

NATIONAL FORMULARY OF UNANI MEDICINE

PART - III

First Edition



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHY
NEW DELHI

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OF
UNANI MEDICINE**

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**(DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN SYSTEMS OF
MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY)**

NEW DELHI

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1. PREFACE

PREFACE

Preparation of Pharmacopoeial standards is a continuous process. The standards have to be updated as and when it becomes necessary. To prepare the National Formulary of Unani Medicine and to evolve their Pharmacopoeial standards, the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of ISM&H) reconstituted the Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee vide office order No. U. 20012/2/97-APC dated 6th January, 1998 consists of experts in various fields, viz. Unani Physicians, Chemists, Botanists, Pharmacologists and Pharmacognocists. The Committee is pleased to present the Third Volume of the National Formulary of Unani Medicine. It has selected 103 compound formulations for inclusion in the IIIrd part of the National Formulary of Unani Medicine on the same methodology as was done for the Ist and IInd volumes i.e. on the basis of popularity, their common use, manufacturing and sale. The formulations included in the third volumes are used on large scale through out the country. The valuable suggestions of the experts of the Committee were taken into consideration while finalising the compound formulations of this volume.

I hope that this volume of the Formulary will also gain acceptance with the physicians as well as the Professionals of Unani Tibb.

The Committee has full confidence that these formulations will be adopted by all Central and State Government Institutions for their use. The Committee hopes to complete the pharmacopoeial standards of compound formulations of this volume at an early date.

The Committee is putting all its efforts in selecting more formulations available in the Classical Text Books approved by Government of India, included in the Drug & Cosmetic Act, 1940.

NEW DELHI,
DECEMBER, 1999

PROF. HAKIM SYED KHALEEFATHULLAH
CHAIRMAN
UNANI PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE.

2. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Unanipathy is a well established scientific system of Medicine. It is based on the teaching of Hippocrates (Buqrat-460-137-BC). Galen (Jalinoos-131-210-AD), developed it into and elaborate Medical System. The Arabian and Persian Physicians like Rhazes (850-925-AD) and Avicenna (900-1037-AD) gave a scientific touch to it. Now it is one of the Indian Systems of Medicine and has a long and impressive record in India. Today, India is one of the leading country in so far as the teaching and practice are concerned. There are largest number of Unani Educational, Research and Health Care Institutions in the country. It is a matter of proud that Unanipathy forms an integral part of National Health Care delivery system.

In view of the present trend of commercialization, the Govt. of India is very conscious of quality control and G.M.P. (Good Manufacturing Practice) of Unani Medicine. The Manufacturing of Unani Medicine is being regulated through Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940. Keeping into the consideration of commercialization, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has constituted the Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee, consisting of Experts Unani Physicians, Chemist, Pharmacognocists, Botanist and Pharmacologists. The main function of this Pharmacopoeia Committee is to prepare a Unani Formulary and Pharmacopoeia.

The Ist Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra, vide letter No.F.25/2/63-RISM dated 2nd March, 1964. The 2nd, 3rd & 4th U.P.C. was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Hussain Zaheer vide Notification No.F.10/1/68-R&ISM on 19th August, 1968, Dr. M.Y. Ansari, vide letter No.X.19018/1/76-A.P.C Dated.10th,February,1977, and Dr. A.U. Azmi vide office Notification No.U.20012/1/87-APC dated 15th June, 1988 respectively.

The Fifth Pharmacopoeia Committee was constituted vide office Notification No.U.20012/1/94-A.P.C. dated 13th,September,1994 and the present Sixth U.P.C. was reconstituted vide Office Notification No.U.20012/1/97-APC dated 6th Jan.,1998. In both the Committees Prof. Hm. Syed Khaleefathullah was the Chairman. The present U.P.C. consists of the following members:-

1. Prof. Hm. Syeed Khaleefathullah, Chairman

Official Members

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Drug Controller General(I) | Member(Ex-officio) |
| 2. | Director, PLIM | Member (Ex-officio) |
| 3. | Director, CCRUM | Member(Ex-officio) |

Non-Official Members

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Prof. Hm.Zillur Rehman | Member |
| 2. | Hm. Faiyaz Alam | Member |
| 3. | Prof. Wazahat Hussain | Member |
| 4. | Prof. M.S.Y. Khan | Member |
| 5. | Hm. Habibur Rehman | Member |
| 6. | Dr. S. Nandakumar | Member |
| 7. | Dr. M.A. Jafri | Member |
| 8. | Dr. A.H. Israily | Member |
| 9. | Dr.(Mrs.) Aliya Aman | Member Secretary |

The Govt. of India has also set up Sub-Committees namely; "Formulary Sub-Committee", "Drug Standardisation Committee" and "Single Drug Sub-Committee". The members of each Committees are as follows:-

Formulary Sub-Committee

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Prof. Hm. Zillur Rehman | Chairman |
| Hm. Faiyaz Alam | Member |
| Hm. Mazher Subhan Usmani | Member |
| Hm. Wahabur Rehman | Member |
| Hm. Ved Prakash | Member |
| Dr.(Mrs.) Aliya Aman | Member Secretary |

Functions:-

The Formulary Sub-Committee will work out the details of compound formulations/preparations to be included in an official formulary.

It will provide information regarding the distinguishing characteristics, methods of preparation, dosage, methods of administration with various vehicles and their toxicity.

Drug Standardisation Sub-Committee

Dr. R.U. Ahmad	Chairman
Prof. S.H. Afaque	Member
Dr. Muzaffar Iqbal	Member
Dr. A.H. Israili	Member
Dr. M.K. Siddiqui	Member
Dr.(Mrs.) Aliya Aman	Member Secretary

Functions:-

The Sub-Committee will deal with all the issues relating to chemistry and Phytochemistry of single and compound drugs monographs.

Single Drugs Sub-Committee

Prof. M.S.Y. Khan	Chairman
Dr. M.A. Jafri	Member
Dr. Syed Jaleel Hussain	Member
Dr. Sundarwala	Member
Dr. Nand Kumar	Member
Dr.(Mrs.) Aliya Aman	Member Secretary

Function:-

Single Drug Sub-Committee will deal with the taxonomy, pharmacognosy and botany of single drugs whose identity and therapeutic values are in doubt.

The Govt. of India has so far published N.F.U.M.- Part-I (English,Urdu) and N.F.U.M,Part-II,(English) consisting of 441 and 202 formulations respectively. It has also published Unani Pharmacopoeia of India Part-1 Volume-1 consisting of 45 Monographs of Single Unani Drugs.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare appreciates the services rendered by the Chairman and members of Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee and the Sub-Committees. The Govt. of India is also thankful to those experts of Unani medical science who rendered their valuable services as special invitees.

The Committee places on record the services of Dr.(Mrs.) Aliya Aman, Dy. Adviser(Unani)/ Member Secretary of UPC, Hm. S.A.R. Zaidi, Asstt.Adviser(Unani), Hm. Shamsul Afaq, Research Officer(Unani), Hm. M. Jalis Subhani, Research Assistant(Unani), Mr. Ashok Kumar, Research Assistant(Chemistry), Mr. N. Padma Kumar, Research Assistant (Botany), Mr. Mohd. Waseem, Urdu Typist and other staff members of UPC in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Dr. (Mrs.) Aliya Aman

Functions:-

The Sub-Committee will deal with all the issues relating to chemistry and phytochemistry of single and compound drugs monographs

Single Drug Sub-Committee

Chairman
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member Secretary

Prof. M.S.Y. Khan
Dr. M.A. Jafri
Dr. Syed Jaleel Hussain
Dr. Sundarwala
Dr. Nand Kumar
Dr. (Mrs.) Aliya Aman

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The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare appreciates the services rendered by the Chairman and members of Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee and the Sub-Committee. The Govt. of India is also thankful to those experts of Unani medical science who rendered their valuable services as special invitees.

3. NOTICES

1. LEGAL NOTICES

1. In India there are laws dealing with certain substances which are the subject of monographs of compound formulations included in the IIIrd Part of the National Formulary of Unani Medicine. These monographs should be read subject to the restrictions imposed by those wherever they are applicable.

2. It is expedient that enquiry be made in each case in order to ensure that the provisions of any law are being complied with.

3. In general, the provisions of Chapter IV-A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules framed thereunder which are applicable to Unani Drugs should be consulted.

4. Standards for the several single drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin included in the lists of single drugs included as an Appendix to the Unani Formulary have yet to be worked out. In the manufacture of medicine included in the Formulary it should be ensured that the Hakim-in-Charge of the Pharmacy has reasonably satisfied himself about the identity and purity of the drugs.

5. Use of substitute drugs (Badal-e-Adviya), wherever the original drugs are not available, is permissible in the Unani classics and practice. It must, however, be ensured that only the substitutes as are mentioned in the classical texts or included in the Formulary are used.

6. Formulations included in the National Formulary of Unani Medicine may also be manufactured as per formulae given in various Unani classics. The First Part of the National Formulary of Unani Medicine has however, included the most common accepted formulae for the medicinal preparation included therein. It does not, however, preclude the Unani Pharmaceutical Industry and the practitioners from manufacturing medicines on the basis of other formulae. But should the medicines be prepared according to the references mentioned in the Formulary, deviation in the details of the ingredients or their quantities is not permissible.

2. GENERAL NOTICES

TITLE:-

"National Formulary of Unani Medicine" is the title and official name of the book including the supplementaries thereto. Wherever the word Formulary comes in the text, it refers to the "National Formulary of Unani Medicine and abbreviated as N.F.U.M."

OFFICIAL:-

The formulary contains six main chapters viz, Preface, Introduction, Notices, Compound Formulations, List of Single Drugs and Appendices with their sub-heads. All the names of drugs, method of preparation (general and special) of compound formulations, processes, text books mentioned in the Formulary will be considered classical and named "Official". This will also apply to any statement included in any of the chapters of the formulary mentioned in the list of contents, including General Notices, Monographs and Appendices of the Formulary.

SYNONYMS:-

(Drugs, Preparations and other Substances):-

The Tibbi names coming as main titles in the Formulary will be employed in the preparation as a rule. The important and frequently used names, in the case of single drugs, coming under the formulary are given as "Synonyms" and have the same significance as main title.

METHODS OF PREPARATION:-

The "General Methods of Preparation" has been included as a separate chapter. The manufacturing of the compound formulations should strictly be followed according to the methodology given under each chapter. Special Methods of Preparation and clarifications wherever needed have been included as "Foot Note" under such formulations with a view to get the end product in compliance with Formulary requirements.

DOSE:-

The doses mentioned in the Formulary have been chosen on average range basis, unless otherwise stated regarded suitable for adults when administered orally per dose merely for general guidance of the prescriber. It may not be regarded binding on the part of the physician as in many cases it is repeated 2-3 times in 24 hours. The frequency and the amount of the therapeutic agent to be administered or prescribed, will be the responsibility of the medical practitioner to exercise judgement and act accordingly.

However, in cases where a large dose appears to have been prescribed the pharmacist or the dispenser will have to perform his duty to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been correctly interpreted. If in case of administration of the drug by a route other than oral the single dose for such administration is mentioned.

Doses are expressed in the metric system of weights or measures. A conversion table is appended to the Formulary giving the classical weights and measures of the Unani System of Medicine with their metric equivalents.

It is to be noted that the relation between the doses in metric and the classical Unani System of Medicine set forth in the text is of only approximate equivalence. These equivalents are for the convenience of prescriber and are sufficiently accurate for pharmaceutical or other purposes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:-

In the Formulary only the weights and measure of metric system have been indicated.

Fluid measures are given in multiples of or fraction of millilitre.

The term 'ml' is used as an abbreviation for the millilitre.

Solid weights are given in multiples of or fraction of gram. The term 'g' is used as a short abbreviation for gram.

When the term 'drop' is used the measurement is to be made by means of tube which delivers one gram of distilled water at 15°C in 20 drops.

Metric measures are required by the Formulary to be graduated at 25°C and all measurements involved in the analytical operation of the Formulary are intended, unless otherwise stated, to be made at that temperature.

CRUDE DRUGS:-

Plant, animal and mineral drugs are required to be free from -

- i) Insects, foreign matter, animal excreta, fungus growth mould or other evidences of deterioration (toxic, injurious or harmful) and to show no abnormal substances, odour, colour or sliminess.
- ii) Any unnatural and unusual impurity for which the rational considerations require that it be absent and it should not be in the putrefied or decomposed form.

STORAGE:-

The container and its cover must not interact physically or chemically with the substance which it holds so as to alter the strength quality or purity of the substance. If interaction is unavoidable the alteration must not be so great as to bring the substance below formulary requirements. A tightly well closed container must protect the contents from contamination, moisture or extraneous solids, efflorescence, deliquescence or evaporation, loss of substance under ordinary or customary conditions of handling, shipment, storage or sale and shall be capable of tight reclosure. Where a tightly closed container is specified, it may be replaced by a hermetically closed container.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In the formulary only the weights and measures of metric system have been indicated.

Fluid measures are given in multiples of or fraction of millilitre. The term 'ml' is used as an abbreviation for the millilitre. Solid weights are given in multiples of or fraction of gram. The term 'g' is used as a short abbreviation for gram.

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Metric measures are required by the formulary to be graduated at 25°C and all measurements involved in the analytical operation of the formulary are intended, unless otherwise stated, to be made at that temperature.

CRUDE DRUGS

Plant, animal and mineral drugs are required to be free from:-

- (i) Insects, foreign matter, animal excreta, fungus growth mould or other evidences of deterioration (toxic, injurious or harmful) and to show no abnormal substances, odour, colour or smelliness.
- (ii) Any unnatural and unusual impurity for which the rational considerations require that it be absent and it should not be in the bottled or decomposed form.

4. COMPOUND FORMULATIONS

SECTION-I
HUBOOB WA AQRAS

Sl. No.	Formulation	Page No.	Book	Reference	
				Vol.	Page No.
1.1	Habb-e-Aabe Gandana	8	B.K.	II	31
1.2	Habb-e-Adrak	8	B.K.	II	32
1.3	Habb-e-Arjjanis	9	Q.A.A.		47
1.4	Habb-e-Asha	9	Q.A.A.		52
1.5	Habbe Atai	10	Q.A.A.		57
1.6	Habb-e-Banafsha	11	B.K.	II	34
1.7	Habb-e-Banafsha Qawi	11	Q.Q.		16
1.8	Habb-e-Baulud-Dam	12	Q.A.A.		75
1.9	Habb-e-Chai-khatai	13	Q.A.A.		49
1.10	Habb-e-Chobchini	13	Q.A.A.		49
1.11	Habb-e-Dawali	14	Q.A.A.		80
1.12	Habb-e-Gul-e Aak	15	B.K.	II	51
1.13	Habb-e-Habisul-Batan	15	Q.A.A.		71
1.14	Habb-e-Hayat	16	Q.A.A.		61
1.15	Habb-e-Hudar	16	B.K.	II	40
1.16	Habb-e-Hurqat-e-Lisan	17	Q.A.A.		54
1.17	Habb-e-Irqunnisa	17	Q.A.A.		79
1.18	Habb-e-Jadwar Kochak	18	Q.A.A.		50
1.19	Habb-e-Jaiy ed	18	Q.A.A.		43
1.20	Habb-e-Jawahar Moallif	19	B.K.	II	39
1.21	Habb-e-Jawahar Moallif Khas	20	B.K.	II	40
1.22	Habb-e-Jiryan	21	B.K.	II	38
1.23	Habb-e-Kaboos	22	Q.A.A.		44
1.24	Habb-e-Kafoor Marwaridi	22	B.K.	II	50
1.25	Habbe Karanjwa	23	Q.A.A.		54
1.26	Habbe Khardal	23	Q.A.A.		54
1.27	Habb-e-Khunaq	24	Q.A.A.		54
1.28	Habb-e-Kishmish	24	B.K.	II	51
1.29	Habbe Leemu	25	B.K.	II	53
1.30	Habbe Luabe Behidana	26	B.K.	II	52
1.31	Habb-e-Loban	26	B.K.	II	52
1.32	Habb-e-Lulvi	27	Q.A.A.		74
1.33	Habb-e-Maghz-e-Badam	28	B.K.	II	55
1.34	Habb-e-Mamool	28	Q.A.A.		51
1.35	Habb-e-Mamool Qawi	29	Q.A.A.		74
1.36	Habb-e-Mastagi	30	Q.A.A.		62
1.37	Habb-e-Mulayin	30	B.K.	II	57
1.38	Habb-e-Mulaziz	31	B.K.	II	58
1.39	Habb-e-Muqawwi	31	B.K.	II	56
1.40	Habb-e-Musffi-e- Khoon	32	B.K.	II	55
1.41	Habb-e-Paan	33	B.K.	II	35
1.42	Habb-e-Qabiz Qawi	34	B.K.	II	50
1.43	Habb-e-Qoqaya	34	Q.A.A.		43

1.44	Habb-e-Quba	
1.45	Habb-e-Qula	
1.46	Habb-e-Rahat	
1.47	Habb-e-Salaras	
1.48	Habb-e-Sammulfar	
1.49	Habb-e-Sammulfar Musakkin	
1.50	Habb-e-Sandal Mutalla	
1.51	Habb-e-Sara	
1.52	Habb-e-Sara Qawi	
1.53	Habb-e-Seemab Mamool	
1.54	Habb-e-Siyah	
1.55	Habb-e-Sundri Mundri	
1.56	Habb-e-Sumaq	
1.57	Habb-e-Taoon	
1.58	Habb-e-Taoon Qawi	
1.59	Habb-e-Taoon Jawahar Wali	
1.60	Habb-e-Tayiabul Nikhat	
1.61	Habb-e-Teewaj	
1.62	Habb-e-Waj-ul-Qutn	
1.63	Habb-e-Yaqoot	
1.64	Habb-e-Zeeq-un-Nafas	
1.65	Qurs-e-Aas	
1.66	Qurs-e-Waj-ul-Uzn	
1.67	Qurs-e-Kafoor Lulvi	
1.68	Qurs-e-Masikul Baul	
1.69	Qurs-e-Zarneekh	

35	B.K.	II	50
35	Q.A.A.		54
36	B.K.	II	42
37	Q.A.A.		57
37	Q.A.A.		83
38	Q.A.A.		81
38	Q.A.A.		572
39	B.K.	II	47
39	Q.Q.		20
40	Q.A.A.		54
40	B.K.	II	45
41	Q.A.A.		60
41	B.K.	II	44
42	B.K.	II	48
42	B.K.	II	47
43	B.K.	II	48
44	Q.A.A.		53
44	Q.A.A.		78
45	Q.A.A.		80
46	Q.A.A.		67
46	B.K.	II	47
47	Q.A.A.		573
48	Q.A.A.		572
48	B.K.	II	147
49	B.K.	II	148
50	Q.A.A.		572

HUBOOB WA AQRAS

DEFINITION: -

Huboob (Pills) are small round and uniformly shaped medicinal preparations. While Aqras (tablets) are flat and circular in shape. Size and weight of Huboob and Aqras vary in weight from one tenth of a gram to one gram.

