكد   |
| IUMT-7.5.29 | hot water                  | Water which is suitable for persons of cold temperament  | Al-Māʾ al-Ḥārr / Māʾ<br>Sukhn / Āb Garm | الماء الحار / ماء سخن /<br>آب گرم                    |

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|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| IUMT-7.5.30 | tepid water                               | water Water which produces more moisture than cold Al-Mā' al-Fātir water, helps to expel thick and viscid material through emesis  |                                  | الماء الفاتر  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.31 | cold water                                | Water obtained from melting ice or cooled by other means; when of moderate temperature is suitable for healthy persons   |                                  | الماء البارد  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.32 | rain water                                | Rain water is considered to be of good quality, Māʾ al-Maṭr especially if not mixed with soil  |                                  | ماء المطر   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.33 | spring water                              | Water obtained from springs and free from contaminants, is considered to be the best for use  Māʾal-ʿAyn/ Māʾal- ʿUyūn/ Māʾal-Nabʿ   |                                  | ماء العين/ماء العيون/<br>ماء النبع                  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.34 | well water                                | Water which is inferior to spring water due to its  Mā' al-Bi'r/ confinement, prolonged contact with soil and possibilities of contamination  Mā' al-Bi'r/ Miyāh al-Ābār   |                                  | ماء البئر/مياه الآبار                               |  |
| IUMT-7.5.35 | marsh water                               | Water found in wetland, which is considered Mā' al-Nazz inferior in quality to well water due to its long stagnation in sodden ground and among herbaceous plants  |                                  | ماء النز  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.36 | tank water                                | Water stored in a tank is considered better than well water, especially when rain water has been stored in it  | Māʾ al-Şihrīj                    | ماء الصهريج   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.37 | karez water / underground<br>tunnel water | Water which is stored by karez technique is considered better than well water but inferior to spring water because of the possibility of becoming polluted, as it does not come out of earth by its own force but is collected by a mechanical process | Miyāh al-Qunīy /<br>Āb-i-Kārīz   | میاه القنی / آب کاریز                               |  |

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|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-7.5.38                            | water surrounded by reeds and thicket | Water surrounded by reeds and thicket is not good for health; it may cause diseases of spleen and ascites, etc.  | Miyāh al-Ājām                                 | مياه الآ جام   |
| IUMT-7.5.39                            | hail and ice water                    | Hail and ice water is suitable for persons of hot temperament and during hot season  | Mā' al-Thalj wa'l Jamd                        | ماء الثلج و الجمد                                    |
| IUMT-7.5.40                            | water containing<br>minerals          | Water that contains appreciable amounts of certain salts, used for therapeutic purposes but not suitable for regular use   | Al-Māʾ al-Maʿdinī                             | الماء المعدنى  |
| IUMT-7.5.41                            | water containing iron                 | Water that contains certain amount of iron   | Al-Māʾ al-Ḥadīdī                              | الماء الحديدى  |
| IUMT-7.5.42                            | water containing<br>ammonium chloride | Water that contains certain amount of ammonium chloride  | Al-Māʾ al-Nūshādirī                           | الماء النوشادري                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.43                            | alum-containing water                 | Water that contains certain amount of alum   | Al-Māʾ al-Shabbī                              | الماء الشبى  |
| IUMT-7.5.44                            | sulphur-containing water              | Water that contains certain amount of sulphur  | Al-Māʾ al-Kibrītī/ Al-<br>Miyāh al-Kibrītiyya | الماء الكبريتي / المياه<br>الكبريتية                 |
| IUMT-7.5.45                            | copper-containing water               | Water that contains certain amount of copper   | Al-Māʾ al-Nuḥāsī                              | الماء النحاسي  |
| IUMT-7.5.46 bodily movement and repose |                                       | One of six essential factors for maintenance of health; it may also be used for managing certain disease conditions; bodily movements may increase innate heat and are necessary for digestion and metabolism and also help evacuate waste products from body; likewise, bodily rest is needed for retaining nutrients for digestion | Al-Ḥaraka wa'l<br>Sukūn al-Badanī             | الحركة و السكون البدني                               |

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|-------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.5.47 | psychic movement and repose   | One of six essential factors for maintenance of health; it may also be used for managing certain disease conditions; psychic movement increases heat, while repose increases cold; a balance between the two ensures optimum health  | Al-Ḥaraka wa'l<br>Sukūn al-Nafsānī | الحركة و السكون النفساني                             |
| IUMT-7.5.48 | sleep and wakefulness         | One of six essential factors for maintenance of health; it may also be used for managing certain disease conditions; moderate sleep is necessary for preserving pneuma and vitality, replenishing the body, improving digestion, restoring required amount of moisture in body and removal of lassitude; moderate wakefulness is necessary for voluntary and intellectual functions; imbalance in sleep and wakefulness may lead to ailments | Al-Nawm wa'l Yaqza                 | النوم واليقظة  |
| IUMT-7.5.49 | retention                     | retention  One of six essential factors for maintenance of health; it is necessary for digestion and metabolism as well as maintaining reserves of nutrients in body; in case of any imbalance, various disorders may occur, e.g., obstruction, flaccidity, spasms humidus, septic conditions, rupture of hollow organs, etc.; it may also be used for managing certain disease conditions   |                                    | الاحتباس   |
| IUMT-7.5.50 | evacuation                    | One of six essential factors for maintenance of health; it is necessary for removal of waste products/metabolites through defecation, micturition, menstruation, coitus, sweating and spittle; in case of any imbalance, various disorders may occur; it may also be used for managing certain disease conditions  | Al-Istifrāgh                       | الاستفراغ  |