METHOD OF PREPARATION:-

There are two methods of preparation of Huboob and Aqras. These are (i) Manual Process and (ii) Mechanical Process. The details of the preparation may be seen in the chapter 'General Methods of Preparation'.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:-

- (i) For powdering the drugs heading 'Daq-wa-Sahaq' in the chapter of 'General Methods of Preparation' may be seen.
- (ii) For making the Lubdi (mass) take a sufficient amount of water-dissolve adhesive like Samagh-e-Arabi is used in cases where the constituent drugs are not mucilaginous in nature.
- (iii) To avoid the sticking of the Lubdi during the rolling between the fingers, lubricants like Raughan-e-Zard or Raughan-e-Kunjad is applied.
- (iv) The formula wherein Seemab (Mercury) and Kibreer (Sulphur) are used together, the Kajli (See General Methods of Preparation) is made first and then mixed with the powder of other drugs.
- (v) Drugs like Darchikna, Raskapoor, Halelajat, Aamla, Gul-e-Surkh, Post-e-Anar etc. should ground in porcelain mortar. The use of iron knife, spoon etc. should be avoided.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

The finished products (Pills, Tablets and Banadiq) should neither be very hard nor very soft.

PRESERVATION:-

The Huboob and Aqras are preserved in well dried clean glass jars, stoppered bottles, phials etc. and stored in a cool and dry place to avoid contamination. Chalk or starch powder is sprinkled inside the containers before use.

1.1 Habb-e-Aab-e- Gandana

1.	Muqil	6g.
2.	Gandana	6g.
3.	Rasaut	6g.
4.	Arq Gulab	Q.S.

Action: Mulaiyin, Mohallil-e-Waram

Therapeutic use: Bawaseer Umya.

Dose: 500 mg – 1g.

1.2 Habb-e-Adrak

1.	Gul-e-Pista	6g.
2.	Post-e-Halela Zard	6g.
3.	Aab-e-Zanjabeel	Q.S.

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual, Munafis-e-Balgham

Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Balghami

Dose: 150 mg – 250 mg

1.3 Habb-e-Arjjanis

1.	Ushaq	5 g.
2.	Sakbeenaj	5 g.
3.	Jaosheer	5g.
4.	Muqil	5g.
5.	Ispand (Hurmali)	5g.
6.	Shahm -e-Hanzal	5 g.
7.	Sibr	5g.
8.	Turbud	5g.
9.	Poste-Halela Zard	5g.
10.	Anzaroot	5g.
11.	Aab-e-Gandana	5g.

Action: Munaqqi Dimagh

Therapeutic use: Kuzaz, Tashannuj

Dose: 5g.

1.4 Habb-e-Asha

1.	Turbud	10g
2.	Post-e-Halela Kabuli	5g.
3.	Ghariqoon	5g.
4.	Sibr	6g.
5.	Gul-e-Surkh	3g.
6.	Muqil	2g.

7. Saqmonia 750mg.
8. Aab-e-Gazar Q.S.

Action: Mushil, Munaqqi-e- Dimagh

Therapeutic use: Asha, Qabz

Dose: 3 - 5 g.

1.5 Habb-e-Atai

1. Zarawand Mudharaj 5g.
2. Afyun 5g.
3. Kateera 14g.
4. Meya-e-Saila 14g.
5. Kundur 14g.
6. Mur Makki 14g.

Action: Musakkin, Munaffis-e-Balgham

Therapeutic use: Sual-e- Balghami, Zeequn Nafas Rewi

Dose: 500mg. - 1g.

Note: Ilakul Butm has been substituted by kateera

1.6 Habb-e-Banafsha

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Banafsha | 14 g. |
| 2. | Turbud | 9 g. |
| 3. | Rubb-us-soos | 3.5 g. |
| 4. | Arq-e-Barg-e-Kasni Sabz | Q.S. |

Action: Munaqqi, Musakkin, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Munzij

Therapeutic use: Suda, Sual, Zeequn Nafas Rewi.

Dose: 5 g. - 10 g.

1.7 Habb-e-Banafsha Qawi

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Banafsha | 10g |
| 2. | Turbud | 5g |
| 3. | Rubbus soos | 3g |
| 4. | Kateera | 500mg. |

Action : Munaffis-e-Balgham, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Sual, Nazla, Zukam

Dose: 250-500mg

Note: The term Qawi has been added in the title of the formula.

1.8 Habb-e-Baul ud dam

1.	Tabasheer	6g.
2.	Kateera	6g.
3.	Zarishk	6g.
4.	Behidana	6g.
5.	Kishneez	6g.
6.	Tukkm-e-Hummaz	6g.
7.	Bura-e-Armani	6g.
8.	Sandal Safaid	6g.
9.	Gulnar	6g.
10.	Samagh-e-Arabi	6g.
11.	Singhara Khushk	6g.
12.	Khar-e-Khasak Khurd	6g.
13.	Tukhm-e-Khurfa	12g.
14.	Khushta-e-Qalai	12g.
15.	Maghz-e-Tukhm-Khiyarain	12g.
16.	Kahruba	12g.
17.	Aspaghol	12g.
18.	Luab-e-Aspaghol	Q.S.

Action: Habis-ud-dam

Therapeutic use: Baul-ud-dam, Nazfuddam.

Dose: 4 - 5 g.

1.9 Habb-e-Chai Khatai

1.	Chai-e-Khatai	540g.
2.	Badiyan	40g.
3.	Nana	40g.
4.	Post Turanj	25g.
5.	Darchini	15g.
6.	Qaranful	15g.
7.	Irsa (Sausan)	15g.
8.	Mastagi	10g.
9.	Meya-e-saila	10g.
10.	Heel-khurd	10g.
11.	Heel-Kalan	10g.
12.	Zafran	5g.
13.	Nabat Safaid	Q.S.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Munaish.

Therapeutic use: Nazla, Zof-e-Meda, Zof-e-Asab

Dose: 3-5 gm.

1.10 Habb-e-Chobchini

1.	Chobchini	100g.
2.	Badiyan	100g.
3.	Heel kalan	10g.
4.	Darchini	100g.

5.	Bisbasa	100g.
6.	Bekh Badiyan	100g.
7.	Aaqarqarha	35g.
8.	Jauzbuwa	35g.
9.	Zanjabeel	35g.
10.	Ood Hindi	35g.
11.	Mastagi	50g.
12.	Kateera	10g.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Musakkin, Musaffia-e-Dam.

Therapeutic use: Laqwa, Waj-ul-Mafasil, Niqras, Fasad-e-Dam, Aatishak.

Dose: 5-10 g.

Note: Amber and Mushk have been deleted from the original formula.

1.11 Habb-e-Dawali

1.	Aftimoon	20g.
2.	Bisfayej	20g.
3.	Gul-e-Banafsha	20g.
4.	Shahm-e-Hanzal	10g.
5.	Maghz-e-Badam Talkh	10g.
6.	Saqmonia	5g.
7.	Lajward Maghsool	5g.
8.	Marwareed	5g.
9.	Marjan	5g.
10.	Aab-e-Shahtara	Q.S.

Action: Mus-hil
Therapeutic use: Dawali, Da-ul-feel
Dose: 5-10g .

Note: The title of the formula has been changed from Habb-e-Dawali-wa-Da-ul feel to Habb-e-Dawali.

1.12 Habb-e-Gul-e-Aak

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------|
| 1. | Gul-e-Madar | 10 g. |
| 2. | Zanjabeel | 10 g. |
| 3. | Filfil Siyah | 10 g. |
| 4. | Barg-e-Bans | 10 g. |

Action: Musakkin, Mohallil-e-Waram
Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Mafasil, Waram-e-Mafasil.
Dose: 250 mg.

1.13 Habb-e-Habis-ul-Batan

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | Afyun | 4g. |
| 2. | Aqaqia | 10g. |
| 3. | Kazmazaj | 6g. |
| 4. | Mazu | 6g. |
| 5. | Luab-e-Samagh-e-Arabi | 6g. |

Action: Qabiz, Musakkin.
Therapeutic use: Zaheer, Ishal, Suda.
Dose: 150 – 250 mg.

Note: It should not be used for infants.

1.14 Habb-e-Hayat

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|------|
| 1. | Sana | 20g. |
| 2. | Post-e-Halela Zard | 10g. |
| 3. | Halela Siyah | 10g. |
| 4. | Zanjabeel | 5g. |
| 5. | Maweez Munaqqa | Q.S. |

Action: Mulaiyin
Therapeutic use: Qabz.
Dose: 5 - 10 g.

1.15 Habb-e-Hudar

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|
| 1. | Azaraqi Mudabbar | 10g |
| 2. | Aab-e-Zanjabeel Tar | Q.S. |

Special method of Preparation : Grind Azaraqi Mudabbar in Aab -e-Zanjabeel Tar nicely and prepare Habb of 125 mg and use at bed time.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Mohallil-e-Waram

Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Mafasil, Niqras, Irqun Nisa.

Dose: 250 mg.

1.16 Habb-e-Hurqat-e-Lisan

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e | 10g. |
| | Kharbuza | |
| 2. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadu | 10g. |
| 3. | Nishasta | 10g. |
| 4. | Kateera | 10g. |
| 5. | Turanjabeen | 10g. |

Action: Mubarrid, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Hurqat-e-Lisan

Dose: 5 - 10 g.

1.17 Habb-e-Irq-un-Nisa

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| Sibr | 3.5g |
| Post Halela Zard | 3.5g. |
| Suranjan Shireen | 3.5g. |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Mulaiyin, Mohallil-e-Waram.

Therapeutic use: Irq-un-Nisa, Niqras, Waj-ul-Mafasil

Dose: 5-10g.

1.18 Habb-e-Jadwar Kochak

- | | | |
|----|---------------|------|
| 1. | Jadwar | 10g. |
| 2. | Banafsha | 10g. |
| 3. | Zafran | 10g. |
| 4. | Anbar Ash-hab | 5g. |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Qalb, Muqawwi-e-Bah, Moharrik, Munaish.

Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Dimagh, Zof-e-Qalb, Zof-e-Bah, Nazla-e-Muzmin.

Dose: 150-250 mg.

1.19 Habb-e-Jaiyed

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Ghariqoon | 5g. |
| 2. | Post-e-Halela Kabuli | 10g. |
| 3. | Ustukhuddus | 10g. |
| 4. | Turbud | 10g. |
| 5. | Namak Lahori | 5g. |

Action: Mushil, Munaqqi-e-Dimagh.

Therapeutic use: Sadar, Dawar

Dose: 5 - 10g.

1.20 Habb-e-Jawahar Moallif

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. | Marwareed Nasufta | 3.5g. |
| 2. | Zumurrud | 3.5g. |
| 3. | Yaqoot Surkh | 3.5g. |
| 4. | Zahar Mohra | 3.5g. |
| 5. | Kahruba | 3.5g. |
| 6. | Yashab Safaid | 3.5g. |
| 7. | Kafoor | 3.5g. |
| 8. | Resha-e-Beikh-e-Anjabar | 225g. |
| 9. | Sandal Safaid | 225g. |
| 10. | Bura-e-Armani | 225g. |
| 11. | Rubb-us-soos | 4.5g. |
| 12. | Samagh-e-Arabi | 4.5g. |
| 13. | Kateera | 4.5g. |
| 14. | Nishasta | 4.5g. |
| 15. | Gul-e-Nilofar | 4.5g. |
| 16. | Sartan Moharraaq | 4.5g. |
| 17. | Tabasheer | 4.5g. |
| 18. | Post-e-Khash Khaash | 4.5g. |
| 19. | Tukhm-e-Khash Khaash | |
| | Safaid | 4.5g. |
| 20. | Gul-e-Gaozaban | 4.5g. |
| 21. | Zafran | 500 mg. |

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|
| 22. | Araq-e-Gulab | Q.S. |
| 23. | Luab-e-Behidana | Q.S. |

Special method of Preparation : Grind ingredient No. 1 to 8 finally in a paste and Mortar with Araq-e-Gulab Pulverize Ingredients No. 9 to 22, mix both the ingredient , i.e., 1 to 8 and 9 to 22 well and prepare 250 mg. pills with the help of Luab-e-Behidana.

Action: Muqawwi, Qabiz, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Mudammil.
Therapeutic use: Diq-e-Rewi, Sil, Is-hal
Dose: 2 – 5 g.

1.21 Habb-e-Jawahar Muwallif Khas

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 1. | Samagh Arabi | 3g. |
| 2. | Kafoor | 4.5g. |
| 3. | Bura-e-Armani | 9g. |
| 4. | Zahar Mohra | 9g. |
| 5. | Tabasheer | 18g. |
| 6. | Marwareed | 18g. |
| 7. | Sandal Safaid | 18g. |
| 8. | Kishneez Khushk | 18g. |
| 9. | Maghz-e-Behidana | 36g. |
| 10. | Maghz-e-Kadu | |
| | Shireen | 36g. |

Special Method of Preparation: Grind Zahar Mohra and Marwareed in a Kharal (Paste and Mortar) and Pulverize all ingredients except Maghziat. Mix Maghziat separately before making 250mg. Pills with the help of diluted Samagh Arabi.

Action: Muqawwi, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Diq-e-Rewi, Sil

Dose: 500 mg.

1.22 Habb-e-Jiryan

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 1. | Jauzbuwa | 1g. |
| 2. | Bisbasa | 1g. |
| 3. | Afyun | 1g. |
| 4. | Mazu | 1g. |
| 5. | Ispand | 1g. |
| 6. | Mastagi | 1g. |
| 7. | Zafran | 1g. |
| 8. | Narmushk | 1g. |
| 9. | Mocharas | 1g. |
| 10. | Taj (Saleekha) | 1g. |
| 11. | Gul-e-Fufal | 1g. |
| 12. | Fufal | 1g. |
| 13. | Dana-e-Heel Khurd | 1g. |
| 14. | Tabasheer | 1g. |
| 15. | Bazrulbanj | 1g. |
| 16. | Luab-e-Aspaghol | 1g. |

Action: Mughalliz-e-Mani,

Therapeutic use: Kasrat-e-Ehtelam, Riqqat-e-Mani, Surat-e-Inzal.

Dose: 500 mg.

1.23 Habb-e-Kaaboos

1.	Post-e-Halela Zard	150g.
2.	Post-e-Halela Kabuli	150g.
3.	Halela Siyah	150g.
4.	Post-e-Balela	150g.
5.	Aamla	150g.
6.	Sana	20g.
7.	Gul-e-Surkh	5g.
8.	Kateera	5g.
9.	Raughan-e-Badam	Q.S.
10.	Aab	15g.

Action: Mushil, Munaqqi-e-Dimagh

Therapeutic use: Kaaboos, Malikhuliya, Zof-e-Dimagh.

Dose: 5 - 10g.

1.24 Habb-e-Kafoor Marwaridi

1.	Marwareed	10g.
2.	Zahar Mohra	40g.
3.	Sandal Safaid	20.
4.	Jadwar	9g.
5.	Kafoor	1g.
6.	Samagh-e-Arabi	1.5g.
7.	Waraq-e-Nuqra	6Adad

8. Aab Q.S.

Action: Daf-e-Sumoom, Daf-e-Humma

Therapeutic use: Humma, Humma-e-Wabayee.

Dose: 500 mg.

Note: Mushk has been deleted from the original formula.

1.25 Habb-e-Karanjawa

1. Maghz-e-Karanjawa 1 Adad
2. Tutiya-e-Sabz-Biryan 125mg.

Action: Munaffis-e-Balgham, Daf-e-Humma.

Therapeutic use: Humma.

Dose: 150-250 mg.

1.26 Habb-e-Khardal

1. Filfil Siyah 10g.
2. Khardal Biryan 10g.
3. Kundur 60g.
4. Mur Makki 60g.

Action: Munaffis-e-Balgham, Mohallil-e-Waram
Therapeutic use: Bohatus-saut, Waram-e-Halaq, Waram-e-Hanjara,
 Nazla-e-Muzmin, Sual-e-Balghami.
Dose: 250 mg. - 500 mg.

1.27 Habb-e-Khunaq

- | | | |
|----|------------------|--------|
| 1. | Kafoor | 500mg. |
| 2. | Zar-e-Ward | 3.5g. |
| 3. | Tukhm-e-Khurfa | 3.5g. |
| 4. | Nishasta | 3.5g. |
| 5. | Tabasheer | 3.5g. |
| 6. | Sumaq | 3.5g. |
| 7. | Kateera | 3.5g. |
| 8. | Luab-e-Aspaghhol | Q.S. |

Action: Musakkin, Mohallil-e-Waram
Therapeutic use: Khunaq, Waram-e-Lauzatain, Waram-e-Hanjara
Dose: 5 -10g (To be chewed)

1.28 Habb-e-Kishmish

- | | | |
|----|----------|------|
| 1. | Qaranful | 2 g. |
| 2. | Badiyan | 3 g. |

3. Anisoon 3 g.
4. Gul-e-Banafsha 6 g.
5. Post-e-Halela Zard 12 g.
6. Kishmish Sabz 12 g.
7. Sana 24 g.
8. Turanjabeen 24 g.
9. Gulqand Aftabi 24 g.

Action: Mus-hil

Therapeutic use: Qabz Muzmin

Dose: 500 mg.

1.29 Habb-e-Leemu

1. Kath Safaid 10 g.
2. Habb-ul-Neel 10 g.
3. Post-e-Heel-Kalan Sokhta 10 g.
4. Fufal 10 g.
5. Murdar Sang 20 g.
6. Araq-e-Leemu Kaghzi 100 Adad

Action: Munzij, Musaffi-e-Dam, Mukhrij-e-Balgham.

Therapeutic use: Aatishak, Waj-ul-Mafasil.

Dose: 250 mg.

1.30 Habb-e-Luab-e-Behidana

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------|
| 1. | Maghz-e-Behidana | 2 g. |
| 2. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadu | 2 g. |
| 3. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Khiyarain | 2 g. |
| 4. | Zafran | 1 g. |
| 5. | Samagh-e-Arabi | 3 g. |
| 6. | Nishasta | 3 g. |
| 7. | Kateera | 3 g. |
| 8. | Maghz-e-Badam Shireen | 4 g. |
| 9. | Rubbus-soos | 4 g. |
| 10. | Maweez Munaqqa | 4 g. |
| 11. | Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash Safaid | 4 g. |
| 12. | Nabat Safaid | 7 g. |
| 13. | Luab-e-Behidana | Q.S. |

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual, Munaffis-e-Balgham

Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Yabis, Nazla-e-Haad, Sil, Sual-e-Muzmin.

Dose: 500mg.

1.31 Habb-e-Loban

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------|
| 1. | Kundur | 7 g. |
| 2. | Aarad Baqla | 7 g. |
| 3. | Maghz-e-Behidana | 7 g. |
| 4. | Rubb-us-soos | 7 g. |

5.	Kateera	5 g.
6.	Gul-e-Banafsha	5 g.
7.	Turanjabeen	5 g.
8.	Maweez Munaqqa	2 g.
9.	Anisoon	2 g.
10.	Badiyan	2 g.
11.	Magh-e-Badam Talkh	2 g.
12.	Qand Safaid	2 g.
13.	Luab-e-Aspaghol	Q.S.

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Mohallil-e-Waram.

Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Yabis, Zatur Riya, Zatul Janab, Dabba-e-Atfal.

Dose: 250 mg. (Chewing Pills).

1.32 Habb-e-Lulvi

1.	Zahar Mohra	12g.
2.	Sandal Safaid	12g.
3.	Marwareed	12g.
4.	Araq-e-Keora	12ml.
5.	Araq-e-Gulab	12ml.

Action: Habis-ud-dam, Muqawwi-e-Aam, Muqawwi-e-Qalb.

Therapeutic use: Nazf-ud-dam, Zof-e-Aam, Zof-e-Qalb.

Dose: 2g.

1.33 Habb-e-Maghz-e-Badam

1. Maghz-e-Badam Shireen
Muqasshar Biryani 20 g.
2. Maghz-e-Badam Talkh
Muqasshar Biryani 20 g.
3. Tukhm-e-Katan 20 g.
4. Nabat Safaid 20 g.
5. Qand Safaid 20 g.
6. Maghz-e-Habb-e-
Sanobar Kalan Muqashshar 20 g.
7. Afyun 20 g.
8. Samagh-e-Arabi 20 g.
9. Aalu Bukhara 20 g.
10. Irsa (Sausan) 20 g.
11. Rubb-us-soos 20 g.
12. Araq-e-Barg-e-Badiyan Taza Q.S.

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual, Mudammil, Habis-ud-dam.

Therapeutic use: Bohatus-Saut, Sual-e-Muzmin, Qurooh-e-Riya, Sil.

Dose: 250-500 mg. may be used as lozenges.

1.34 Habb-e-Mamool

1. Shubb-e-Yamani 10g.
2. Lodh Pathani 10g.

3.	Jauzbuwa	1 Adad
4.	Qaranful	1g.
5.	Zafran	2g.
6.	Geru	2g.
7.	Afyun	2g.
8.	Fufal	2g.
9.	Zard Chob	8g.

Action: Mohallil-e-Waram

Therapeutic use: Shaeera

Dose: For local application.

1.35 Habb-e-Mamool Qawi

1.	Pakhan Bed	5g.
2.	Geru	5g.
3.	Murdar Sang	5g.
4.	Rasaut	5g.
5.	Sandal Surkh	5g.
6.	Zeera Safaid	5g.
7.	Shibb-e-Yamani	5g.
8.	Kath Safaid	5g.
9.	Halela Siyah	5g.
10.	Aamla	5g.
11.	Muqil	5g.
12.	Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Neem	5g.
13.	Sheera-e-Barge-Kakronda	Q.S.

Action: Habis-ud-dam
Therapeutic use: Bawaseer Damiya, Bawaseer-e-Umya
Dose: For local application.

1.36 Habb-e-Mastagi

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------|
| 1. | Namak Hindi | 5g. |
| 2. | Post Halela Zard | 6g. |
| 3. | Zanjabeel | 6g. |
| 4. | Sumbul-ut-teebe | 6g. |
| 5. | Mastagi | 10g. |
| 6. | Halela Siyah | 14g. |
| 7. | Sibr | 28g. |
| 8. | Aab-e-Gandana | Q.S. |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Meda, Kasir-e-Riyah
Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Meda, Nafkh-e-Shikam
Dose: 500mg -1g.

1.37 Habb-e-Mulaiyin

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Maghz-e-Habb-ul-Salateen Mudabbar | 6 g. |
| 2. | Maghz-e-Badam | 10 g. |

3. Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Bedanjeer 10 g.
4. Qand Safaid 20 g.

Action: Mulaiyin

Therapeutic use: Qabz

Dose: 250 mg.

1.38 Habb-e-Mulazziz

1. Zafran 6g.
2. Aaqarqarha 6g.
3. Mastagi 4g.
4. Meya-e-Saila 2g.
5. Dam-e-Asafeer Q.S.

Action: Mumsik, Musakkin.

Therapeutic use: Surat-e- Inzal.

Dose: 250 mg. (for external use)

1.39 Habb-e-Muqawwi

1. Jauzbuwa 10g
2. Bisbasa 10g
3. Afyun 10g
4. Mazu 10g

5.	Mastagi	10g
6.	Zafran	10g
7.	Narmushk	10g
8.	Mocharas	10g
9.	Muqil	10g
10.	Fufal	10g
11.	Dana-e-Heel Khurd	10g
12.	Tabasheer	10g
13.	Bazrulbanj	10g

Action: Muqawwi-e-Bah

Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Bah.

Dose: 500 mg.

1.40 Habb-e-Musaffi-e-Khoon

1.	Post-e-Halela Zard	3g.
2.	Sarphuka	3g.
3.	Gul-e-Surkh	3g.
4.	Barg-e-Shahtara	3g.
5.	Tukhm-e-Kishneez	3g.
6.	Barg-e-Hina	2g.
7.	Dhamaya	3g.
8.	Sandal Surkh	3g.
9.	Sandal Safaid	3g.
10.	Brahmdandi	3g.
11.	Neel Kanthi	3g.
12.	Zeera Safaid	1g.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------|
| 13. | Filfil Siyah | 1g. |
| 14. | Gul-e-Kachnal | 1g. |
| 15. | Barg-e-Bakayin | 5 Adad |
| 16. | Barg-e-Neem | 5 Adad |

Special Method of Preparation: Pulverize the ingredient No. 1 to 16 except No. 5 & 6. Soak the Barg-e-Hina Sabz and Tukhm-e-Kishneez over night. Filter it next morning. Prepare 250 mg pills with the help of this filtrate.

Action: Musaffi-e-Dam.

Therapeutic use: Aatishak, Fasad-e-Dam.

Dose: 500 mg.

1.41 Habb-e-Pan

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------|
| 1. | Sammul Far | 3g. |
| 2. | Tabasheer | 3g. |
| 3. | Kath Safaid | 3g. |
| 4. | Arq-e-Pan | Q.S. |

Action: Musaffi-e-Dam

Therapeutic use: Aatishak, Fasad-e-Dam.

Dose: 15 – 25 mg.

1.42 Habb-e-Qabiz Qawi

1.	Afyun	1 g.
2.	Kateera	1 g.
3.	Mayeen Khurd	1 g.
4.	Tukhm-e-Ispast	1 g.
5.	Aqaqia	1 g.
6.	Gul-e-Surkh	1 g.
7.	Karsana	1 g.
8.	Habb-ul-Aas	1 g.
9.	Luab-e-Samagh-e-Arabi	Q.S.

Action: Qabiz

Therapeutic use: Is-hal

Dose: 150 – 250 mg.

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

1.43 Habb-e-Qoqaya

1.	Sibr	10g.
2.	Usara-e-Afsanteen	10g.
3.	Mastagi	10g.
4.	Shahm-e-Hanzal	5g.
5.	Turbud	5g.
6.	Aab-e-Karafs	Q.S.

Action: Munaqqi-e-Dimagh, Mushil, Daf-e-Tap
Therapeutic use: Humma, Falij, Laqwa, Sara, Istisqa
Dose: 3-5g.

1.44 Habb-e-Quba

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|
| 1. | Seemab | 10g |
| 2. | Kibrete Aamlasar | 10g |
| 3. | Murdar Sang | 10g |
| 4. | Qand Safaid | 10g |
| 5. | Samagh-e-Arabi | 10g |

Special Method of Preparation: Mix Seemab and Kibeet well and prepare Kajli. After it, prepare fine powder of the entire 5 ingredients. Mix it well and prepare pills and use externally.

Action: Daf-e-Taffun

Therapeutic use: Quba.

Dose: For local application only.

1.45 Habb-e-Qula

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------|
| 1. | Raihan | 50g. |
| 2. | Sang-e-Jarahat | 50g. |
| 3. | Sandal Safaid | 50g. |
| 4. | Zar-e-Ward | 50g. |

5. Heel Khurd 50g.
6. Araq-e-Gulab 50g.

Action: Daf-e-Taffun, Mohallil-e-Waram.

Therapeutic use: Waram-e-Halaq, Qula

Dose: 250 - 500 mg. (to be chewed)

1.46 Habb-e-Rahat

1. Beesh Safaid Mudabbar 10g
2. Sheer-e-Gao 10g
3. Filfil Daraz 10g
4. Filfil Siyah 10g
5. Tankar (Suhaga) 10g
6. Shingraf 10g
7. Aab-e-Lemu 10g

Special Method of Preparation: Kharal all the ingredients in Aab-e-Lemu upto 24 hours and prepare 250 mg. of pills.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Qabiz.

Therapeutic use: Laqwa, Haiza, Zaheer, Ishal, Nazla, Sual, Humma-e-Afni.

Dose: 250 - 500 mg.

1.47 Habb-e-Salaras

1.	Afyun	500mg.
2.	Samagh-e-Arabi	2g.
3.	Meya-e-Saila	2g.
4.	Kundur	2g.
5.	Rubb-us-soos	2g.
6.	Mur Makki	2g.

Action: Munaffis-e-Balgham, Musakkin-e-Sual,

Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Muzmin, Nazla

Dose: 250 - 500mg. (To be chewed)

1.48 Habb-e-Sammul Far

1.	Kath Safaid	50g.
2.	Gul-e-Surkh	5g.
3.	Sammul far	500mg.

Action: Daf-e-Tap, Muqawwi-e-Asab, Musaffi-e-Dam.

Therapeutic use: Humma-e-Ijamia, Zof-e-Asab.

Dose : 100-150 mg

1.49 Habb-e-Sammul Far Musakkin

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|
| 1. | Sammul Far | 5g. |
| 2. | Suranjan Shireen | 10g. |
| 3. | Aab-e-Lemu | 20ml. |
| 4. | Sheera Katai Khurd | Q.S. |

Action: Mohallil-e-Waram, Musaffi-e-Dam, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Mafasil, Niqras, Irqun Nisa.

Dose: 50-100 mg.

Note: The term Musakkin has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

1.50 Habb-e-Sandal Mutalla

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | Rasaut | 10g. |
| 2. | Gul-e-Nilofar | 10g. |
| 3. | Shiyaf Usarae Mameesa | 10g. |
| 4. | Tukhm-e-Kahu | 10g. |
| 5. | Sandal Safaid | 10g. |
| 6. | Anzaroot | 10g. |
| 7. | Aqaqia | 10g. |
| 8. | Aab-e-Kishneez | Q.S. |

Action: Musakkin
Therapeutic use: Suda-e-Muzmin
Dose: For local application

1.51 Habb-e- Sara

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|
| 1. | Kundur | 10g |
| 2. | Sibr | 10g |
| 3. | Jund Bedastar | 10g |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Asab, Musakkin-e-Asab
Therapeutic use: Sara, Ummul-Sibyan.
Dose: 250 mg.

1.52 Habb-e-Sara Qawi

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-------|
| 1. | Iyaraj-e- Faiqra | 2g. |
| 2. | Aftimoon | 250mg |
| 3. | Bisfaiyij | 250mg |
| 4. | Ustukhuddus | 250mg |
| 5. | Namak Hindi | 250mg |
| 6. | Ghariqoon | 250mg |

Action : Munaqqi-e-Dimagh, Muqqawwi-e-Asab, Musakkin, Dafa-e-Tashannuj

Therapeutic use: Sara, Zof-e-Dimagh

Dose: 250- 500 mg

Note : The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula

1.53 Habb-e-Seemab Mamool

1. Seemab Musaffa 5g.
2. Qand Siyah 10g.
3. Aab-e-Nankhwah Sabz Q.S.

Action: Musaffi-e-Dam, Daf-e-Taffun

Therapeutic use: Qurooh-e-Halaq, Aatishak, Fasad-e-Dam.

Dose: 125 mg. - 250 mg. with Arq-e-Mundi

1.54 Habb-e-Siyah

1. Rasaut 54g.
2. Shubb-e-Yamani Biryani 24g.
3. Afyun 12g.
4. Barg-e-Neem-Sabz 5 Adad.
5. Zafran 625 mg

6. Sibr 3g.

Special Method of Preparation: Put all the drugs into an iron pan. Add a little water in it. Grind it well. When it becomes fine, then put it on fire. Prepare pills and use it over the eye lids.

Action: Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Ramad (For External Use)

1.55 Habb-e-Sundari Mundri

1. Gul-e-Madar(Aak) 50g.
2. Filfil Siyah 50g.

Action: Kasir-e-Riyah, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Meda, Nafkh-e-Shikam

Dose: 150 - 250 mg.

1.56 Habb-e-Sumaq

1. Sumaq 1g.
2. Mazu Sabz 1g.
3. Post-e-Anar 1g.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------|
| 4. | Habb-ul-Aas | 1g. |
| 5. | Tukhm-e-Maweez | 1g. |
| 6. | Afyun | 1g. |
| 7. | Luab-e-Samagh-e-Arabi | Q.S. |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Meda

Therapeutic use: Zaf-e-Meda

Dose: 500 mg.

1.57 Habb-e-Taoon

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 1. | Sibr | 20 g. |
| 2. | Mur-Makki | 10 g. |
| 3. | Zafran | 10 g. |

Action: Daf-e-Sumoom

Therapeutic use: Taoon, Haiza

Dose: 250 mg. (As Prophylaxis)

1.58 Habb-e-Taoon Qawi

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|
| 1. | Mur-Makki | 6g |
| 2. | Jadwar | 6g |
| 3. | Zahar Mohra | 6g. |

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 4. | Tabasheer | 6g |
| 5. | Daroonaj Aqrabi | 6g |
| 6. | Kafoor | 6g |
| 7. | Arq-e-Gulab | Q.S. |

Action : Daf-e-Sumoom, Manae Asrat-e-Waba

Therapeutic use: Taoon , Haiza.

Dose: 250- 500mg.

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

1.59 Habb-e-Taoon Jawahar Wali

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Marwarid | 3 g. |
| 2. | Waraq-e-Tila | 3g. |
| 3. | Waraq-e-Nuqra | 3g. |
| 4. | Aqeeq Surkh | 12g. |
| 5. | Marjan | 12g. |
| 6. | Zahar Mohra | 12g. |
| 7. | Yaqoot | 6g. |
| 8. | Kafoor | 6g. |
| 9. | Daroonaj Aqrabi | 6g. |
| 10. | Jadwar | 6g. |
| 11. | Araq-e-Gulab | Q.S. |

Action: Daf-e-Sumoom, Mana-e-Asrat-e-Waba

Therapeutic use: Taoon, Haiza.

Dose: 250 g.

1.60 Habb-e-Taiyab-ul-Nikhat

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Fufal | 10g. |
| 2. | Kafoor | 10g. |
| 3. | Darchini | 10g. |
| 4. | Khulanjan | 10g. |
| 5. | Dana Heel Kalan | 10g. |
| 6. | Rubb-e-Seb | Q.S. |

Action : Muteeb-e-Dahan

Therapeutic use: Bakhrul Fam

Dose: 5 - 10 g

Note: Mushk has been deleted from the original formula.