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|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.51 | preventive measures  | eventive measures  Preventive measures adopted to counter disease-causing factors and to maintain healthy state  |  | التقدم بالحفظ  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.52 | preservation of health<br>through air                      | ,  |  | حفظ الصحة بحسب<br>الهواء                             |  |
| IUMT-7.5.53 | preservation of health<br>with respect to four<br>seasons  | Promotion and restoration of health with respect to four seasons; adopting regimens and life style modifications with respect to four seasons as per the six essential factors doctrine and nonessential factors as well; these are required to maintain health and to neutralize undesirable effects of seasonal changes (if any) and protect from seasonal disorders | Ḥifz al-Ṣiḥḥa bi Ḥasabi'l<br>Awqāt al-Arbaʻa | حفظ الصحة بحسب<br>الاوقات الاربعة                    |  |
| IUMT-7.5.54 | preservation of health through water intake                | Promotion and maintenance of health by following measures related to quality, quantity and timing of water intake  | Ḥifẓ al-Ṣiḥḥa bi<br>Shurb al-Mā'             | حفظ الصحة بشرب الماء                                 |  |
| IUMT-7.5.55 | preservation of health through diet                        | Preservation of health by following measures related to quality, quantity and timings of food intake, e.g., daily requirement of food, sequencing of different kinds of food, etc.  ### If z al-Şiḥḥa bi'l Ghidhā' bi'l Ghidhā'  |  | حفظ الصحة بالغذاء /<br>تدبير الصحة بالغذاء           |  |
| IUMT-7.5.56 | preservation of health<br>through sleep and<br>wakefulness | Promotion and maintenance of health through sleep and wakefulness; preservation of health by following measures to maintain balance between sleep and wakefulness, e.g., duration, timing, posture during sleep, etc.  | Ḥifz al-Ṣiḥḥa bi'l<br>Nawm wa'l Yaqza        | حفظ الصحة بالنوم و<br>اليقظة                         |  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics       | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.57 | Promotion and maintenance of health through through exercise  exercise; a regimenal therapy, which revives innate heat, disperses and expels accumulated harmful material from body, keeps organs fit for their functions, improves nutrition and strengthens physique |  | Ḥifzౖ al-Ṣiḥḥa bi'l Riyāḍa             | حفظ الصحة بالرياضة                                   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.58 | preservation of health through massage   | a regimenal therapy which tones up body,<br>resolves waste products, increases innate heat,<br>helps open skin pores and relaxes muscles | vaste products, increases innate heat, |  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.59 | preservation of health<br>through purgation  | a regimenal therapy which evacuates waste products and morbid humours from body  | Ḥifz al-Ṣiḥḥa bi'l Ishāl               | حفظ الصحة بالاسهال                                   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.60 | preservation of health<br>through emesis   | a regimenal therapy, which evacuates waste products from stomach and also some morbid humours  | Ḥifz al-Ṣiḥḥa bi'l Qay'                | حفظ الصحة بالقىء                                     |  |
| IUMT-7.5.61 | preservation of health<br>through moderate coitus  |  |  | حفظ الصحة بالجماع                                    |  |
| IUMT-7.5.62 | antenatal care   | Preventive healthcare of pregnant woman and fetus through various regimes  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Ḥublā                    | حفظ صحة الحبلي                                       |  |
| IUMT-7.5.63 | JMT-7.5.63 preventive healthcare of lactating woman woman, e.g., dietary regimens, exercise, massage, cleanliness, management of commor problems associated with breastfeeding, etc.   |  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Murḍiʻa                  | حفظ صحة المرضعة                                      |  |
| IUMT-7.5.64 | criteria for wet nurse   | Factors taken into consideration for selection of wet nurse for feeding quality milk to baby   | Sharā'iţ al-Murḍiʻa                    | شرائط المرضعة  |  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English         | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics     | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.5.65 | guidance for<br>breastfeeding         | Guidance which recommends preference to mother's milk, breastfeeding two or three times a day, giving a little honey to baby before breastfeeding, cradle song, etc.   | Tadbīr al-Raḍāʻ                      | تدبير الرضاع   |
| IUMT-7.5.66 | neonatal care                         | Advice on modalities for newborns to keep them healthy, including proper cutting of umbilical cord, care of skin of baby, proper bathing, etc.   |                                      | تد بیر المولود                                       |
| IUMT-7.5.67 | post-weaning<br>care of infant        | Post-weaning care of infant for promotion and maintenance of health and growth through regimens / regimenal therapies, which include measures like replacement of mother's milk with dietary substances, gentle exercise, application of oil on head and neck, rubbing of gums, taking care of hygiene of baby, etc. | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Ṣabīy<br>Baʻd al-Fiṭām | حفظ صحة الصبى بعد<br>الفطام                          |
| IUMT-7.5.68 | preservation of<br>health of child    | Preservation and promotion of health and growth of child through regimens/regimenal therapies, which include measures like providing suitable dietary substances which produce humours of good quality, developing ability to control emotions, and adoption of good habits  | Ḥifẓ Ṣiḥḥa al-Ṭifl                   | حفظ صحة الطفل  |
| IUMT-7.5.69 | preservation of health of young adult | Preservation and promotion of health and growth of young adult through regimens/ regimenal therapies, which may include measures like intake of suitable dietary substances which produce humours of good quality, exercise, massage, evacuation of waste materials from body, etc.                                  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Shābb                  | حفظ صحة الشاب  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.5.70 | preservation of health<br>during age of decline                      | Preservation and promotion of health during age of decline through regimens/regimenal therapies; these may include measures like cleansing of body from excessive phlegmatic humour, intake of diet having hot and moist temperament, avoiding black-bile-producing diets, clearing of bowels regularly, application of suitable oil on body, avoiding heavy exercise / physical work, etc. | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Kahl                  | حفظ صحة الكهل  |
| IUMT-7.5.71 | preservation of health in old age                                    | Preservation and promotion of health in elderly people through regimens / regimenal therapies; these may include rehabilitative measures and measures like intake of suitable diet and drinks, clearing of bowels regularly, baths which render the body warm and moist, adequate sleep, moderate exercise and massage, application of suitable oil, etc.                                   | Ḥifzฺ Şiḥḥa al-Shaykh               | حفظ صحة الشيخ  |
| IUMT-7.5.72 | preservation of health of<br>convalescent                            | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |                                     | حفظ صحة الناقه                                       |
| IUMT-7.5.73 | preservation of health<br>through selection of<br>place of residence | Factors to be taken into account when selecting place of residence for promotion and maintenance of health include quality of soil, altitude, quality of construction, ventilation, amount of light, temperature, climate, quality of air and water, area covered with trees and open to sky etc.   | Ḥifẓ al-Ṣiḥḥa bi<br>Ḥasabi'l Amākin | حفظ الصحة بحسب<br>الاماكن                            |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English   | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics    | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| IUMT-7.5.74 | MT-7.5.74 guidance for traveller Guidance for traveller for promotion and maintenance of health, including certain precautionary measures   |   | Tadbīr al-Musāfir                   | تدبير المسافر  |
| IUMT-7.5.75 | Preservation and promotion of health of during travel over land; preventive measures may include special dietary regimens, quality of water, adjusting to sleep and food timings, avoidance of heat, fatigue, sunstroke, frostbite, etc.        |   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-<br>Musāfir fi'l Barr | حفظ صحة المسافر في<br>البرّ                          |
| IUMT-7.5.76 | Tr-7.5.76 preservation of health of sea traveller by sea; specific preventive measures may include special dietary regimens, measures to prevent sea sickness, management of vertigonausea, vomiting, etc.                                      |   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-<br>Rākib fi'l Baḥr   | حفظ صحة الراكب في<br>البحر                           |
| IUMT-7.5.77 | 7 preservation of health through through therapeutic bath / Turkish bath use of therapeutic bath / Turkish bath prevents accumulation of morbid humours and waste products, increases innate heat and has digestive and excretory effects, etc. |   | Ḥifz al-Şiḥḥa<br>bi'l Ḥammām        | حفظ الصحة بالحمام                                    |
| IUMT-7.5.78 | IUMT-7.5.78 preservation of Preservation and promotion by adopting certain prever regimenal therapies   |   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Aʻḍā'                 | حفظ صحة الاعضاء                                      |
| IUMT-7.5.79 | preservation of health of<br>hair   | Preservation and promotion of health of hair through various preventive measures, e.g., application of suitable oils and washing of hair with suitable liquid preparations to keep it healthy; evacuation of predominant matters and avoidance of phlegm-producing things may also help | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Shaʻr                 | حفظ صحة الشعر  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English                  | Description   | Corresponding term in Diacritics  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |  |
|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.80 | preservation of<br>health of head              | Preservation and promotion of health of head through various preventive measures  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Ra's  | حفظ صحة الرأس  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.81 | preservation of health of eye                  | Preservation and promotion of ophthalmic health / eye care through various preventive measures, e.g., local application of eye tonic and avoiding prolonged exposure to bright objects and eyestrain  | / eye care through various preventive<br>ures, e.g., local application of eye tonic<br>voiding prolonged exposure to bright |  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.82 | preservation of nasal<br>health                | Preservation and promotion of health of nose through various preventive measures  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Anf   | حفظ صحة الانف  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.83 | preservation of health of ear                  | Preservation and promotion of health of ear through various preventive measures   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Udhun   | حفظ صحة الاذن  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.84 | preservation of health of tongue               | Preservation and promotion of health of tongue through various preventive measures  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Lisān   | حفظ صحة اللسان                                       |  |
| IUMT-7.5.85 | preservation of health<br>of teeth             | Preservation and promotion of health of teeth through various preventive measures   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Asnān   | حفظ صحة الاسنان                                      |  |
| IUMT-7.5.86 | preservation of health<br>of lungs and trachea | Preservation and promotion of health of lungs and trachea through various preventive measures, e.g., talking with moderate tone, expulsion of morbid matter coming from sinuses, lungs and trachea and application of suitable resolvent oil on chest to tone up these organs | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Ri'a wa<br>Qaṣaba al-Ri'a   | حفظ صحة الرئة و<br>قصبة الرئة                        |  |
| IUMT-7.5.87 | preservation of cardiac<br>health              | Preservation and promotion of cardiac health<br>through various preventive measures, e.g., use<br>of exhilarants and cardiac tonics and avoidance<br>of distress and anxiety  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Qalb  | حفظ صحة القلب  |  |