1.61 Habb-e-Teewaj

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Teewaj Khatai | 10g. |
| 2. | Resha-e-Anjabar | 10g. |
| 3. | Marwareed | 5g. |
| 4. | Araq-e-Keora | 5g. |
| 5. | Busud | 5g. |
| 6. | Marjan | 5g. |
| 7. | Kahruba | 5g. |
| 8. | Dammul Akhwain | 5g. |
| 9. | Kateera | 5g. |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|
| 10. | Gil-e-Makhtoom | 5g. |
| 11. | Gil-e-Daghistani | 5g. |
| 12. | Zahar Mohra | 5g |
| 13. | Tukhm-e-Bartang | 5g. |

Action : Habis-ud-dam

Therapeutic use: Bawaseer Damiya, Nazf-ud-dam, Kasrat-e-Tams

Dose: 3 to 5g.

1.62 Habb-e-Waj-ul-Qutn

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Post-e-Halela Kabuli | 10g. |
| 2. | Post-e-Balela | 10g. |
| 3. | Aamla | 10g. |
| 4. | Jao | 10g. |
| 5. | Aab-e-Gandana | 10ml. |
| 6. | Muqil | 10g. |

Action: Mulaiyin, Mohallil-e-Waram

Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Qutn, Waram-e-Mafasil

Dose: 5g.

Note: Aab-e-Gandana has been added in the formula for making pills.

1.63 Habb-e-Yaqoot

1.	Yaqoot Surkh	5g.
2.	Marwareed	5g.
3.	Zahar Mohra	5g.
4.	Kahruba	5g.
5.	Yashab Sabz	5g.
6.	Kafoor	5g.
7.	Samagh-e-Arabi	6g.
8.	Tabasheer	6g.
9.	Post Khashkhaash	6g.
10.	Gaozaban	6g.
11.	Sandal Safaid	40 g.
12.	Bura-e-Armani	500 mg.
13.	Luab-e-Behidana	Q.S.

Action: Mudammil, Musakkin, Habis-ud-dam.

Therapeutic use: Ishal, Atash-e-Mufrit, Qurooh-e-Isna Ashri.

Dose: 1 – 2 g.

Note: Lal has been deleted from the original formula.

1.64 Habb-e-Zeequn-nafas

1.	Filfil Daraz	6g.
2.	Kakra Singhi	6 g.

3.	Asl us-soos	6 g.
4.	Qaranful	6g
5.	Post-e-Anar Shireen	6g
6.	Jawakhar	6 g.
7.	Asal	Q.S

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual, Mukhrij-e-Balgham.

Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Yabis, Zeequn-nafas.

Dose: 250 – 500 mg

1.65 Qurs-e-Aas

1.	Hab-ul-Aas	20g.
2.	Khashkhaash Safaid	20g.
3.	Parsiaoshan	10g.
4.	Samagh-e-Arabi	10g.
5.	Inab-us-Salab khushk	10g.
6.	Nishasta	10g.
7.	Luab-e-Aspaghhol	Q.S.

Action: Qabiz, Musakkin-e-Sual

Therapeutic use: Sual Muzmin, Is-hal

Dose: 5-10g.

1.66 Qurs-e-Waj-ul-Uzn

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|
| 1. | Geru | 10g. |
| 2. | Fufal | 10g. |
| 3. | Zanjabeel | 5g. |
| 4. | Aab-e-Kishneez Sabz | Q.S |

Action: Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Waj-ul-Uzn

Dose: For Local application only

Note: The word Gosh in the title of formula has been replaced by word Uzn.

1.67 Qurs-e-Kafoor Lulvi

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Marwareed Nasufta | 8g. |
| 2. | Tabasheer | 8g. |
| 3. | Sandal Safaid | 10g. |
| 4. | Gul-e-Nilofar | 10 g. |
| 5. | Kishneez Khushk | 10g. |
| 6. | Sandal Surkh | 10g. |
| 7. | Tukhm-e-Khurfa Muqashshar | 10g. |
| 8. | Gul-e-Surkh | 20g. |
| 9. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadu-Shireen | 10g. |
| 10. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Tarbuz | 10g |

11.	Kateera	8g.
12.	Nishasta	8g.
13.	Kafoor	2g
14.	Luab-e-Aspaghol	Q.S.

Action: Daf-e-Humma, Mudammil, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Qabiz.
Therapeutic use: Humma-e-Hadd, Sil, Diq-e-Rewi, Is-hal-e-Mewi.
Dose: 2-4 g.

1.68 Qurs-e-Masikul Baul

1.	Mayeen Khurd	10g.
2.	Aqaqia	10g.
3.	Post-e-Halela Kabuli	10g.
4.	Kishneez Biryani	10g.
5.	Gulnar	10g.
6.	Bura-e-Armani	10g.
7.	Juft Baloot	10g.
8.	Habb-ul-Aas	10g.
9.	Aab-Taza	Q.S.

Action: Habis
Therapeutic use: Taqteerul-Baul, Baul-Fil-Farash.
Dose: 2-5 g.

1.69 Qurs-e-Zarneekh

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|
| 1. | Hartal Tabqi | 10g. |
| 2. | Hartal Warqi | 10g. |
| 3. | Aahak Aab-Naraseeda | 10g. |
| 4. | Shibb-e-Yamani | 10g. |
| 5. | Mazu | 10g. |
| 6. | Sirka | 10g. |

Action: Habis-ud-Dam, Mohallil-e-Waram

Therapeutic use: Lissa-e-Damia, Warm-e-Lissa

Dose: Used as tooth powder

SECTION-II
JAUHAR

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Reference Vol.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2.1	Jauhar-e-Kafoor Qawi	56	M. Kh.		22
2.2	Jauhar-e-Naushadar Reehi	56	M. Kh.		210
2.3	Jauhar-e-Naushadar Qawi	57	M. Kh.		210

JAUHAR

DEFINITION:-

The process of sublimation is called Tas-eed. When the drugs like Kafoor, Sammul-Far, Gandhak and Raskapoor etc. are sublimated therapeutically efficacious products for medicinal uses are produced. These products are called "Jauhar" and the process of "Tas-eed" in Urdu is called Jauhar-Ka-Urana. The drugs having this property are called Zawil Arwah.

METHOD OF PREPARATION:-

The drugs are ground to a fine powder with Sharab (Brandy). The powder is then put in one of the earthen discs having smooth edge and covered with the other disc (apparatus). Thereafter, the discs are sealed airtight with the process of Gil-e-Hikmat. The whole apparatus (discs) is then put on a low fire and at intervals, it is moistened with water soaked cloth in order to condense the material deposited inside the upper disc. During this process of heating the powder drug kept in the lower disc gradually transforms into fumes and accumulates at the upper disc. The apparatus is then taken off the fire and allowed to cool. The process of condensation of 72g. of the powder drug takes 4 hrs. After complete cooling, the apparatus is opened and the sublimate (Jauhar) sticking inside the upper disc is scraped and collected.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:-

The earthen discs should be airtight and the drugs should always sublimated on low fire. Before opening the apparatus it should be allowed to cool completely.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

The sublimate retains the colour of the original drug.

PRESERVATION:-

The sublimates (Jauhar) are preserved indefinitely. They are stored in glass phials, well stoppered bottles or glass jars in cool dry and clean places.

2.1 Jauhar -e-Kafoor Qawi

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|
| 1. | Kafoor | 5g. |
| 2. | Shora Qalmi | 5g |

Action: Munaqqi-e-Dimagh

Therapeutic use: Sara, Ghashi

Dose: For inhalation only

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

2.2 Jauhar-e-Naushadar Reehi

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------|
| 1. | Naushadar | 50g. |
| 2. | Filfil Siyah | 5g. |
| 3. | Heel Khurd | 5g. |
| 4. | Aab-e-Lemu | Q.S. |

Action: Hazim, Kasir-e-Riyah

Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Hazm, Nafkh-e-Shikam

Dose: 250 mg.

Note: The term Reehi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

2.3 Jauhar-e-Naushadar Qawi

1. Naushadar 50g.
2. Shora Qalmi 50g

Action: Mudirr-e-Baul

Therapeutic use: Husat-e-Masana, Husat-e-Kulya, Ehtabas-e-Baul.

Dose: 125mg

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in title of the original formula.

SECTION-III
KUSHTAJAT

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Reference Vol.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
3.1	Kushta-e-Tamba	65	B.K.		293
3.2	Kushta-e-Faulad Sard	65	B.K.	II	158
3.3	Kushta-e-Sange Yashab Qawi	66	M.Kh.		418
3.4	Kushta-e-Sange Yashab Habis	66	M.Kh.		419
3.5	Kushta-e-Urub	67	B.K.	II	156
3.6	Kushta-e-Yaqoot	68	M.Kh.		418

KUSHTAJAT

DEFINITION:-

Kushtajat are the finest powder form of the medicinal preparation obtained by the calcination of metal, minerals and animal drugs. These drugs, by special process are calcinated in closed crucibles and in pits of different sizes, having varying number of cowdung cakes and with different intensity of heat.

Kushta (Calcined product) is easily absorbed in the human body and is highly efficacious in action.

METHOD OF PREPARATION:-

Before making the Kushta, the metal, mineral and animal drugs are cleaned and purified (see general methods of preparation). After this the drugs are ground in pestle and mortar (kharal) with the specified juice of the known drugs as mentioned in the classical texts for a specified period of time. Thereafter, small cakes of varying sizes and thickness are made depending on the heaviness of the drugs. These cakes are well dried in the shade and are put in earthen discs and the process of Gil-e-Hikmat is followed and the whole apparatus is dried. After this a pit is dug in an open space. The diameter and the depth of the pit depend on the metals and the minerals to be calcined. Half the pit is filled with the cowdung cakes. The apparatus (sealed earthen discs) is now placed in the pit and the remaining space is filled with more cowdung cakes, which are then ignited. After the calcination is over, the pit is allowed to cool completely, the apparatus is removed and the contents thereafter taken out. These contents, thus obtained, are again powdered with specified juice as many times as prescribed in the text, till the proper fineness and the quality is obtained.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

The tests of properly prepared Kushtajat are:-

- (1) There should be no metallic Luster.
- (2) When taken between the index finger and thumb spread, it should be so fine as to get easily into finger lines.
- (3) When a small quantity is spread on cold and still water, it should float on the surface.
- (4) The Kushta should not revert to the original state.

Kushtajat, unless otherwise specified in individual formulations, are generally yellowish, black, dark white, grey, reddish black and red coloured, depending upon the predominant drugs as well as the other drugs used in the process of preparation.

Kushtajat are preserved in airtight glass or metallic containers and not in paper. They maintain their potency indefinite. The older Kushtajats are more effective. They have no characteristics taste.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:-

- (1) The products used for the preparation of Kushta should be of the best quality.
- (2) While making the Kushtajat, any addition or deletion of any of the item, duration and mode of mortaring, the quantity of fire to which it is to be subjected, should strictly be followed according to the text.
- (3) When the fresh juice of any particular plant is to be added it should be either Muqattar or Muravvaq and it should be strictly followed according to the text.
- (4) When any dry ingredient of the plant origin drug is to be added, it should not be more than one year old. It should be dried and well preserved.
- (5) Highest precautions should be taken in subjecting the Buta to the fire:-
 - (a) Fluctuation in the intensity of the heat (fire) should be avoided.
 - (b) The 'Buta' should be subjected to the fire of cowdung cakes or charcoal according to the method given in the text.
 - (c) When more heat is required to be given, old cowdung cakes are used and when less heat is required new cowdung cakes are used.

3.1 Kushta-e-Tamba

1. Tobal Nuhas (Burada-e-Mis) 10g.
2. Seemab 10g.
3. Sirka Q.S.
4. Ratanjot 250g.

Special Method of Preparation: Grind Tobal Nuhas and Seemab in Sirka upto 6 hours. Prepare Nughda of 250 g. of Ratanjot. Put it in fire of 4 Kg. of cow dung cakes and prepare tablet.

Action: Muqawwi-Aam, Musaffi-e-Dam

Therapeutic use: Zofe-Badan, Fasad-e-dam, Bars, Bahaq Abyaz

Dose: 15 - 30 mg.

3.2 Kushta-e-Faulad Sard

1. Burada-e-faulad 50g
2. Arq-e-lemu kaghzi 1000ml
3. Arq-e-Kakronda 100ml

Special Method of Preparation: Take Burada-e-Faulad and wash it with Arq-e-Lemu Kaghzi . Soak it in Araq-e-Kakronda upto 30 days. Burada-e-Faulad will dissolve in it. Dry it and use.

Action: Muwallid-e-Dam, Muqawwi-e-Kabid

Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Meda, Zof-e-Kabid, Su-ul-Qinya

Dose: 125 - 250 mg. (with Jawarish Jalinoos 5 g. or Dawa-ul
-Misk Moatadil Sada 5g.)

3.3 Kushta-e-Sang-e-Yashab-Qawi

1.	Sang-e-Yashab	5g.
2.	Post-e-Berun-e-Pista	5g.
3.	Mastagi	5g.
4.	Abresham	5g.
5.	Dana Heel Khurd	5g.
6.	Busud	5g.
7.	Tabasheer	10g.
8.	Rubb-e-Seb	Q.S.
9.	Waraq-e-Nuqra	Q.S.

Special Method of Preparation: Grind all the ingredients in Rubb-e-Seb, make 1 gm. tablets before preparing Kushta .

Action : Muqawwi-e-Ama, Qabiz

Therapeutic use: Ishal-e-Muzmin

Dose: 30 - 60 mg.

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

3.4 Kushta-e-Sang-e-Yashab Habis

1.	Sang-e-Yashab	50g.
2.	Arq-e-Gulab	Q.S.
3.	Barg-e-Gaozaban	100g.

Special Method of Preparation: Take 60g. Sang-e-Yashab, Make it red hot in fire and quench it in Araq-e-Gulab. This process is repeated hundred times changing Arq-e-Gulab every time. Prepare Nughda of Berg-e-Gaozaban, put Sang-Yashab in it and give the fire of 1 Kg. of cow dung cakes. Cool it and prepare Kushta as usual.

Action: Habis, Muqawwi-e-Dimagh

Therapeutic use: Zukam, Nazla, Nisyan

Dose: 30 mg. - 60 mg

3.5 Kushta-e-Usrub

1. Usrub 5g.
2. Khand 5g.

Special Method of Preparation: Take Seesa and melt it in an iron pan. Stir it frequently with the help of Sahjana wood and add Khand in small quantity till it becomes ash and sieve it when cooled and preserve.

Action: Musakkin.

Therapeutic use: Karb, Iya.

Dose: 30mg.

Note: Excessive use should be avoided.

3.6 Kushta-e-Yaqoot

1.	Yaqoot-e-Surkh	6g
2.	Busud	3g.
3.	Marjan	3g.
4.	Marawarid	1.5g.
5.	Warq-e-Tila	1.5g.
6.	Arq-e-Gulab	Q.S.

Special Method of Preparation: Pound the ingredients No.1 to 6 in Kharal of Sang-e-Sumaq with Arq-e-Gulab upto 7 days and make Kushta as usual.

Action: Musakkin-e-Asab, Muqawwi-e-Qalb

Therapeutic use: Khafqan, Waswas, Sara

Dose: 15 - 30 mg.

SECTION-IV
KOHAL WA SHIYAF

<u>Sl.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Reference</u>	
				<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
4.1	Kohal-e-Jarab-ul-Ajfan	74	Q.A.A.		599
4.2	Shiyaf-e-Ahleel	74	Q.E.		94
4.3	Shiyaf-e-Bawaseer-e-Anaf	75	Q.E.		94
4.4	Shiyaf-e-Bawaseer-e-Anaf Qawi	75	Q.E.		94

KOHAL

DEFINITION:-

Kohal (Surma) is the finest powder form of the medicinal preparations used externally to strengthen the eye sight and to cure other eye ailments.

METHOD OF PREPARATION:-

For the preparation of Surma the heading Sang-e-Surma under 'General Method of Preparation may be seen.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:-

Kohal (Surma) should be ground to the finest degree of powder form.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

When touched with fingers, Kohal (Surma) should not give the feel of coarseness.

PRESERVATION:-

Kohal (Surma) is preserved in well stoppered glass bottles phials and other glass containers in neat, clean and dry places. It can also be preserved for a longer period under hygienic conditions.

4.1 Kohal-e-Jarab-ul-Ajfan

1.	Satar Farsi	15g.
2.	Naushadar	15g.
3.	Samagh-e-Arabi	10g.
4.	Sirka	Q.S.

Action: Mohallil-e-Waram, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Jarab-ul-Ajfan.

Dose: For opthalmic use only

4.2 Shiyaf-e-Ahleel

1.	Tutiya -e-Maghsool	2g.
2.	Murdarsang	1g.
3.	Sang-e-Basri	3g.
4.	Loban	3g.
5.	Shibb-e-Yamani Biryani	3g.
6.	Mazu	3g.
7.	Gulnar	3g.
8.	Aqaqia	3g.
9.	Damm-ul-Akhwain	3g.
10.	Ghunchae Anar Tursh	3g.
11.	Qirtas Sokhta	3g.
12.	Samagh-e-Arabi	3g.

Action: Mudammil, Mohallil-e-waram
Therapeutic use: Qarha-e-Ahleel, Suzak.
Dose: For external use.

4.3 Shiyaf-e-Bawaseer-e-Anaf

1. Anar Kham Q.S.

Special Method of preparation: Take Anar Kham and bruise it. Take out its juice and dry it in sun light and when it becomes thick kharal it to make Shiyaf and use.

Action: Qabiz
Therapeutic use: Bawaseer-ul-Anaf
Dose: For Nasal use only

4.4 Shiyaf-e-Bawaseer-e-Anaf Qawi

1. Gulnar 10g.
2. Mazu 10g.
3. Post-e-Anar 10g.
4. Rasaut 10g.
5. Zohra-e-Gosfand 10g.

Action: Habis, Mohallil-e-Waram
Therapeutic use: Bawaseer-ul-Anaf
Dose: For Nasal use only.

SECTION-V
MAJOON

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MAJOON

DEFINITION:-

Majoon is a semisolid medicinal preparation where one or more single drugs of plant, animal or mineral origin are mixed in powder or liquid forms in the base (Qiwam) made of purified honey, sugar, candy or jaggery. These includes preparation like Jawarish, Itrifal, Barshasha, Dawa-ul-Misk, Dabeed-ul-Ward, Mufarrehat, Luboob, Khamira, Laooq and Tiryaaq etc.

METHOD OF PREPARATION:-

For making Majoon or any of the above categories of preparations refer to 'General Methods of Preparation'.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:-

- (1) For making the powder of ingredients drugs to be used in Majoon, the methodology described in 'General Methods of Preparation' is to be followed.
- (2) Utmost care should be taken to avoid moisture coming in contact with the Majoon.
- (3) During the preparation of Majoon the ingredient drugs should always be mixed one after the other and stirred constantly to ensure uniform mixing.
- (4) Majoon should be according to be required consistency.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

During preservation, if Majoon gets dry, it can be brought to normal consistency by adding purified honey or Qiwam made of sugar.

PRESERVATION:-

- (1) Majoon (or any of its categories) is preserved in dried and clean glass, China clay or tin-coated metallic containers.
- (2) The Majoon containing Triphala (Three Myrobalan fruits) as main ingredients should not be preserved in metallic containers.

5.1 Laooq-e-Anjeer

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 1. | Anjeer Khushk | 100g. |
| 2. | Nana Khushk | 100g. |
| 3. | Samagh-e-Arabi | Q.S. |

Action: Mulaiyin, Mulattif, Munaffis-e-Balgham.
Therapeutic use: Bohat-us-saut.

Dose: 10g.

5.2 Laooq-e-Anjeer Qawi

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------|
| 1. | Anjeer | 7 Adad |
| 2. | Maweez Munaqqa | 21 Adad |
| 3. | Badam | 10 Adad |
| 4. | Gul-e-Surkh | 12g. |
| 5. | Banafsha | 6g. |
| 6. | Khatmi | 6g. |
| 7. | Chilghoza | 6g |
| 8. | Samagh-e-Arabi | 3g. |
| 9. | Kateera | 2g. |

Action: Munaqqi-e-Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Asab

Therapeutic use: Falij, Laqwa

Dose: 5 - 10 g.

5.3 Laooq -e-Bazrul Banj

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|
| 1. | Bazrul Banj | 50g. |
| 2. | Maghz-e-Chilghoza | 25g. |
| 3. | Mur Makki | 5g. |
| 4. | Julab | Q.S. |

Action: Jali, Mohallil-e-Waram, Musakkin-e-Sual.

Therapeutic use: Nazla, Waram-e-Hanjara, Waram-e-Halaq, Sual.

Dose: 10g.

Note: Julab is a preparation of Sirka & Arq-e-Gulab in equal proportion.

5.4 Laooq Falij

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------|
| 1. | Zanjabeel | 10g. |
| 2. | Zaranbad | 10g. |
| 3. | Filfil Moya | 10g. |
| 4. | Filfil Siyah | 10g. |
| 5. | Filfil Daraz | 10g. |
| 6. | Khulanjan | 10g. |
| 7. | Kaifal | 10g. |
| 8. | Qaranful | 10g. |
| 9. | Waj-e-Turki | 10g. |
| 10. | Aaqarqarha | 10g. |
| 11. | Qand Safaid | 10g. |

Action: Munaqqi-e- Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Asab
Therapeutic use: Falij, Laqwa
Dose: 5 - 10 g.

5.5 Laooq-e-Khashkhaash

1. Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash 50g.
Safaid
2. Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash 50g.
Siyah
3. Asl-us-soos 75g.
4. Behidana 15g.
5. Tukhm-e-Khatmi 15g.
6. Aab-e-Shireen 200ml.
7. Kateera 10g.
8. Samagh-e-Arabi 10g.
9. Aspaghhol 10g.
10. Qand Safaid 750g.

Action: Musakkin
Therapeutic use: Nazla Haad, Zukam, Sual,
Dose: 5 - 10 g

5.6 Laooq-e-Motadil

1.	Maweez	10g.
2.	Anjeer Zard	10g.
3.	Baqila	10g.
4.	Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash	10g.
5.	Asl-us-soos	10g.
6.	Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadu	
	Shireen	10g.
7.	Parsiaoshan	10g.
8.	Badiyan	10g.
9.	Zufa-e-Khushk	10g.
10.	Maghz-e-Badam	
	Muqashshar	10g.
11.	Hulba	10g.
12.	Nana Khushk	10g.
13.	Samagh-e-Arabi	10g.
14.	Tukhm-e-Khatmi	10g.
15.	Kateera	10g.
16.	Tukhm-e-Katan	10g.
17.	Behidana	10g.
18.	Koknar	10g.
19.	Aab	10g.
20.	Qand Safaid	10g.

Action: Munzij, Munaffis-e-Balgham, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Sual, Zeequn-Nafas, Nazla.

Dose: 5 - 10 g.

5.7 Laooq-e-Petha

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash | 15g. |
| 2. | Nishasta | 15g. |
| 3. | Samagh-e-Arabi | 15g. |
| 4. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadu | 15g. |
| 5. | Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Petha | 15g. |
| 6. | Nabat Safaid | 200g. |

Action: Musakkin-e-Sual

Therapeutic use: Sual-e- Yabis

Dose: 5 - 10g.

5.8 Laooq-e- Surfa

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Tukhme Khashkhaash Safaid | 100g |
| 2. | Tukhme Khashkhaash Siyah | 100g |
| 3. | Asl-us-Soos | 140g |
| 4. | Behidana | 500g |
| 5. | Tukhme Khatmi | 500g |
| 6. | Aab | 1Liter |
| 7. | Nabat Safaid | 750g |
| 8. | Kateera | 250g |
| 9. | Samaghe Arabi | 20g |
| 10. | Maghz-e-Behidana | 20g |

Action: Munaffis-e-Balgham, Musakkin-e-Sual
Therapeutic use: Sual-e-Balghami, Nazla Muzmin
Dose: 5-10g.

5.9 Laooq-e- Unsul

Unsul Biryan 10g.
 Beikh -e-Irsa 35g
 Farasiyun 5g
 Zufa Khushk 5 g
 Qand Safaid Q.S.

Action : Munaffis -e-Balgham
Therapeutic use: Sual-e- Muzmin
Dose: 5-10 g

5.10 Laooq-e- Zeequn-nafas Qawi

1. Gaozaban 5g
 2. Gul-e- Gaozaban 5g
 3. Samagh-e- Arabi 5g
 4. Zarawand Mudharaj 5g
 5. Rub-us-soos 5g
 6. Behman Safaid 5g

7.	Beikh-e-Irsa	5g
8.	Filfil Safaid	5g
9.	Khashkhaash Safaid	20g
10.	Khashkhaash Siyah	10g
11.	Maghz -e-Badam Shireen	5g
12.	Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Tarbuz	10g
13.	Tukhm -e-Kahu	5g
14.	Asal	100g
15.	Nabat Safaid	225g

Action: Munaffis-e- Balgham

Therapeutic use: Zeeq-un-nafas Rewi

Dose: 10g.

5.11 Laooq-e- Zeeq-un-nafas Balghami

1.	Asl-us-soos	15 g
2.	Irsa (Sausan)	15g
3.	Gul-e-Gaozaban	15g
4.	Badiyan	15g
5.	Zufa -e- Khushk	15g
6.	Gul-e-Banafsha	15g
7.	Unnab	25g
8.	Anjeer zard	25g
9.	Maweez Munaqqa	30g
10.	Tukhm-e-Khatmi	20g
11.	Khubbazi	20g
12.	Parsiaoshan	20g

13.	Nabat safaid	1kg.
14.	Asal	70g
15.	Samagh-e- Arabi	5g
16.	Rubus soos	5g
17.	Maghz-e- chilghoza	5g
18.	Mastagi	5g
19.	Darchini	5g

Action : Munaffis -e- Balgham, Musakkin -e- Sual

Therapeutic use : Zeequn-nafas, Sual Muzmin

Dose : 5-10 g

Note: The term Balghami has been suffixed in the title of the formula.

5.12 Luboob Muqawwi-e-Bah

1.	Maghz-e-Badam	10g
2.	Maghz-e-Pista	20g
3.	Maghz-e-Narjeel	20g
4.	Maghz-e-Funduq	20g
5.	Maghz-e-Chilghoza	20g
6.	Maghz-e-Habbatul khizra	20g
7.	Maghz-e-Khubbazi	20g
8.	Maghz-e-Akhrot	20g
9.	Shaqaqul Misri	15g
10.	Salab Misri	15g
11.	Tukhm-e-Utangan	15g
12.	Behman Surkh	15g
13.	Behman Safaid	15g
14.	Tabasheer	15g

15.	Kishneez	15g
16.	Paneer Maya Shutur Arabi	15g
17.	Kababchini	15g
18.	Inderjao Shireen	15g
19.	Maghz-e-Pambadana	15g
20.	Regmahi	15g
21.	Mahi Rubiyan	20g
22.	Ambar Ash-hab	5g.
23.	Tudri Zard	10g
24.	Tudri Surkh	10g
25.	Zardi-e-Baiza-e-Murgh	20Adad
26.	Darchini	20g
27.	Talmakhana	20g
28.	Abresham	20g
29.	Nabat Safaid	1.5Kg
30.	Raughan-e-Zard	250g

Action: Muqawwi-e-Bah, Muqawwi-e-Asab

Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Bah, Zof-e-Asab.

Dose: 5-10g

Note: Mushk has been deleted from the original formula.

5.13 Itrifal Fauladi

1.	Maweez Munaqqa	15g.
2.	Namak-e-Sang	15g.
3.	Filfil Daraz	15g.

4.	Post-e-Halela	20g.
5.	Kushta-e-Faulad	20g.
6.	Satawar	45g.
7.	Asl-us-soos	60g.
8.	Aamla	120g.
9.	Raughan-e-Zard	Q.S.
10.	Nabat Safaid	250g.
11.	Asal	250g.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Meda, Muwallid-e-Dam, Muqawwi-e-Ama,
Therapeutic use: Bawaseer-e-Umya, Su-ul-Qinya.
Dose: 5 - 10 g.

5.14 Itrifal Mundi

1.	Post-e-Halela Zard	120g.
2.	Halela Siyah	120g.
3.	Post-e-Halela Kabuli	120g.
4.	Post-e-Balela	120g.
5.	Aamla Khushk	120g.
6.	Tukhm-e-Kishneez	120g.
7.	Barg-e-Shahtara	120g.
8.	Asl-us-Soos	120g.
9.	Ustukhuddus	120g.
10.	Gul-e-Mundi	80g.
11.	Qand Safaid	3 kg.
12.	Raughan Zard	Q.S.

Action: Mussaffi-e-Dam
Therapeutic use: Ramad, Fasad-e-Dam, Jarab wa Hikka.
Dose: 10 - 20g.

5.15 Itrifal Sana Qawi

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|
| 1. | Rewand Chini | 25g. |
| 2. | Post-e-Balela | 50g. |
| 3. | Aamla | 50g. |
| 4. | Post-e-Halela Zard | 50g. |
| 5. | Sana | 50g. |
| 6. | Raughan-e-Badam | Q.S. |
| 7. | Qand Safaid | 700g. |

Action: Mulaiyin
Therapeutic use: Safa, Qabz.
Dose: 5 - 10g.

Note: The term Qawi has been suffixed in the title of the original formula.

5.16 Mufarreh-e-Aazam

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----|
| 1. | Behman Surkh | 5g |
| 2. | Behman Safaid | 5g |
| 3. | Sumbul-ut-teeb | 5g |

4.	Qirfa	5g
5.	Heel Khurd	5g
6.	Heel Kalan	5g
7.	Bura-e-Armani	5g
8.	Gil-e-Makhtoom	5g
9.	Zafran	5g
10.	Jadwar	5g
11.	Yaqoot Rummani	15g
12.	Yaqoot Zard	15g
13.	Yashab Kafoori	15g
14.	Kahruba	15g
15.	Kabab chini	15g
16.	Narmushk	15g
17.	Daroonaj Aqrabi	15g
18.	Zaranbad	15g
19.	Sandal Safaid	15g
20.	Sandal Surkh	15g
21.	Kishneez Khushk Muqashshar	12g
22.	Ambar Ash-hab	10g
23.	Zanjabeel	20g
24.	Zarishk	20g
25.	Sazaj Hindi	20g
26.	Sad Kufi	20g
27.	Shaqaul Misri	20g
28.	Gul-e-Neelofar	20g
29.	Gaozaban	30g
30.	Post -e-Utraj	30g
31.	Tabasheer	30g
32.	Abresham Kham Muqarraz	25g
33.	Badranjboya	30g
34.	Waraq-e-Tila	4 g.

35.	Waraq-e-Nuqra	4 g.
36.	Fad-e-Zahar Haiwani	10 g.
37.	Aab-e-Behi Shireen	225ml.
38.	Aab-e-Anar Shireen	225ml.
39.	Arq-e- Gulab	225ml.
40.	Arq -e- Gaozaban	225ml.
41.	Arq -e-Sandal	225ml.
42.	Nabat Safaid	225g
43.	Asal	3 kg

Action : Muqqawi-e- Qalb
Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Qalb , Khafqan
Dose: 3-5g

Note : Mushk has been deleted from the original formula.

5.17 Mufarreh-e-Musvi

1.	Zarishk	50g
2.	Tukhme-Khurfa Muqashshar	30g
3.	Tabasheer	15g
4.	Behman Safaid	15g
5.	Gule-Gaozaban	15g
6.	Gule-Surkh	15g
7.	Yaqoot Surkh Rummani	10g
8.	Marwareed	10g
9.	Kahurba	10g
10.	Busud	10g
11.	Sandal Safaid	10g
12.	Kishneez Khushk Muqashshar	10g

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------|
| 13. | Bura Armani Maghsool | 10g |
| 14. | Behman Surkh | 10g |
| 15. | Post Berune Pista | 10g |
| 16. | Abresham Kham Muqarraz | 10g |
| 17. | Sharbat-e-Utraj | 250ml |
| 18. | Qand Safaid | 500ml |

Action: Muqawwi-e-Qalb
Therapeutic use: Zof-e-Qalb, Khafqan, Waswas
Dose: 5g

5.18 Mufarreh-e-Shaikh-ul-Rais

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Gul-e-Surkh | 25g |
| 2. | Gaozaban | 20g |
| 3. | Tukhm-e-Kahu Muqshshar | 15g |
| 4. | Maghz-e-Tukhme Kharbuza | 15g |
| 5. | Maghz-e-Tukhme Kadu | 15g |
| 6. | Maghz-e-Tukhme Khiyarain | 15g |
| 7. | Tukhm-e-Khurfa | 15g |
| 8. | Sandal Safaid | 10g |
| 9. | Dana Heel Khurd | 10g |
| 10. | Tabasheer | 10g |
| 11. | Ood Hindi | 35g |
| 12. | Daroonaj Aqrabi | 35g |
| 13. | Zaranbad | 35g |
| 14. | Behman Safaid | 35g |

15.	Marwareed	5g
16.	Busud Moharraaq	5g
17.	Kahurba	5g
18.	Sartan Nehri Moharraaq	5g
19.	Abresham Muqarraz	5g
20.	Sandal Surkh	5g
21.	Kafoor	5g
22.	Zafran	5g
23.	Rubb-e-Seb	300g
24.	Rubb-e-Anar	300g
25.	Rubb-e-Behi	300g
26.	Ambar Ash-hab	1 g.

Action: Muqawwi-e-Qalb, Musakkin

Therapeutic use: Khafqan, Zof-e-Qalb

Dose: 5g

Note: Mushk has been deleted from the original formula.

5.19 Tiryaq-e-Meda

1.	Naushadar	10g
2.	Filfil Siyah	10g
3.	Namak-e-Khurdani	5g
4.	Heel Khurd	5g

Action: Hazim, Kasir -e- Riyah
Therapeutic use: Zofe Hazm, Nafakh-e-Shikam
Dose: 500mg. - 1g.

5.20 Tiryaq-e-Pechish

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----|
| 1. | Poste Halela Zard | 10g |
| 2. | Nankhawah | 10g |
| 3. | Zeera Safaid | 10g |

Action: Mufatteh Sudad, Kasir-e-Riyah
Therapeutic use: Nafkh-e-Shikam, Zaheer
Dose: 3 -5g.

5.21 Tiryaq-e-Reham

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------|
| 1. | Gul-e-Fufal | 50 g |
| 2. | Gul-e-Pista | 50g |
| 3. | Samagh-e-Dhak | 50g |
| 4. | Inderjao Shireen | 25g |
| 5. | Asgandh | 25g |
| 6. | Kushta-e-Qalai | 3g |
| 7. | Kushta-e-Marjan | 3g |
| 8. | Kushta-e-Aqeeq | 3g |

9. Nabat Safaid 100g

Action: Habis, Muqawwi-e-Reham.

Therapeutic use: Sailan-ur-Reham, Zof-e-Reham.

Dose: 5 - 10g.