| Term ID     | Term or concept<br>in English  | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics        | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |  |
|-------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| IUMT-7.5.88 | preservation of health of stomach  | Preservation and promotion of health of stomach through various preventive measures, e.g., intake of good quality food and water in suitable quantity, healthy eating habits, etc. | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Mi'da                     | حفظ صحة المعدة                                       |  |
| IUMT-7.5.89 | preservation of health of Preservation and promotion of health of hitestine intestine through various preventive measures, e.g., avoidance of flatulent foodstuffs   |  | حفظ صحة الامعاء                         |  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.90 | preservation of health of liver  | Preservation and promotion of health of liver through various preventive measures  | • |  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.91 | preservation of health of organs of the urinary of urinary system Preservation and promotion of health of organs ##ifz \$\tilde{\pi}\!int\*\name \tilde{A}\!ifz \$\tilde{\pi}\!int\*\name \tilde{A}\!ift al-Bawl of urinary system through various preventive measures |  | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa Ālāt al-Bawl                 | حفظ صحة آلات البول                                   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.92 | preservation of health of joints   | Preservation and promotion of health of joints through various preventive measures   | Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥa al-Mafāṣil                   | حفظ صحةالمفاصل                                       |  |
| IUMT-7.5.93 | epidemic   | Pestilential change occurring in air, water or environment leading to putrefaction in humour of body   | Wabā'                                   | وباء   |  |
| IUMT-7.5.94 | .94 refrainment Refraining from use of certain things that can Parhez modify course of treatment or attainment of health under guidance of a physician   |  | Parhez                                  | پرہیز  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.95 | AVOIDANCE OF A SUBSTANCE OF ACT THAT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR PARTICULAR CONDITION  |  | ljtināb / lḥtirāz                       | اجتناب/احتراز  |  |
| IUMT-7.5.96 | contraception  | Voluntary prevention of conception   | Manʻ al-Ḥabal/<br>Manʻ-i-Ḥaml           | منع الحبل/ منع حمل                                   |  |

| Term ID      | Term or concept<br>in English | Description  | Corresponding term in Diacritics                  | Corresponding term in Arabic/<br>Persian/Urdu script |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| IUMT-7.5.97  | method of contraception       | Measure adopted to prevent pregnancy   | Tadbīr-i-Manʻ-i-Ḥaml                              | تدبیر منع حمل  |
| IUMT-7.5.98  | coitus interruptus            | Method of preventing unwanted pregnancy in 'Azl which a man withdraws his penis from a woman's vagina before ejaculation |   | عزل  |
| IUMT-7.5.99  | weaning                       | Withdrawal of breastfeeding for a baby in a Fiṭām gradual manner to accustom him or her to food                          |   | فطام   |
| IUMT-7.5.100 | incense                       | Aromatic preparation in form of pill or stick, which produces fragrance on burning                                       | Nadd  | عن   |
| IUMT-7.5.101 | clothes/dress                 |  | Malābis / Libās                                   | ملابس/لباس   |
| IUMT-7.5.102 | house/shelter                 |  | Maskan  | مسكن   |
| IUMT-7.5.103 | hospital                      | Health care institution where patients are provided with medical facilities  | Māristān/ Dār al-Marḍā/<br>Shifā Khāna/Bīmāristān | مارستان / دار المرضى/<br>شفا خانه/ بيما رستان        |