5. LIST OF SINGLE DRUGS

i) DRUGS OF PLANT ORIGIN

UNANI DRUGS OF PLANT ORIGIN

Sl. No.	Tibbi/Popular Names with Synonym	English Names	Botanical Names	Family
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Aamla	Emblic Myrobalan	Emblic officinalis Gaertn.	Euphorbiaceae
2.	Aalu Bukhara (Ijas)	Prunus	Prunus domestica Linn.	Rosaceae
3.	Aaqarqarha	Pellitory, Pyrethrum	Anacyclus pyrethru Dc.	Compositeae
4.	Adrak (Zanjabeel)	Ginger	Zingiber officinale Rosc.	Zingiberaceae
5.	Afsanteen	Worm Wood, Southern Wood.	Artemisia absinthium Linn.	Compositeae
6.	Aftimoon	Dodder or Cuscuta	Cuscuta epithymum Linn.	Convolvulaceae
7.	Afyun	Opium	Papaver somniferum Linn.	Papaveraceae
8.	Akhrot	Walnut	Juglans regia Linn.	Juglandaceae
9.	Anar	Pomegranate	Punica granatum Linn.	Punicaceae
10.	Anjeer	Dried Fig	Ficus carica Linn.	Moraceae
11.	Anjabar	Bistort, Adderwort, Snake Weed	Polygonum bestorta Linn.	Polygonaceae
12.	Anisoon	Anise, Aniseed	Pimpinella anisum Linn.	Umbellifereae
13.	Anzaroot	Saracolla	Astragalus sarcacola Dymock.	Leguminosae
14.	Aqaqia (Kikar, Babul, Mughilan)	Acacia	Acacia nelotica Willd.	Leguminosae
15.	Arusa (Bansa)	Vasaka	Adhatoda vasica Nees.	Acanthaceae
16.	Asgand	Withania Root, Winter Cherry	Withania somnifera Dunal.	Solanaceae
17.	Aspaghol	Ispaghul, Spogel Seeds	Plantago ovata Forsk.	Plantageneae
18.	Asl-us-Soos	Liqourice	Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.	Leguminosae
19.	Badam (Shireen-o-Talkh)	Almond	Prunus amygdalus Batsch	Rosaceae
20.	Badiyan(Saunf)	Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	Umbelliferae
21.	Badranjboya (Billilotan)	Catmint(Catnip, Catnep), MountainBalm	Nepeta hindostana (Roth.)Haines	Labiatae

22.	Bakayin	Persian Lilae, Bead Tree.	Melia azedarach Linn.	Meliaceae
23.	Balela (Bahera)	Beleric Myrobalan	Terminalia bellerica Roxb.	Combretaceae
24.	Baloot (Juft-e-Baloot)	Kumaon Oak	Quercus incana Roxb.	Fagaceae
25.	Banafsha	Acorn of baloot Sweet Violet	Viola odorata Linn.	Violaceae
26.	Baqila	Broad Bean, Horse-Been	Vicia faba Linn.	Leguminosae
27.	Bartang	Plantain Tree	Plantago major Linn.	Plantaginaceae
28.	Bazr-ul-Banj (Khorasani Ajwayin)	Henbane	Hyoscyamus niger Linn.	Solanaceae
29.	Beesh (Mitha Zahar)	Aconite, Monk's Hood	Aconitum napellus Linn.	Ranunculaceae
30.	Behidana (Behi)	Quince	Cydonia oblonga Mill.	Rosaceae
31.	Behman Safaid	White Behen	Centaurea behen Linn.	Compositae
32.	Behman Surkh	Red Behen (Sage)	Salvia haematodes M.	Labiatae
33.	Bisbasa (Javetri)	Mace	Myristica fragrans Houtt.	Myristicaceae
34.	Bisfayej	Common Polypody	Polypodium vulgare Linn.	Polypodiaceae
35.	Brahmdandi		Tricholepis angustifolia Dc.	Asteraceae
36.	Chai khatai	China tea	Catha edulis Forskal	Celesteraceae
37.	Chilghoza	Edible Pine	Pinus gerardiana Wall.	Pinaceae
38.	Chobchini	China Root	Smilax china Linn.	Liliaceae
39.	Damm-ul-Akhwain	Dragon's Blood	Dracaena cinnabari Balf. f.	Liliaceae
40.	Darchini	Cinnamon	Cinnamoum zeylanicum Blume.	Lauraceae
41.	Darunaj Aqrabi	Leopard's Bane	Doronicum hookeri Hook. f.	Compositae
42.	Dhamaya(Dhamasa)	-----	Fagonia cretica Linn.	Zygophyllaceae
43.	Farasiyun (Tagar)	Valerian	Valeriana wallichii Dc.	Valerianaceae
44.	Filfil Daraz	Long Pepper	Piper longum Linn.	Piperaceae
45.	Filfil (Safaid/Siyah)	Pepper (Black & White)	Piper nigrum Linn.	Piperaceae

46.	Fufal(Chalia)	Areca Nut, Betel Nut	Areca Catechu Linn.	Palmae
47.	Funduq	Hazel Nut	Corylus avellana Linn.	Palmae
48.	Gandana	Shallot	Allium ascalonicum Linn.	Liliaceae
49.	Gandum	Wheat Starch	Triticum aestivum Linn.	Gramineae
50.	Gaozaban	Cow's Tongue Plant	Borago officinalis Linn. and other species of Boraginaceae.	Boraginaceae
51.	Gazar (Gajar)	Carrot	Daucus carota Linn. Var. Sativa DC.	Umbelliferae
52.	Ghariqoon	Agaricus (Mushroom)	Agaricus alba Linn.	Agaricaceae
53.	Gulnar(Gulnar Farsi)	Pome granate (Male Variety)	Punica granatum Linn.	Punicaceae
54.	Habb-ul-Aas (Murad)	Myrtle	Myrtus communis Linn.	Myrtaceae
55.	Habbatul Khizra (HabbatulButm, Ban)	Lentisk	Pistacia atlantica Desp.	Anacardiaceae
56.	Habb-ul-Neel (Kaladana)	Indigo, Pharbitis Nil	Ipomoea hederacea (Linn.) Jacq.	Convolvulaceae
57.	Habb-us-Salateen	Croton	Croton tiglium Linn.	Euphorbiaceae
58.	Halela (Siyah, Zard, Kabuli)	Chebulic Myrobalan, (black, yellow, brown)	Terminalia chebula Retz.	Anacardiaceae
59.	Hanzal (Shahme-Hanzal)	Colocynth	Citrullus colocynthis Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae
60.	Heel Kalan	Greater Cardamom, Wild Cardamom	Amomum subulatum Roxb.	Zingiberaceae
61.	Heel Khurd	Lesser Cardamom	Elettaria cardamomum Maton.	Zingiberaceae
62.	Hina	Henna	Lawsonia inermis Linn. Syn. Lawsonia alba Lam.	Lythraceae
63.	Hulba (Methi)	Fenugreek	Trigonella foenum-graecum Linn.	Leguminosae
64.	Hummaz	Sorrel	Rumex vesicarius Linn.	Polygonaceae
65.	Inab-us-Salab(Makoh)	Night Shade	Solanum nigrum Linn.	Solanaceae
66.	Inderjao Talkh (Tewaj Khatai)	Conesse Bark(Kurchi)	Holarrhena anti-dysenterica Wall.	Apocynaceae
67.	Irsa(Sosan)	Iris	Iris ensata Thunb.	Iridaceae
68.	Ispand (Harmal)	Wild Rue, Garden Rue	Peganum harmala Linn.	Rutaceae

69.	Ispast	Clover, Trefoil	Trifolium alexandri- cum Linn.	Leguminosae
70.	Isqeel (Unsul)	Indian squill	Urginea indica Kenth.	Liliaceae
71.	Jadwar	Delphinium	Delphinium	Ranunculaceae
72.	Jao	Barley	denudatum Wall.	
			Hordeum vulgare Linn.	Gramineae
73.	Jaosheer	Opopanax Tree, Galbanum	Ferula galbaniflua Boiss.	Umbelliferae
74.	Jauzbuwa (Jaiphal)	Nutmeg	Myristica fragrans Houtt.	Myristicaceae
75.	Kababchini (kankol)	Cubeb	Piper cubeba Linn. f.	Piperaceae
76.	Kachnal(Kachnar)	Mountain Ebony	Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	Leguminosae
77.	Kadu	Pumpkin, Musk Melon	Cucurbita moschata Duchesne.	Cucurbitaceae
78.	Kafoor	Camphor	Cinnamomum camphora Nees & Eberm.	Lauraceae
79.	Kahruba	Ambar	Pinus succinifera Linn.	Compositae
80.	Kahu	Lettuce	Lactuca sativa Linn.	Compositae
81.	Kaifal	Box Myrtle	Myrica nagi-Thunb.	Myricaceae
82.	Kakra singhi	Galls	Rhus succedanea Linn	Anacardiaceae
83.	Kakronda	..	Blumea balsamifera Dc.	Compositae
84.	Karafs	Celery	Apium graveolens Linn.	Umbellifera
85.	Karanjwa	Physic Nut, Mulacca Bean, Nicker Nuts	Caesalpinia bonducella -do- Flem.	
86.	Karsana(Matar)	Garden Pea, Field Pea	Pisum sativum Linn.	-do-
87.	Kasni	Endive, Wild Chicory	Cichorium intybus Linn	Asteraceae
88.	Katai	Indian Solanum	Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad. & Wendl.	Solanaceae
89.	Katan	Linseed	Linum usitatissimum Linn.	Linaceae
90.	Kateera (Katira)	Gum Tragacanth, Tragacanth	Cochlospermum religiosum (Linn.) Alston	Cochlospermaceae
91.	Kath Safaid	White Catechu	Acacia leucophlolea Willd.	Leguminosae
92.	Kazmazaj		Tamrix orientalis Vahl.	Tamricaceae

93.	Keora	Screw Pine	Pendanus tectorius Linn.	Pandanaceae
94.	Khar-e-Khasak Khurd	Small Caltrops	Tribulus terrestris Linn.	Zygophyllaceae
95.	Kharbuza	Sweet melon	Cucumis melo Linn.	Cucurbitaceae
96.	Khardal(Rai)	Black Mustard	Brassica nigra (Linn.) Hook	Cruciferae
97.	Khashkhash(Safaid/Siyah)	Poppy seeds	Papaver somniferum Linn.	Papaveraceae
98.	Khatmi	Marsh Mallow, Holly Hock	Althaea officinalis Linn.	Malvaceae
99.	Khiyar(Khira)	Cucumber	Cucumis sativus Linn.	Cucurbitaceae
100.	Khubbazi	Common Mallow	Malva sylvestris Linn.	Malvaceae
101.	Khulanjan	Galangal, Greater	Alpinia galanga Linn.	Zingiberaceae
102.	Khurfa	Galangal, Siamese Ginger Purslane	Portulaca oleracea Linn.	Portulacaceae
103.	Kishmish	Raisin	Vitis vinifera Linn.	Vitaceae
104.	Kishniz	Coriander	Coriandrum sativum Linn.	Umbelliferae
105.	Kundur	Olibanum	Boswellia serrata Roxb.	Burseraceae
106.	Leemu Kaghzi	Lemon	Citrus aurantifolia (Christm) Swingle	Rutaceae
107.	Loban	Benzoin tree Gum benzoin	Styrex benzoin	Styraceae
108.	Lodh Pathani	Lodh Tree, Lodh	Symplocos racemosus Roxb.	Symplocaceae
109.	Madar(Aak)	Madder Tree	Calotropis gigantea (Linn.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae
110.	Mastagi	Mastich	Pistacia lentiscus Linn.	Anacardiaceae
111.	Maweez(Munaqqa)	Grapes Vine	Vitis vinifera Linn.	Vitaceae
112.	Mayeen Khurd	Tamarix Galls(Small)	Tamarix articulata Vahl.	-do-
113.	Mazu	Gall, Dyer's Oak	Quercus infectoria Oliv.	Fagaceae
114.	Meya Saila	Liquid storax	Liquidamber orientalis Miller.	Hamamelidaceae
115.	Mocharas	Rose malloes Silk Cotton Tree, Red Cotton Tree	Salmalia malabarica Scoott & Endl. Syn. Bombax malabaricum Dc.	Bombacaceae

116.	Mundi	Indian Sphaeranthus	Sphaeranthus indicus Linn.	Compositae
117.	Muqil	Bdelium	Commiphora mukul (Hook ex stocks) Engl.	Burseraceae
118.	Mur Makki	Myrrh	Commiphora myrrha (Nees) Engl.	Burseraceae
119.	Nana (Pudina)	The Marsh Mint Weed	Mentha arvensis Linn.	Labiatae
120.	Nankhwah(Ajwayin)	Ajowa seeds, Bishop's Weed	Trachyspermum ammi Linn. Sprague	Umbelliferae
121.	Narjeel(Nariyal)	Coconut Tree	Cocos nucifera Linn.	Palmae
122.	Narmushk(Nagkesar)	Iron Wood Tree	Mesua ferrea Linn.	Guttiferae
123.	Neel Kanthi (Pashanbheda)	Indian Gentian	Gentiana Kurroo Royle.	Gentianaccae
124.	Neem	Margosa Tree	Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Meliaceae
125.	Nilofar	Water Lily	Nymphaea alba Linn.	Nymphaeaceae
126.	Ood Hindi (Agar)	Eagle Wood, Aloe Wood	Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.	Thymellaceae
127.	Pakhan Bed	-----	Bergenia ligulata (Wall)Engl.	Saxifragaceae
128.	Palaspapra (Dhak)	Bengal Kino Tree, Flame of the Forest	Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze.	Leguminosae
129.	Pambadana (Habb-ul-Qutn)	Cotton Plant	Gosypium herbaceum Linn.	Malvaceae
130.	Parsiaoshan	Adiantum(Fern)	Adiantum capillus-veneris Linn.	Polyposiaceae
131.	Petha	White Gourd Melon	Benincasa hispida (Thunb.)	Cucurbitaceae
132.	Pista-Gul	Pistachia Nut	Pistacia vera Linn.	Anacardiaceae
133.	Piyaz	Onion	Allium cepa Linn.	Liliaceae
134.	Qaranful (Laung)	Clove	Syzygium aromaticum Mer & L. M. Perry	Myrtaceae
135.	Qirfa (Taj)	Cassia, Chinese	Cinnamomum cassia Blume	Lauracea
136.	Qirtas Sokhta	Burnt paper	-----	-----
137.	Raihan	Holy Basil	Ocimum sanctum Linn.	Labiatae
138.	Rasaut (Zarishk)	Indian Barberry	Berberis aristata Dc.	Berberidaceae
139.	Ratanjot	.....	Onosma echioides Linn.	Labiatae
140.	Rewand Chini	Rhubarb, Rheum	Rheum emodi Wall	PolygonaceaeI.

141.	Sad Kufi	Nut Grass	Cyperus rotundus Linn. Cyperaceae
142.	Sakbeenaj	Sagapenum	Ferula persica Willd. Umbelliferae
143.	Salab Misri (Khusyatus-Salab)	Salep	Orchis latifolia Linn. Orchidaceae
144.	Sana	Senna, Tinnevelly Senna, Mecca Senna	Cassia angustifolia Leguminosae Vahl.
145.	Sandal Safaid	Sandal Wood	Santalum album Linn. Santalaceae
146.	Sandal Surkh	Red Sandal Wood	Pterocarpus santalinus Convolvulacea Linn.
147.	Sanobar	The Pine Tree	Pinus longifolia Roxb. Pinaceae
148.	Saqmonia	Scammony	Convolvulus Convolvulacea scammonia Linn.
149.	Sarphuka	Purple Tephrosia	Tephrosia purpurea Leguminosae (L.) Pers.
150.	Satar Farsi	Savory	Zataria multiflora Labiatae Boiss.
151.	Satawar	Asparagus	Asparagus racemosus Liliaceae Willd.
152.	Sazaj Hindi(Taj)	Indian Cassia Ligneae	Cinnamomum tamala Lauraceae Nees & Eberm
153.	Seb	Apple	Malus sylvestris Mill. Rosaceae
154.	Shahtara	Fumitory	Fumaria parviflora Fumariaceae Lam.
155.	Shaqaq-ul-Misri	Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca secacul Linn. Umbelliferae
156.	Sibr (Zard)	Aloe Plant	Aloe barbadensis Linn. Liliaceae
157.	Singhara	Water Chest Nut, Singhara Nut	Trapa bispinosa Roxb. Onagraceae
158.	Sumaq	Sumach, Japan Wax Tree	Rhus coriaria Linn. Anacardiaceae
159.	Sumbul-ut-Teeb	Indian Velerian	Nardostachys Valerianaceae jatamansi Dc. Syn. Valeriana jatamansi Dc.
160.	Suranjan Sheerin	Colchicum	Colchicum autumnale Stev. Liliaceae
161.	Tabasheer	Bambu Manna	Bambusa bambos Druce. Gramineae
162.	Talmakhana	Fox nut	Euryale ferox Salisb. Nymphaeaceae
163.	Tambol (Pan)	Betel Leaf	Piper betel Linn. Peperaceae