## 8. Classical texts of Unani medicine مصادر یونانی طب

| Term ID    | Title of book                    | Transliteration                           | Author                         | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered                                    |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|---|
| IUMT-8.0.0 | مصادر يوناني طب                  | Maṣādir-i-Yūnānī Ţibb                     |                                |                  |          | Classical texts of Unani<br>medicine                |
| IUMT-8.0.1 | كتاب الفصول                      | Kitāb al-Fuṣūl                            | Buqrāţ (Hippocrates)           | 460-370 BC       | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics               |
| IUMT-8.0.2 | كتاب الأخلاط                     | Kitāb al-Akhlāţ                           | Buqrāṭ (Hippocrates)           | 460-370 BC       | Arabic   | Basic theories                                      |
| IUMT-8.0.3 | كتاب الأهوية والمياه<br>والبلدان | Kitāb al-Ahwiya wa'l Miyāh<br>wa'l Buldān | Buqrāṭ (Hippocrates)           | 460-370 BC       | Arabic   | Basic theories, diagnostics, therapeutics           |
| IUMT-8.0.4 | كتاب الأمراض الوافدة             | Kitāb al-Amrāḍ al-Wāfida                  | Buqrāţ (Hippocrates)           | 460-370 BC       | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.5 | كتاب تقدمة المعرفة               | Kitāb Taqdima al-Maʻrifa                  | Buqrāṭ (Hippocrates)           | 460-370 BC       | Arabic   | Diagnostics   |
| IUMT-8.0.6 | كتاب أسباب النبات                | Kitāb Asbāb al-Nabāt                      | Thāwāfrasṭus<br>(Theophrastus) | 371-287 BC       | Arabic   | Pharmacology  |
| IUMT-8.0.7 | كتاب الحشائش                     | Kitāb al-Ḥashā'ish                        | Dīsqūrīdūs<br>(Dioscorides)    | 1st Century AD   | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy                           |
| IUMT-8.0.8 | تلخیص جالینوس علی<br>فصول بقراط  | Talkhīş Jālīnūs 'alā Fuşūl<br>Buqrāţ      | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics               |

| Term ID     | Title of book                               | Transliteration   | Author          | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered                      |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| IUMT-8.0.9  | كتاب في فرق الطب                            | Kitāb fī Firaq al-Ţibb                                  | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Therapeutics                          |
| IUMT-8.0.10 | كتاب الصناعة الكبيرة                        | Kitāb al-Ṣanāʻa al-Kabīra                               | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories                        |
| IUMT-8.0.11 | كتاب الصناعة الصغيرة                        | Kitāb al-Şanāʻa al-Şaghīra                              | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories                        |
| IUMT-8.0.12 | كتاب الأدوية المفردة                        | Kitāb al-Adwiya al-Mufrada                              | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Pharmacology                          |
| IUMT-8.0.13 | تفسير كتاب أبيذيميا الأبقراط                | Tafsīr Kitāb Abīdhīmiyā li<br>Abqarāṭ                   | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories                        |
| IUMT-8.0.14 | كتاب النبض الصغير                           | Kitāb al-Nabḍ al-Ṣaghīr                                 | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diagnostics (pulse)                   |
| IUMT-8.0.15 | كتاب الى اغلوقن فى التأتّى<br>لشفاء الأمراض | Kitāb ilā Aghlūqan fī al-<br>Ta'attī li Shifā' al-Amrāḍ | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diagnostics                           |
| IUMT-8.0.16 | كتاب الأسطقسات                              | Kitāb al-Usṭuqussāt                                     | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories (factors of existence) |
| IUMT-8.0.17 | كتاب المزاج                                 | Kitāb al-Mizāj  | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories (factors of existence) |
| IUMT-8.0.18 | كتاب القوىٰ الطبيعية                        | Kitāb al-Quwā al-Ṭabīʻiyya                              | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories (factors of existence) |
| IUMT-8.0.19 | كتاب التشريح الصغير                         | Kitāb al-Tashrīḥ al-Ṣaghīr                              | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories (structure of organs)  |
| IUMT-8.0.20 | كتاب العلل و الأعراض                        | Kitāb al-'llal wa'l A'rāḍ                               | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics                 |
| IUMT-8.0.21 | كتاب تعرف علل الأعضاء<br>الباطنة            | Kitāb Taʻarruf ʻllal al-Aʻḍā'<br>al-Bāṭina              | Jālīnūs (Galen) | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases                              |