164.	Tarbuz	Water Melon	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae
165.	Tudri(Zard)	Wall Flower(White)	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> Linn.	Cruciferae
166.	Tudri (Surkh)	Wall flower (Red)	<i>Mathiola incana</i> R.Br.	Cruciferae
167.	Turanj	Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i> Linn.	Rutaceae
168.	Turanjabeen	Camel Thorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (Bieb.) Desv. Syn. <i>Alhagi camelorum</i> Fisch.	Leguminosae
169.	Turbud	Turpeth	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (L) Silva Manso	Convolvulaceae
170.	Ushaq	Ammoniacam (Gum Ammoniac)	<i>Dorema ammoniacum</i> D. Don.	Umbelliferae
171.	Ustukhuddus	French Lavender	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> Linn.	Labiatae
172.	Utangan		<i>Blepharis edulis</i> Pers.	Acanthaceae
173.	Utraj	The Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> (Linn.) Burm. f.	Rutaceae
174.	Waj-e-Turki	Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	Araceae
175.	Zafran	Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn.	Iridaceae
176.	Zanjabeel	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officianale</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae
177.	Zard Chob	Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.	Zingiberaceae
178.	Zarambad	Zedoary	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> Rosc. ex. Smith.	Zingiberaceae
179.	Zarawand Mudahraj	European Birthwort	<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i> Linn.	Aristolochiaceae
180.	Zeera Safaid	Cumin Seed	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> (Linn)	Apiaceae
181.	Zoofa / Zufa	Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> Linn.	Labiatae

ii) DRUGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

UNANI DRUGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Sl. No.	Tibbi/Popular Names with Synonyms	English Names	Zoological/Scientific Name
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Abresham	Silkworm Cocoon	Bombyx mori
2.	Amber Ash-hab	Ambergris	Ambra grasea
3.	Asal	Honey	Apis mellifera Linn.
4.	Baiza-e-Murgh	Hen's Egg	..
6.	Busud (Bekh-e-Marjan)	Corral (Roots)	Corallium rubrum
7.	Dam-e-Asafeer		
8.	Fad-e-Zahar Haiwani		
9.	Jund Bedastar	Castorium (Castor Beavor)	..
10.	Mahirubian	Shrimps(Prawns)	Palemon curtinus
11.	Marjan	Coral(Branches)	Corallium rubrum
12.	Marwareed	Pearl	Mytilus margaritiferus
13.	Paneer Maya Shutur Arabi	Rennet of Arabian Camel	Seriparium
14.	Raughan Zard	Ghee (Pure)	..
15.	Regmahi (Samak-e-Saida)	Skink, A Sand Fish (Otoliths from fishes)	Mabuya carinata Schneid
16.	Sartan	Crab	Sceilla serrata
17.	Sheer-e-Gao	Cow's Milk	..
18.	Zohra-e-Gosfand		

iii) DRUGS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

UNANI DRUGS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

Sl. No.	Tibbi/Popular Names with Synonyms	English/Mineralogical Names	Chemical Composition
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Aahak (Choona)	Lime, Lime Stone	Calcium Carbonate
2.	Aqeeq Surkh	Red Agate	Silica
3.	Bura Armani (Gil-e-Armani)	Armenian Bole, Bole Armeniac, Red Sol	Aluminium Silicate, Silicate of Alumina, Magnesia and Iron Oxide
4.	Faulad	Iron	..
*5.	Geru (Teen-e-Rumi)	Red Ochre, Red Earth, Ruddle, Bole Rubra	..
**6.	Gil-e-Daghistani	Clay from Daghistan (A mountain region)	Silicate of Alumina and Iron Oxide
7.	Gil-e-Makhtoom (Gil, Multani Mitti)	Marl, Sealing clay	..
8.	Hartal Tabqi (Zirnikh-e-Qirmiz), Lal Hartal (Zirnikh-e-Surkh), Manseel.	Realgar, Red Orpiment, Red Arsenic	Silicate of Alumina, Oxide of Iron
9.	Hartal Warqi (Zirnikh-e-Zard)	Orpiment, Yellow Orpiment	Arsenic (mono, disulphide)
10.	Hira Kasees (Zaj-e-Asfar, Tutiya-e-Sabz)	Green Vitriol	Arsenic Trisulphide
11.	Kibreet (Gandhak)	Sulphur	Sulphates of Iron (Iron Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate)
12.	Lajward	Lazurite, Lapis Lazuli	..
13.	Murdar Sang	Massicot, Litharge	..
14.	Namak-e-Lahori		Monoxide of Lead
15.	Namak-e-Hindi	Salt from Sambhar Lake	..
16.	Namak-e-Sang	Rock Salt	Sodium Chloride
17.	Namak -e-Shor (Shora, Shora Qalmi)	Salt Petre, Salt Marsh	Potassium Nitrate (Pure)
18.	Nuqra (Chandi, Fizza)	Silver, Argentum	..
19.	Naushadar	Sal Ammoniac	Ammonium Chloride
20.	Shibb-e-Yamani (Yashab Safaid)	Alum	..
21.	Samm-ul-Far (Marg-e-Moosa)	Arsenic	White Oxide of Arsenic
22.	Sang-e-Basri	Calamine	Zinc Carbonate
23.	Sang-e-Jarahat	Soap, Stone, Talc, Steatites	Hydrated Magnesium Silicate
24.	Seemab (Para)	Mercury	..
25.	Shingraf (Hingula)	Chinnabar	Compound of Mercury and Sulphur
26.	Sisa (Usub)	Lead, Plumbum	..
27.	Tinkar (Suhaga)	Borax	Sodium Borate (Decahydrate)
28.	Tila (Zahab, Sona)	Gold	..
29.	Tobal Nuhas (Miss)	Blue dust, Copper fillings or chips	Copper Sulphate
30.	Tutiya (Kabood)	Blue Vitrol	Copper Sulphate
31.	Yaqoot Asfar (Zard)	Tepaz	Silicate of Alumina
32.	Yaqoot Surkh (Lal)	Ruby, Red Carborandum	..
33.	Zahar Mohra (Hajr-us-sam, Fad Zahar MadaniHajr-ul-Bahr)	Bezoar Stone, Mineral Stone, Serpentine	..
34.	Zamurrud	Emerald	..

*This drug is also called Marqasheesha (Zahbi-Sona Mikhi, fizzi – Rupa Mukhi). Other Identifications given to this are Chalcopyrites (Copper – pyrites), Marcacites and Iron – Pyrites.

** It is also identified as Safaidda (White Lead, Basic Lead Carbonate).

6. APPENDICES

**(i) CLASSICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS**

METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNANI CLASSICAL WEIGHT

1	Chawal	= 15 mg.
1	Ratti	= 125 mg.
1	Dang	= 500 mg.
1	Masha	= 1g.
1	Dirham	= 3.5g.
1	Misqal	= 4.2g.
1	Tola	= 12g.
1	Dam	= 21g.
1	Chhatak	= 60g.
1	Pao	= 240g.
1	Ser	= 960g.
1	Man Tabrizi	= 2kg. 900kg.
1	Oqia	= 32g.
1	Astar	= 1kg.
1	Surkh	= 125 mg.
1	Ratal Tibbi	= 420 g.
1	Qeerat	= 250 mg.

In case of liquid the metric equivalent would be the corresponding liter and milliliter.

**(ii) GLOSSARY OF UNANI TECHNICAL TERMS
WITH THEIR MODERN EQUIVALENTS**

- A. ACTION WISE
B. DISEASE WISE**
-

A. ACTION-WISE

S. No.	UNANI TERM	MODERN EQUIVALENTS	EXPLANATORY
1	2	3	4
1	Akkal	Corrosive	
2	Daf-e-Alam	Analgesic	.....
3	Daf-e-Humuzat	Antacid	.....
4	Daf-e-Kirma-e-Ama	Anthelmintic. Vermifuge	.....
5	Daf-e-Nazla		Anticatarrh.
6	Daf-e-Qai	Antiemetic	.....
7	Daf-e-Safra	Antibilious	.....
8	Daf-e-Sumoom	Antidote	.....
9	Daf-e-Taffum	Antiseptic	.....
10	Daf-e-Tap (Daf-e-Humma)	Antipyretic	.....
11	Daf-e-Tashannuj	Anticonvulsant	.....
12	Daf-e-Ziabetus	Antidiabetic	.....
13	Habis	Astringent/Retentive	.....
14	Habis-e-Baul	Antidiuretic	Urinary Astringent.
15	Habis-ud-Dam	Styptic	.....
16	Hazim	Digestive	.....
17	Jali	Detergent	.....
18	Jazib	Absorbefacient/Absorbant	.....
19	Kasir-e-Riyah	Carminative	.....
20	Kawi	Caustic	.....
21	Man-e-Asrat-e-Waba	Antiepidemic	.....
22	Moaddil	Alterative	.....
23	Moarriq	Diaphoretic	.....
24	Mohallil-e-Warm	Anti-inflammatory	.....
25	Moharrik	Stimulant	.....
26	Moharrik-e-Asab	Nerve Stimulant	.....
27	Moharrik-e-Bah	Aphrodisiac	Sex Stimulant
28	Moharrik-e-Kabid	Choleretic	Liver Stimulant
29	Moharrik-e-Qalb	Cardiac stimulant	Heart Stimulant
30	Moharrik-e-Rutubat Meda	Stomachic	Stimulant to gastric secretions.
31	Mohazzil	Antiobesity	Thinning specially due to loss of fat.
32	Mubarrid	Frigorific	.....
33	Modammil	Cicatrizant	.....
34	Mudirr-e-Baul	Diuretic	Healing of wound.
35	Mudirr-e-Haiz (Mudirr-e-Tams).	Emmenagogue	.....
36	Mufarreh	Exhilarant	.....
37	Mufatteh Sudad	Deobstruent	.....
38	Mufattit-e-Hasat	Lithortriptic	.....

1	2	3	4
39	Mugharri	Agglutinant	.....
40	Mughalliz-e-Mani		Inspissant to semen
41	Mujaffif	Desiccant, Siccative	.....
42	Mukhaddir	Anaesthetic	.....
43	Mukharrish	Pruritic	Itch Causing
44	Mukhrij-e-Loab-e-Dahan	Sialogogue	.....
45	Mulaiyin	Laxative, Aperient	.....
46	Mulattif	Demulscent	.....
47	Mumsik	Retentive	Retention of semen by making it thick.
48	Munaffis-e-Balgham	Expectorant	.....
49	Munaqqi-e-Dimagh		Drugs clearing bad-humour from the brain.
50	Munaqqi-e-Meda	.....	Drugs clearing vitiated humour from the stomach.
51	Munawwim	Hypnotic. Suporific.	.....
52	Munziz	Coctive Concoctive, Maturative	.....
53	Muqawwi-e-Aam	General tonic	General Health Improving tonic
54	Muqawwi-e-Ama	Intestinal tonic	Strength giving to instestine
55	Muqawwi-e-Asab	Nervine tonic.	Nerve strengthening
56	Muqawwi-e-Aza-e-Raeesa	.....	Strength giving to principal organs like brain, heart and liver (tonic for principal organs).
57	Muqawwi-e-Basar	.....	Vision improving
58	Muqawwi-e-Bah	Aphrodisiac	.....
59	Muqawwi-e-Dimagh	.....	Brain tonic
60	Muqawwi-e-Kabid	.....	Liver tonic.
61	Muqawwi-e-Kulya	.....	Renal tonic
62	Muqawwi-e-Masana	Vesicular tonic	.....
63	Muqawwi-e-Meda	Stomachic	.....
64	Muqawwi-e-Qalb	.....	Cardiac tonic
65	Muqawwi-e-Reham	.....	Uterine tonic
66	Muqawwi-e-Shar	.....	Hair tonic
67	Murattib	Humectant	.....
68	Murkhi	Relaxant	.....
69	Musaffi-e-Dam	.....	Blood purifier.
70	Musakkin	Sedative	Soothing/Sedating
71	Musakkin-e-Alam	Analgesic	.....
72	Musakkin-e-Asab	.....	Nerve sedative.
73	Musakkin-e-Sual	Antitussive	.....

1	2	3	4
74	Musammin	Adipogenous	Fat producing
75	Musammin-e-Badan	.....	Adipogenous for whole of the body.
76	Musawwid-e-Shar	.....	To blacken hair.
77	Mushahhi	Appetizer	.....
78	Mushil	Purgative. Cathartic	.....
79	Musqit	Ecbolic	Abortifacient.
80	Mutayyib-e-Dahan	Fragrant	Mouth freshner.
81	Muwallid-e-Dam	Heamatogenic	.....
82	Muwallid-e-Mani	Spermatogenic	.....
83	Muzliq	Lubricant	.....
84	Qabiz	Constipative	.....
85	Qabiz-e-Azlat	Constrictive of muscles	.....
86	Qat-e-Lahme Zayed	.....	Proud flesh remover.
87	Qatil-e-Jaraseem	Germicidal. Bactericidal	.....
88	Qatil-e-Deedan-e-Ama	Vermicidal	.....
89	Rade	Repellent	.....

B. DISEASE-WISE

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>UNANI TERM</u>	<u>MODERN EQUIVALENTS</u>	<u>EXPLANATORY</u>
1	Aatishak	Syphilis	.....
2	Adat-e-Isqat	Habitual abortion	.....
3	Anaf-ul-Anzah	Influenza	.....
4	Ananat	Anaphrodisia. Impotency	.....
5	Aqrab Gazeedgi		Scorpion bite
6	Atash-e-Mufrit	Polydipsia	Excessive thirst.
7	Bahaq Abyaz	Pityriasis alba	White patches on skin (White scales)
8	Bahaq Aswad	Pityriasis nigra	Black patches on skin (Black scales)
9	Bakhu-ul-Fam	Ozostomia/Halitosis	Oral
10	Bars	Leucoderma, Vitiligo	
11	Baul Filfarash	Nocturnal enuresis	Bed wetting in children.
12	Bawaseer	Piles/Hemorrhoids	.....
13	Bawaseer Amya	Blind piles.	.....
14	Bawaseer Damiya	Bleeding piles	.....
15	Bayaz-ul-Ain	Opacity	Opacity of eye
16	Bayaz-ul-Qarnia	Corneal opacity	White spot formation on the cornea.
17	Bohat-us-Saut Haad	Acute hoarseness	.....
18	Bohat-us-Saut Muzmin	Chronic hoarseness	.....
19	Busoor	Acne, pimples	.....
20	Da-ul-Feel	Elephantiasis/Filariasis	.....
21	Da-us-Salab	Alopecia	Scald or loss of hair
22	Dabba atfal	Infantile Broncho Pneumonia.	.....
23	Damameel	Furuncles, Boil	.....
24	Dawar	Giddiness	.....
25	Deedan-e-Ama	.....	Intestinal worms
26	Diq	Tuberculosis	.....
27	Diq-e-Rewi	Pulmonary tuberculosis	.....
28	Ehtebas-e-Baul	Anuria	Retention of urine
29	Ehtebas-e-Tams	Amenorrhoea	.....
30	Falij	Hemiplegia	.....
31	Faqr-ud-Dam	Anaemia	.....
32	Fasad-ud-Dam	.....	Putrefaction of blood.
33	Fataq-e-Urbi	Inguinal Hernia	.....
34	Fuwaq	Hiccough	.....
35	Ghashi	Fainting	.....

1	2	3	4
36	Ghasiyan	Nausea	.....
37	Haiza	Cholera	.....
38	Haraq	Burn	.....
39	Hararat-e-Qalb	.....	Warmth of the heart
40	Hasat-e-Kulya	Renal calculus	.....
41	Hasat-e-Masana	Vesicular. Calculus	.....
42	Hikka	Prurigo/Pruritus	Itching
43	Hirqat-ul-Baul	Bruning Micturation	.....
44	Humma (Hummiyat)	Pyrexia	Fever.
45	Humma-e-Ajamiya	Malarial fever	.....
46	Humma-e-Diq	Tubercular fever	.....
47	Humma-e-Haadda	Hyper pyrexia	Acute fever.
48	Humma-e-Nazli	Catarrhal fever	.....
49	Humma-e-Safrawi	Billious fever	Fever due to yellow bile
50	Humma-e-Saudawi	.....	Fever due to black bile.
51	Humma-e-Wabayee	Epidemic fever	.....
52	Hummiyat-e-Afni	Septic fever	Fever due to putrefaction.
53	Hummuzat-e-Meda	Hyperacidity	.....
54	Hummiyat-e-Murakkab	Compound fever	Different kinds of fevers due to different causes.
55	Hummiyat-e-Muzmina	Chronic fever	.....
56	Hurqat-e-Chashm	.....	Burning sensation in the eye
57	Huzal-e-Badan	Emaciation	.....
58	Ikhtenag-ur-Rahem	Hysteria	.....
59	Insteshar-e-Shar	Stellate Hairs	Split of Hairs at end
60	Irq-un-Nisa	Sciatica	.....
61	Is-hal	Diarrhoea	.....
62	Is-hal-e-Aftal	Infantile Diarrhoea	.....
63	Is-hal-Damwi	Hemorrhagic Diarrhoea	.....
64	Is-hal-Diqqi	Tubercular Diarrhoea	.....
65	Is-hal-e-Muzmin	Chronic Diarrhoea	.....
66	Is-hal-e-Safrawi	Bilious Diarrhoea	Diarrhoea due to excessive yellow bile
67	Istehaza	Metrorrhagia	.....
68	Istirkha	Atony	.....
69	Istirkha-e-Qazeeb	.....	Atony of the Penis.
70	Istirkah-e-Rahem	.....	Atony of the uterus.
71	Istisqa	Dropsy	.....
72	Istisqa-e-Ziqqi	Ascites	Abdominal Dropsy.
73	Iya	Fatigue	.....
74	Izm-e-Tehal	Splenomegaly	Enlargement of spleen.
75	Izmehlal	Depression	.....
76	Izyot	.....	Excretion of faeces at the time of ejaculation.
77	Jarab	Scabies	.....