| Term ID     | Title of book                                     | Transliteration  | Author                         | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered   |
|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.22 | كتاب النبض الكبير                                 | Kitāb al-Nabḍ al-Kabīr                                   | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diagnostics (pulse)  |
| IUMT-8.0.23 | كتاب الحميات                                      | Kitāb al-Ḥummayāt  | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics  |
| IUMT-8.0.24 | كتاب البحران                                      | Kitāb al-Buḥrān  | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diagnostics  |
| IUMT-8.0.25 | كتاب أيام البحران                                 | Kitāb Ayyām al-Buḥrān                                    | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diagnostics  |
| IUMT-8.0.26 | كتاب حيلة البرء                                   | Kitāb Ḥīla al-Bar'                                       | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.27 | كتاب تدبير الأصحاء                                | Kitāb Tadbīr al-Aṣiḥḥā'                                  | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Therapeutics (preservation and promotion of health)                                  |
| IUMT-8.0.28 | كتاب أصناف الحميات                                | Kitāb Aṣnāf al-Ḥummayāt                                  | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.29 | منافع الأعضاء                                     | Manāfi' al-Aʻḍā'   | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories (functions of organs)   |
| IUMT-8.0.30 | جوامع كتاب جالينوس في<br>الأمراض الحادثة في العين | Jawāmi' Kitāb Jālīnūs fi'l<br>Amrāḍ al-Ḥāditha fi'l 'Ayn | Jālīnūs (Galen)                | 2nd Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases of eye  |
| IUMT-8.0.31 | فردوس الحكمة في الطب                              | Firdaws al-Ḥikma fi'l Ṭibb                               | Ṭabarī, Abū al-<br>Ḥasan Raban | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and pharmacy |
| IUMT-8.0.32 | كتاب الذخيرة في علم الطب                          | Kitāb al-Dhakhīra fī ʻllm<br>al-Ţibb                     | Thābit ibn Qurra               | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.33 | كتاب الأغذية                                      | Kitāb al-Aghdhiya  | Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq               | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Therapeutics (dietetics)   |
| IUMT-8.0.34 | كتاب المسائل                                      | Kitāb al-Masā'il   | Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq               | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Basic theories   |

| Term ID     | Title of book  | Transliteration  | Author   | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered   |
|-------------|--|--|--|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.35 | كتاب العشر مقالات في<br>العين                                | Kitāb al-'Ashr Maqālāt fi'l<br>'Ayn                                      | Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq                                 | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Diseases of eye  |
| IUMT-8.0.36 | مقالة حنين بن اسحْق في<br>حفظ الأسنان و اللثة و<br>إستصلاحها | Maqāla Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq fī<br>Ḥifẓ al-Asnān wa'l Litha wa<br>Istiṣlāḥihā | Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq                                 | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Dentistry  |
| IUMT-8.0.37 | أقراباذين سابور  | Aqrābādhīn Sābūr   | Sābūr ibn Sahl                                   | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.38 | كتاب الأز منة  | Kitāb al-Azmina  | Yuḥannā ibn<br>Māswayh                           | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.39 | كتاب ماء الشعير  | Kitāb Māʾ al-Shaʿīr  | Yuḥannā ibn<br>Māswayh                           | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Dietetics  |
| IUMT-8.0.40 | كتاب الكيمياء العطر و<br>التصعيدات                           | Kitāb al-Kīmiyā' al-'lṭr wa'l<br>Taṣ'īdāt                                | Al-Kindī, Yaʻqūb ibn<br>Isḥāq                    | 9th Century AD   | Arabic   | Pharmacy   |
| IUMT-8.0.41 | بداية المتعلمين في الطب                                      | Hidāya al-Mutaʻallimīn fi'l<br>Ţibb                                      | Al-Ikhwaynī, Abū<br>Bakr                         | 10th Century AD  | Persian  | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.42 | غنیٰ منیٰ  | Ghinā Munā   | Al-Qamarī, Abū al-<br>Manşūr al-Ḥasan ibn<br>Nūḥ | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.43 | كامل الصناعة الطبية  | Kāmil al-Ṣanāʻa al-Ṭibbiyya  | Majūsī, 'Alī ibn<br>'Abbās (Haly Abbas)          | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | General, logic and philosophy, basic theories, diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics, pharmacology and pharmacy |

| Term ID     | Title of book                      | Transliteration                              | Author   | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered   |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.44 | كتاب الحاوي في الطب                | Kitāb al-Ḥāwī fi'l Ţibb                      | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and pharmacy |
| IUMT-8.0.45 | كتاب ما الفارق أو الفروق           | Kitāb ma'l Fāriq awi'l Furūq                 | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diagnostics, diseases  |
| IUMT-8.0.46 | كتاب المرشد                        | Kitāb al-Murshid                             | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories   |
| IUMT-8.0.47 | التقسيم والتشجير (تقاسيم<br>العلل) | Al-Taqsīm wa'l Tashjīr<br>(Taqāsīm al-ʻllal) | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.48 | كتاب الفاخر                        | Kitāb al-Fākhir                              | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases, therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.49 | كتاب المنصوري                      | Kitāb al-Manşūrī                             | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | General, basic theories, diseases  |
| IUMT-8.0.50 | سرّ الاسرار في الطب و<br>الكيمياء  | Sirr al-Asrār fi'l Ţibb wa'l<br>Kīmiyā'      | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Pharmacy   |
| IUMT-8.0.51 | رسالة تدبير الصبيان                | Risāla Tadbīr al-Şibyān                      | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Paediatrics  |
| IUMT-8.0.52 | المعالجات البقراطية                | Al Muʻālajāt al-Buqrāṭiyya                   | Ṭabarī, Abū al-<br>Ḥasan Aḥmad ibn<br>Muḥammad       | 10th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |

| Term ID     | Title of book                             | Transliteration                                     | Author   | Period of author        | Language | Subjects covered   |
|-------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.53 | كتاب البول                                | Kitāb al-Bawl                                       | Al-Isrā'īlī, Isḥāq ibn<br>Sulaymān                   | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diagnostics  |
| IUMT-8.0.54 | منافع الأغذية ودفع مضارها                 | Manāfiʻ al-Aghdhiya wa<br>Dafʻ Maḍārrihā            | Rāzī, Abū Bakr<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Zakariyyā (Rhazes) | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Therapeutics (dietetics)   |
| IUMT-8.0.55 | تذكرة الكحالين                            | Tadhkira al-Kaḥḥālīn                                | Al-Kaḥḥāl, 'Alī ibn<br>'Īsā                          | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases of eye  |
| IUMT-8.0.56 | خلق الجنين وتدبير الحبالى<br>والمولودين   | Khalq al-Janīn wa Tadbīr<br>al-Ḥabālā wa'l Mawlūdīn | Arīb ibn Sa'īd                                       | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Obstetrics, paediatrics  |
| IUMT-8.0.57 | زاد المسافر وقوت الحاضر                   | Zād al-Musāfir wa Qūt al-<br>Ḥāḍir                  | lbn al-Jazzār  | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.58 | كتاب فى طب المشائخ و<br>حفظ صحتهم         | Kitāb fī Ṭibb al-Mashā'ikh<br>wa Ḥifz Ṣiḥḥatihim    | Ibn al-Jazzār  | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Geriatrics   |
| IUMT-8.0.59 | كتاب سياسة الصبيان و<br>تدبيرهم           | Kitāb Siyāsa al-Şibyān wa<br>Tadbīrihim             | lbn al-Jazzār  | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Paediatrics  |
| IUMT-8.0.60 | كتاب تدبير الحبالى و<br>الأطفال و الصبيان | Kitāb Tadbīr al-Ḥabālā wa'l<br>Aṭfāl wa'l Ṣibyān    | Al-Baladī, Aḥmad<br>ibn Muḥammad ibn<br>Yaḥyā        | 10th Century AD         | Arabic   | Obstetrics, paediatrics  |
| IUMT-8.0.61 | الطب الكلي                                | Al-Ṭibb al-Kullī                                    | Masīḥī, Abū Sahl                                     | 10th-11th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics  |
| IUMT-8.0.62 | كتاب الما ئة في الطب                      | Kitāb al-Mi'a fi'l Ţibb                             | Masīḥī, Abū Sahl                                     | 10th-11th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics and therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and<br>pharmacy, therapeutics |

| Term ID     | Title of book   | Transliteration   | Author  | Period of author        | Language | Subjects covered   |
|-------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.63 | مادّة البقاء في إصلاح فساد الهواء والتحرّز من ضرر الأوباء | Mādda al-Baqā' fī Işlāḥ<br>Fasād al-Hawā' wa'l<br>Taḥarruz min Ḍarar al-<br>Awbā' | Al-Tamīmī,<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Aḥmad             | 10th-11th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Diseases (epidemics)   |
| IUMT-8.0.64 | كتاب التصريف لمن<br>عجز عن التأليف                        | Kitāb al-Taşrīf<br>li man 'Ajiza 'An al-Ta'līf                                    | Zahrāwī, Abū al-<br>Qāsim (Abulcasis)           | 10th-11th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, pharmacology and pharmacy, therapeutics, surgery           |
| IUMT-8.0.65 | الروضة الطبّية  | Al-Rawḍa al-Ṭibbiyya  | ʻUbaydu'llāh ibn<br>Jibrīl ibn Bakhtīshūʻ       | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Basic theories   |
| IUMT-8.0.66 | المغنى فى تدبير الأمراض<br>و معرفة العلل و الأعراض        | Al-Mughnī fī Tadbīr al-<br>Amrāḍ wa Maʻrifa al-ʻllal<br>wa'l Aʻrāḍ                | Baghdādī, Saʻīd ibn<br>Hibatu'llāh              | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.67 | الأدوية القلبية   | Al-Adwiya al-Qalbiyya   | Ibn Sīnā, Ḥusayn<br>ibn 'Abullāh<br>(Avicenna)  | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Pharmacology   |
| IUMT-8.0.68 | القانون في الطب   | Al-Qānūn fi'l Ţibb  | Ibn Sīnā, Ḥusayn<br>ibn 'Abdullāh<br>(Avicenna) | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Basic theories, diagnostics,<br>diseases, pharmacology and<br>pharmacy, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.69 | تقويم الأبدان في<br>تدبير الإنسان                         | Taqwīm al-Abdān fī Tadbīr<br>al-Insān   | Al-Baghdādī, Ibn<br>Jazla                       | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.70 | منهاج البيان فيما يستعمله<br>الانسان                      | Minhāj al-Bayān fī mā<br>Yasta'miluhū al-Insān                                    | Al-Baghdādī, Ibn<br>Jazla                       | 11th Century AD         | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.71 | نورالعيون   | Nūr al-'Uyūn  | Al-Jurjānī,<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Manṣūr           | 11th Century AD         | Persian  | Diseases of eye  |

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|-------------|--|---|---|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.72 | كتاب الصيدنة                           | Kitāb al-Şaydana                                  | Al-Bīrūnī, Abū<br>Rayḥān Muḥammad<br>ibn Aḥmad            | 11th Century AD  | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.73 | زبدة الطب                              | Zubda al-Ţibb                                     | Jurjānī, Sayyid<br>Ismā'īl                                | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and pharmacy |
| IUMT-8.0.74 | كتاب المختارات في الطب                 | Kitāb al-Mukhtārāt fi'l Ţibb                      | Baghdādī, Ibn Hubal                                       | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, pharmacology<br>and therapeutics           |
| IUMT-8.0.75 | كتاب الكليات                           | Kitāb al-Kulliyyāt                                | Ibn Rushd<br>(Averroes)                                   | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | General, logic and philosophy, basic theories  |
| IUMT-8.0.76 | كتاب التيسيرفي المداواة<br>والتدبير    | Kitāb al-Taysīr fi'l Mudāwā<br>wa'l Tadbīr        | Ibn Zuhr, 'Abd al-<br>Malik ibn Abī al-'Alā<br>(Avenzoar) | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases and therapeutics  |
| IUMT-8.0.77 | ذخیره خوارزم شاہی                      | Dhakhīra Khwarizm Shāhī                           | Jurjānī, Sayyid<br>Ismāʻīl                                | 12th Century AD  | Persian  | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and pharmacy |
| IUMT-8.0.78 | كتاب الإرشاد لمصالح<br>الأنفس والأجساد | Kitāb al-Irshād li Maṣāliḥ<br>al-Anfus wa'l Ajsād | lbn Jumayʻ  | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases,<br>diagnostics, therapeutics,<br>pharmacology and pharmacy |
| IUMT-8.0.79 | أقراباذين إبن التلميذ                  | Aqrābādhīn lbn al-Tilmīdh                         | lbn al-Tilmīdh  | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.80 | كتاب الأغذية                           | Kitāb al-Aghdhiya                                 | lbn Zuhr, 'Abd al-<br>Malik ibn Abī al-'Alā<br>(Avenzoar) | 12th Century AD  | Arabic   | Therapeutics (nutraceutics and dietotherapy)   |

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|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| IUMT-8.0.81 | كتاب السموم و التحرّز من<br>الأدوية القتالة | Kitāb al-Sumūm wa'l<br>Taḥarruz mina'l Adwiya al-<br>Qattāla | Mūsā ibn<br>'Ubaydullāh       | 12th Century AD         | Arabic   | Toxicology  |
| IUMT-8.0.82 | شرح تقدمة المعرفة<br>البقراطية              | Sharḥ Taqdima al-Maʻrifa<br>al-Buqrāṭiyya                    | Muhadhdhabuddīn<br>Al-Dakhwār | 12th-13th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Diagnostics   |
| IUMT-8.0.83 | كتاب الدستور فى الطب<br>البيمار ستانى       | Kitāb al-Dustūr fi'l Ţibb al-<br>Bīmāristānī                 | Sadīduddīn ibn Abi'l<br>Bayān | 12th-13th Century<br>AD | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy                           |
| IUMT-8.0.84 | كتاب العمدة في الجراحة                      | Kitāb al-'Umda fi'l Jarāḥa                                   | Masīḥī, Ibn al-Quff           | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Therapeutics (surgical interventions)               |
| IUMT-8.0.85 | جامع الغرض في حفظ<br>الصحة و دفع المرض      | Jāmiʻ al-Gharaḍ fī Ḥifẓ al-<br>Ṣiḥḥa wa Dafʻ al-Maraḍ        | Masīḥī, Ibn al-Quff           | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Preservation and promotion of health                |
| IUMT-8.0.86 | موجز القانون                                | Mūjaz al-Qānūn   | Qarshī, 'Alā'uddīn            | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.87 | رسالة الأعضاء                               | Risāla al-Aʻḍā'  | Qarshī, 'Alā'uddīn            | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Basic theories (functions of organs)                |
| IUMT-8.0.88 | المختار من الأغذية                          | Al-Mukhtār mina'l Aghdhiya                                   | Qarshī, 'Alā'uddīn            | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Therapeutics (nutraceutics and dietotherapy)        |
| IUMT-8.0.89 | المهذب في الكحل المجرب                      | Al-Muhadhdhab fi'l Kuḥl<br>al-Mujarrab                       | Qarshī, 'Alā'uddīn            | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases of eye                                     |
| IUMT-8.0.90 | الأسباب والعلامات                           | Al-Asbāb wa'l ʻAlāmāt  | Samarqandī,<br>Najībuddīn     | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diagnostics and diseases                            |
| IUMT-8.0.91 | الأغذية والأشرية للمرضى                     | Al-Aghdhiya wa'l Ashriba li'l<br>Marḍā                       | Samarqandī,<br>Najībuddīn     | 13th Century AD         | Arabic   | Therapeutics (dietetics)                            |

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|--------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|----------|---|
| IUMT-8.0.92  | الأغذية والأشرية للأصحاء                                    | Al-Aghdhiya wa'l Ashriba li'l<br>Aşiḥḥā'                                | Samarqandī,<br>Najībuddīn   | 13th Century AD             | Arabic   | Therapeutics (dietetics)                                      |
| IUMT-8.0.93  | كتاب الجامع لمفردات<br>الأدوية والأغذية                     | Kitāb al-Jāmiʻ li Mufradāt al-<br>Adwiya wa'l Aghdhiya                  | Ibn al-Bayṭār,<br>Diyā'uddīn  | 13th Century AD             | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy                                     |
| IUMT-8.0.94  | منهاج الدكان ودستور<br>الأعيان في أعمال و تراكيب<br>الأدوية | Minhāj al-Dukkān wa<br>Dustūr al-Aʻyān fī Aʻmāl wa<br>Tarākīb al-Adwiya | Al-Isrāʾīlī, Abū Naṣr<br>al-'Aṭṭār                                    | 13th Century AD             | Arabic   | Pharmacology and pharmacy                                     |
| IUMT-8.0.95  | غياث الطب   | Ghayāth al-Ţibb   | Shīrāzī, Najmuddīn<br>Maḥmūd ibn Ilyās                                | 14th Century AD             | Persian  | Basic theories,<br>pharmacology and<br>pharmacy, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.96  | الحاوى في علم التداوى                                       | Al-Ḥāwī fī ʻllm al-Tadāwī   | Shīrāzī, Najmuddīn<br>Maḥmūd ibn Ilyās                                | 14th Century AD             | Arabic   | Diseases,<br>diagnostics,therapeutics                         |
| IUMT-8.0.97  | جامع الشرحين  | Jāmi' al-Sharḥayn   | Āmlī, Shamsuddīn<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Maḥmūd and Gīlānī,<br>'Alī Ḥusayn | 14th and 16th<br>Century AD | Arabic   | Basic theories  |
| IUMT-8.0.98  | اختيارات بديعي  | lkhtiyārāt Badī'ī   | 'Aṭṭār, Zaynuddīn   | 14th Century AD             | Persian  | Pharmacology and pharmacy                                     |
| IUMT-8.0.99  | اقسر ائی  | Aqsarā'ī  | Aqsarā'ī,<br>Jamāluddīn   | 14th Century AD             | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics           |
| IUMT-8.0.100 | المغنى فى شرح الموجز<br>(سديدي)                             | Al-Mughnī fī Sharḥ al-Mūjaz<br>(Sadīdī)                                 | Gāzrūnī, Sadīduddīn   | 14th Century AD             | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics           |

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|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.101 | جزئیات و کلیات        | Juz'iyyāt wa Kulliyyāt         | Nakhshabī,<br>Diyā'uddīn                  | 14th Century AD  | Persian  | Logic and philosophy, basic theories   |
| IUMT-8.0.102 | مجموع ضيائي           | Majmūʻ Diyā'ī                  | Zangī, Diyā'<br>Muḥammad Masʻūd<br>Rashīd | 14th Century AD  | Persian  | General, basic theories,<br>diseases, pharmacology and<br>pharmacy, therapeutics                             |
| IUMT-8.0.103 | شرح الأسباب والعلامات | Sharḥ al-Asbāb wa'l<br>ʻAlāmāt | Al-Kirmānī, Nafīs ibn<br>'lwaḍ            | 15th Century AD  | Arabic   | Diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics  |
| IUMT-8.0.104 | شرح موجز (نفیسی)      | Sharḥ-i-Mūjaz (Nafīsī)         | Al-Kirmānī, Nafīs ibn<br>'Iwaḍ            | 15th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics, therapeutics  |
| IUMT-8.0.105 | خلاصة التجارب         | Khulāṣa al-Tajārib             | Bahā' al-Dawla                            | 16th Century AD  | Persian  | Basic theories, diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.106 | عين الحيوة            | 'Ayn al-Ḥayāt                  | Al-Hirawī,<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Yūsuf       | 16th Century AD  | Arabic   | Geriatrics   |
| IUMT-8.0.107 | رياض الادوية          | Riyāḍ al-Adwiya                | Al-Hirawī,Yūsuf ibn<br>Muḥammad           | 16th Century AD  | Persian  | Pharmacology and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.108 | تذكرة أولي الألباب    | Tadhkira 'Ūlī al-Albāb         | Anṭākī, Dā'ūd ibn<br>'Umar                | 16th Century AD  | Arabic   | Basic theories, diseases, pharmacology and pharmacy, therapeutics  |
| IUMT-8.0.109 | بحر الجوابر           | Baḥr al-Jawāhir                | Al-Hirawī,<br>Muḥammad ibn<br>Yūsuf       | 16th Century AD  | Arabic   | General logic and philosophy, basic theories, diagnostics, diseases, pharmacology and pharmacy, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.110 | گنج باد آورد          | Ganj Bād Āvarad                | Khān, Amānullāh                           | 17th Century AD  | Persian  | Pharmacopoeia and pharmacy   |

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|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| IUMT-8.0.111 | قرابادين معصومي        | Qarābādīn Maʻşūmī                  | Shīrāzī, Maʻṣūm                  | 17th Century AD         | Persian  | Pharmacopoeia and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.112 | الفاظ الأدوية          | Alfāz al-Adwiya                    | Shīrāzī, Nūruddīn<br>Muḥammad    | 17th Century AD         | Persian  | Pharmacology  |
| IUMT-8.0.113 | قسطاس الاطباء          | Qisṭās al-Aṭibbā'                  | Shīrāzī, Nūruddīn<br>Muḥammad    | 17th Century AD         | Persian  | Unani medicine terminology  |
| IUMT-8.0.114 | انيس المعالجين         | Anīs al-Mu'ālijīn                  | Shīrāzī, Nūruddīn<br>Muḥammad    | 17th Century AD         | Persian  | Diseases and therapeutics   |
| IUMT-8.0.115 | اختيارات قطب شابى      | Ikhtiyārāt Quṭub Shāhī             | Al-Astrābādī,<br>Muḥammad Mu'min | 16th-17th Century<br>AD | Persian  | Pharmacology and pharmacy   |
| IUMT-8.0.116 | طب اکبر                | Ţibb-i-Akbar                       | Arzānī, Muḥammad<br>Akbar        | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics                                  |
| IUMT-8.0.117 | ميزان الطب             | Mīzān al-Ţibb                      | Arzānī, Muḥammad<br>Akbar        | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics                                  |
| IUMT-8.0.118 | مفرح القلوب            | Mufarriḥ al-Qulūb                  | Arzānī, Muḥammad<br>Akbar        | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Basic theories  |
| IUMT-8.0.119 | قر ابادين قادري        | Qarābādīn Qādirī                   | Arzānī, Muḥammad<br>Akbar        | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Pharmacopoeia and pharmacy  |
| IUMT-8.0.120 | حدود الأمراض           | Ḥudūd al-Amrāḍ                     | Arzānī, Muḥammad<br>Akbar        | 18th Century AD         | Arabic   | Diseases  |
| IUMT-8.0.121 | جامع الجوامع محمد شاہي | Jāmi' al-Jawāmi'<br>Muḥammad Shāhī | ʻAlvī, Muḥammad<br>Hāshim        | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Basic theories, diseases,<br>pharmacology and<br>pharmacy, therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.122 | علاج الأمراض           | ʻllāj al-Amrāḍ                     | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Sharīf         | 18th Century AD         | Persian  | Pharmacopoeia and pharmacy  |

| Term ID      | Title of book           | Transliteration                        | Author                    | Period of author | Language | Subjects covered                       |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|----------|--|
| IUMT-8.0.123 | اكسير اعظم              | Iksīr-i-Aʻzam                          | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Aʻzam   | 19th Century AD  | Persian  | Diseases, diagnostics and therapeutics |
| IUMT-8.0.124 | رموز اعظم               | Rumūz-i-Aʻzam                          | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Aʻzam   | 19th Century AD  | Persian  | Diseases and therapeutics              |
| IUMT-8.0.125 | نیر اعظم                | Nayyir-i-Aʻzam                         | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Aʻzam   | 19th Century AD  | Persian  | Diagnostics (pulse)                    |
| IUMT-8.0.126 | محيط اعظم               | Muḥīṭ-i-Aʻzam                          | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Aʻzam   | 19th Century AD  | Persian  | Pharmacology                           |
| IUMT-8.0.127 | اسماء الادوية           | Asmā' al-Adwiya                        | Khān, Muḥammad<br>Aʻzam   | 19th Century AD  | Persian  | Pharmacology                           |
| IUMT-8.0.128 | خزائن الادوية           | Khazā'in al-Adwiya                     | Najmul Ghanī,<br>Muḥammad | 19th Century AD  | Urdu     | Pharmacology                           |
| IUMT-8.0.129 | افادهٔ کبیر مفصل        | lfāda'-i-Kabīr Mufaşşal                | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Basic theories                         |
| IUMT-8.0.130 | ترجمۂ کبیر              | Tarjama'-i-Kabīr                       | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Diseases and therapeutics              |
| IUMT-8.0.131 | ترجمہ و شرح کلیات قانون | Tarjama-o-Sharḥ-i-Kulliyāt-<br>i-Qānūn | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Basic theories and therapeutics        |
| IUMT-8.0.132 | کلیات ادویہ             | Kulliyāt-i-Adwiya                      | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Pharmacology and pharmacy              |
| IUMT-8.0.133 | بیاض کبیر               | Bayāḍ-i-Kabīr                          | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Diseases, pharmacopoeia and pharmacy   |
| IUMT-8.0.134 | كتاب الأخلاط            | Kitāb al-Akhlāţ                        | Kabīruddīn,<br>Muḥammad   | 20th Century AD  | Urdu     | Basic theories                         |