1	2	3	4
78	Jarab-ul-Ajfan	Trachoma	.....
80	Juzam	Leprosy	.....
81	Kala Azar	Kala Azar	.....
82	Kami-e-Lazzat	.....	Lack of sexual pleasure
83	Karb	Distress	.....
84	Kasr-e-Azam	Fracture	.....
85	Kasrat-e-Baul	Polyuria	.....
86	Kasrat-e-Ehtelam	.....	Excessive nocturnal emission.
87	Kasrat-e-Tams	Polymenorrhoea/ Metrorrhagia	.....
88	Khadar	Numbness	Insensibility
89	Khafqan	Palpitation	.....
90	Khanazeer	Scrofula(Cervical-adenitis)	.....
91	Kharish	Pruritis	Itching of skin.
92	Khushunat-e-Halaq	Sore throat	.....
93	Khushunat-e-Jild	Xeroderma	.....
94	Kirm-e-Dandan	Caries	Caries in teeth.
95	Lahm-e-Zayed	Proud flesh	.....
96	Laqwa	Facial paralysis (Bell's palsy)	.....
97	Laza	.....	Irritation.
98	Laza-e-Hashrat	.....	Irritation due to insect bite.
99	Lissa-e-Damiya	Haemorrhagic. Gingivitis	Bleeding gums
100	Maghs	Tenesums (Cramps)	Spasm.
101	Malikhuliya	Melancholia	.....
102	Miraq	Psychoneurosis	.....
103	Nafkh-e-Shikam	Flatulence	Flatulence in the stomach.
104	Nafs-ud-Dam	Haemoptysis	.....
105	Naqahat	Asthenia	Weakness
106	Naqahat-e-Umumi	General Debility	.....
107	Naqayas-e-jalaq	.....	Ailments due to masturbation
108	Nasoor	Fistula	.....
109	Nawaseer	Anal fistula	.....
110	Nazf-ud-Dam	Hemorrhage	.....
111	Nazla	Catarrh	.....
112	Nazla Haad	Acute Catarrh	.....
113	Nazla Muzmin	Chronic Catarrh	.....
114	Niqras	Gout	.....
115	Nisyan	Amnesia	Loss of Memory.
116	Nuzool-ul-Ma	Cataract	.....
117	Qabz	Constipation	.....
118	Qabz-e-Atfal	Infantile constipation	.....
119	Qabz-e-Muzmin	Chronic constipation	.....
120	Qai	Vomiting	.....
121	Qai-ud-Dam	Hematemesis	.....

1	2	3	4
122	Qeela Maeeya	Hydrocele	.....
123	Qillat-e-Baul	Oliguria	.....
125	Qillat-e-Mani	Oligospermia	.....
126	Quba	Ring Worm	.....
127	Qula	Stomatitis/Thrush	.....
128	Qula Abyaz	White Stomatitis (White Thrush)	.....
129	Qulanj	Colic	.....
130	Qulanj Suddi	Obstructive colic	Colic due to obstruction
131	Qurooh	Ulcers	.....
132	Qurooh-e-Aatishak	Syphilitic Ulcers	.....
133	Qurooh-e-Anaf	Nasal Ulcers	.....
134	Qurooh-e-Ehleel	Ulcers of Urethra	.....
135	Qurooh-e-Chashm	Ulcers of the eye	.....
136	Qurooh-e-Isna Ashri	Duodenal Ulcers	.....
137	Qurooh-e-Kulya	Renal Ulcers	.....
138	Qurooh-e-Lissa	Ulcers in the gum	.....
139	Qurooh-e-Masana	Vesicular ulcers	.....
140	Qurooh-e-Meda	Gastric ulcers	.....
141	Qurooh-e-Miqad	Anal ulcers	Ulcers of the anus
142	Qurooh-e-Mutaffina	.....	Ulcers due to putrefaction.
143	Qurooh-e-Muzmina	Chronic ulcers	.....
144	Ramad	Conjunctivitis	.....
145	Rasha	Tremer	.....
146	Riqqat-e-Mani	Attenuated semen	.....
147	Ruaf	Epistaxis	.....
148	Sabal	Vascular Keratitis	.....
149	Sadr	Vertigo	.....
150	Sahar	Insomnia	.....
151	Sahaj-e-Ama	Enteritis	Intestinal Inflammation
152	Sailan-e-Loab-e-Dahan	Hyperptyalism	Excessive salivation.
153	Sailan-e-Mani	Spermatorrhoea	.....
154	Sailan-e-Rahem	Leucorrhoea	.....
155	Sala	Tumour	.....
156	Salabat-e-Azlat	Muscular Rigidity	.....
157	Salabat-e-Kabid	.....	Induration of liver
158	Salabat-e-Mafasil	.....	Induration of joints.
159	Salabat-e-Meda	.....	Induration of stomach.
160	Salabat-e-Tehal	.....	Induration of spleen
161	Salas-ul-Baul	.....	Incontinence of Urine.
162	Salq	Scald	.....
163	Saman-e-Mufrit	Obesity	.....
164	Sangrahn	Sprue	.....

1	2	3	4
165 Sara	Epilepsy	.....	
166 Sarsam	Meningitis	.....	
167 Sarsam Haad	Acute Meningitis	.....	
168 Shaeera	Stye, Hordeolum	.....	
169 Shaheeqa	Pertussis	.....	Whooping Cough
170 Shaqeeqa	Hemicrania/Migraine	.....	
171 Shiqaq-ul-Miqad	Anal fissure	.....	Fissure of the anus
172 Sil	Phthisis	.....	
173 Sual	Cough	.....	
174 Sual-e-Balghami	Phlegmatic cough	.....	
175 Sual-e-Muzmin	Chronic cough	.....	
176 Sual-e-Yabis	Dry Cough	.....	
177 Suda	Cephalalgia/Cephalgia	.....	Headache
178 Suda-e-Muzmin	Chronic headache	.....	
179 Suda-e-Reehi	.....	.....	Headache due to gas
180 Sufrat-e-Asnan	.....	.....	Yellow teeth
181 Su-e-Hazm	Dyspepsia	.....	
182 Surat-e-Inzal	Premature ejaculation	.....	
183 Surkhbada	Erysipelas	.....	
184 Surat-e-Qalb	Tachycardia	.....	
185 Su-ul-Qinya	Anaemia	.....	
186 Suzak	Gonorrhoea	.....	
187 Taharruk-e-Asnan	.....	.....	Loosening of teeth
188 Tap-e-Mohraqa	Hyperpyrexia	.....	Fever due to high temperature
189 Taqayyoh-e-Lissa	Pyorrhoea	.....	Incontinence of urine
190 Taqteer-ul-Baul	Strangury	.....	Dropping of urine unctrolled.
191 Tasaddud-e-Kabid	Hepatic obstruction	.....	
192 Tasaddud-e-Urooq	Thrombosis. Embolism	.....	Occulusion in the vessel
193 Tasammum	Poisoning/Intoxication	.....	
194 Tashannuj	Cramp,convulsion,spasm.	.....	
195 Tashannuj-e-Rewi	Pulmonary spasm	.....	
196 Um-us-Sibyan	Infantile Epilepsy	.....	
197 uqr	Sterility	.....	
198 Usr-ul-Baul	Dysuria	.....	
199 Usr-e-Tanaffus	Dyspnoea	.....	
200 Usr-e-Wiladat	Dystocia	.....	Protracted labour
201 Waj-ul-Asab	Neuralgia	.....	
202 Waj-ul-Asnan	Odontalgia	.....	Toothache
203 Waj-ul-Azlat	Myalgia	.....	Muscular pain
204 Waj-ul-Fawad	Cardialgia	.....	
205 Waj-ul-Haad	Acute pain	.....	
206 Waj-ul-Kabid	Hepatalgia	.....	Pain in the liver
207 Waj-ul-Katif	.....	.....	Pain in the shoulder.
208 Waj-ul-Kulya	Nephralgia	.....	Pain in the kidney (Kidney pain)
209 Waj-ul-Mafasil	Arthralgia	.....	

1	2	3	4
210	Waj-ul-Masana	Cystalgia	Pain in the bladder
211	Waj-ul-Meda	Gastralgia	.....
212	Waj-ul-Qutn	Lumbago	Backach.
213	Waj-ul-Rahem	Uteralgia, Metralgia	Pain in the uterus
214	Waj-ul-Tehal	Spleenalgia	Pain in the spleen
215	Waj-ul-Uzn	Otalgia	Ear ache
216	Waj-ul-Warik	.....	Hip pain
217	Waram	Inflammation	Swelling
218	Waram-e-Asha	Visceritis	.....
219	Waram-e-Asab	Neuritis	.....
220	Waram-e-Ghudad	Adenitis	Inflammation of the glands.
221	Waram-e-Ghudad-e-Limphavi	Lymphadenitis	.....
222	Waram-e-Halaq	Pharyngitis	.....
223	Waram-e-Hanjara	Laryngitis	.....
224	Waram-e-Kabid	Hepatitis	.....
225	Waram-e-Keesa-e-Damaee	Dacryocystitis	.....
226	Waram-e-Lauzatain	Tonsilitis	.....
227	Waram-e-Lissa	Gingivitis	.....
228	Waram-e-Mafasil	Arthritis	.....
229	Waram-e-Mafasil Haad	Acute Arthritis	.....
230	Waram-e-Meda	Gastritis	.....
231	Waram-e-Mirara	Cholecystitis	Inflammation of the gall bladder
232	Waram-e-Pistan Hadd	Acute Mastitis	.....
233	Waram-e-Qarnia	Keratitis	Coneal inflammation
234	Waram-e-Quloon	Colitis	.....
235	Waram-e-Rahem	Uteritis/Metritis	Inflammation of the uterus
236	Waram-e-Sharaseef	.....	Inflammation in the epigastric region.
237	Waram-e-Tehal	Spleenitis	.....
238	Waram-e-Unsayain	Orchitis	Inflammation of the testes.
239	Waswas	Psychosis	.....
240	Yarqan	Jaundice	.....
241	Yarqan Suddi	Obstructive jaundice	.....
242	Yubs-e-Dimagh	.....	Dryness of the brain
243	Yubs-e-Jild	Xeroderma	Dryness of the skin
244	Zaheer	Dysentery	.....
245	Zaheer Damvi	Bacillary Dysentery	Dysentery with blood
246	Zaheer -e-Muzmin	Chronic Dysentery	Amoebic dysentery
247	Zakawat-e-His	Hypersensitivity	.....
248	Zarb	Trauma	.....
249	Zarba-wa-Saqta	Trauma, faintness	.....
250	Zat-ul-Arz	.....	Posterior Mesodinitis
251	Zat-ul-Janb	Pleurisy	.....
252	Zat-ur-Riya	Pneumonia	.....

1	2	3	4
253	Zat-us-Sadr	Mediastinal Pleuritis	Anterior Mesodinitis
254	Zeeq-un-Nafas	Asthma	.....
255	Zeeq-un-Nafas Qalbi	Cardiac Asthma	.....
256	Ziabetus Kazib (Ghair-Shakri)	Diabetes Insipidus	.....
257	Ziabetus Sadiq	Diabetes Mellitus	.....
258	Zof-e-Ama	.....	Weakness of Intestines
259	Zof-e-Asab	Neuro asthenia	.....
260	Zof-e-Asab-e-Qazeeb	.....	Weakness of the nerves of penis.
261	Zof-e-Aza-e-Raeesa	.....	Weakness of the principal organs like heart, brain and liver.
262	Zof-e-Badan	Debility	Weakness of the body (General weakness)
263	Zof-e-Bah	Sexual debility	.....
264	Zof-e-Basarat	Asthenopia	.....
265	Zof-e-Dimagh	.....	Weakness of the brain.
266	Zof-e-Hazm	Dyspepsia	.....
267	Zof-e-Ishteha	Anorexia	.....
268	Zof-e-Kabid	Hepatosi (Hypocholesteric)	.....
269	Zof-e-Kulya	.....	Weakness of the kidney
270	Zof-e-Masana	.....	Atony of the bladder
271	Zof-e-Meda	.....	Weakness of the stomach
272	Zof-e-Qalb	.....	Weakness of the heart
273	Zof-e-Rahem	.....	Atony of the uterus.
274	Zof-e-Umumi (Aam)	General debility	.....
275	Zukam	Coryza	.....
276	Zufrah	Pterygium	.....

(iii) GENERAL METHODS OF PREPARATION

A. PROCESS

1. DAQ-WA-SAHAQ (Pounding and Grinding)
2. EHRAQ-E-ADVIYAH (Burning)
3. GHASL-E-ADVIYAH (Purification of drugs)
4. NEEM-KOB-KARNA (Bruising)
5. TADBIR-E-ADVIYAH (Detoxification of Drugs)
6. TAHMIZ-O-BIRYAN-E-ADVIYAH (Roasting of Parching)
7. TARVIQ-E-ADVIYAH
8. TASFIYAH-E-ADVIYAH (Cleaning Process)
9. TASVEEL-E-ADVIYAH (Sieving)

B. PREPARATION

1. HUBOOB-O-AQRAS (Pills and Tablets)
2. KUSHTAJAT (Clax)
3. QIWAM (Consistency)

A. PROCESS

1. DAQ-WA-SAHAQ (POUNDING AND GRINDING)

In the preparation of many compound formulations single drugs are used in the form of coarse or fine powder. The process of powdering by pounding or grinding is called Daq-wa-Sahaq (Kootna-aur-Peesna).

Drugs are generally powdered in a mortar and pestle, made of stone, iron, wood, porcelain or glass. Sometimes, they are pounded only in an iron or stone mortar. In large scale manufacture of drugs, pulverizing machines are now used.

(i) Powdering of hard drugs.

Tough, hard or fibrous drugs are first dried in shade, sun or over low fire to evaporate their moisture contents and pounded in an iron mortar. Initially, gentle pounding is employed to avoid drug pieces being scattered outside the mortar. When the drugs are initially broken into small pieces by gentle pounding vigorous pounding is then employed till they are finally powdered. The powder is sieved through sieves of the prescribed meshes. The coarse particles left in the Sieve are again pounded and re-sieved. The remaining pieces of drugs which can no longer be pounded are ground on a Sil-batta with a little water to form a fine paste which is then dried and ground to powder form in a porcelain or glass mortar.

(ii) Powdering of Nuts and Dry Fruits.

Kernels of Nuts and Dry Fruits are ground only on a sil-batta or in a kharal. The powder of these drugs is not sieved.

(iii) Powdering of precious stones and minerals

Precious stones and minerals are first ground in an iron mortar or Kharal of hard stone and then sieved through sieves of 100 Mesh. The sieved powder is put in the same mortar or Kharal and ground with Araq-e-Gulab for three hours till the Araq is completely absorbed. The powder is then tested between the fingers for its fineness. If coarseness is still felt, more Araq-e-Gulab is added and ground till the coarseness disappears. The fine powder is then sieved through a piece of fine muslin cloth.

(iv) Powdering of Mushk, Amber etc.

Drugs like Mushk, Ambar, Jund Bedastar etc. are ground either dried or with a suitable Araq or Raughan and then used as required in the respective formula.

(v) **Powdering of Zafran, Kafoor etc.**

Drugs like Zafran, Kafoor are ground only in a dry mortar (Kharal), with slow and light movements of the pestle to avoid sticking of the drug with the mortar. It is also ground with a few drops of Sharabat Angoori. Lastly, these drugs are added to the powder of other drugs and mixed well in a mortar.

(vi) **Powdering of Toxic Drugs.**

Poisonous or toxic drugs are first purified or detoxicated (mudabbar) and then ground to fine powder. Kuchla (Nux-Vomica), besides being toxic (Poisonous), is also very hard and difficult to powder. It is therefore, ground immediately when it is soft. In case, it gets hard on drying, it is powdered by frying in Raughan Zard or any other suitable oil by which the drug is crisped.

(vii) **Powdering of Abresham**

Silk cocoons (Abresham) are cut into small pieces and roasted in an iron pan over low fire, care being taken to ensure that they are not burnt. It is then ground in a mortar and pestle to fine powder form.

(viii) **Powdering of moist and resinous drugs**

Drugs like Afyun, Ushaq, Muqil, Anardana, Narjeel Dayae etc. are first dried over a low fire to evaporate the moisture content, care being taken to ensure that they are not burnt. They are then powdered.

(ix) **Powdering of Tukhm-e-Tamar Hindi**

Tukhm-e-Tamar Hindi is soaked in water for four to five days. The brownish outer covering (Testa) of the seeds is removed and the seeds are ground to powder. The outer covering can also be removed by roasting the seeds.

(x) **Powdering of Sang-e-Surma**

Sang-e-Surma is ground in a mortar and pestle. (Kharal) The process of powdering is continued till the shine of the particles disappears and the powder is tested between the fingers for its fineness. If it is still coarse then the process is repeated till the highest degree of fineness for which it is sieved through piece of silk cloth to obtain the finest quality of Surma.

2. **EHRAQ-E-ADVIYAH (BURNING)**

Ehraq is the process by which drugs are burnt to the charring stage but not reduced to ash. Drugs, which undergo this process, are suffixed with the term "Mohraq" or "Sokhta". For example, Sartan Mohraq, Busud Sokhta, Aqrab Sokhta, etc. This

process is undertaken to evaporate all the moisture content and to make the drug completely dry as indicated in respective formula. The method of process of Sartan , Busud , Aqrab etc. is described below.

(i) **Busud Sokhta**

Busud is broken into small pieces and kept between a pair of shallow earthen discs. The edges of the discs are sealed with layers of cloth and pasted with Gil-e-Multani. The discs are heated in fire of cow dung cakes or charcoal for a specific period. Afterwards, discs are removed, allowed to cool and opened. This way the drug inside the discs gets charred.

(ii) **Sartan Sokhta or Sartan Mohraq**

Fully grown crabs (Sartan) after removing their appendages and viscera are washed thoroughly with saline water. They are then kept in an earthen pot and sealed with clay and dried. Then they are subjected to required heat over a low fire till charred.

3. **GHASL-E-ADVIYAH (PURIFICATION OF DRUGS)**

In order to prepare the drugs of moderate properties and action the drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin are washed with special method. This special method of washing is called Ghasl-e-Adviyah. The drugs which undergo this process are suffixed with the term Maghsool(washed) in the respective formula. A few of the drugs, which are processed by this method, are described below.

(i) **Aahak(Choona)**

Aahak (edible lime) is soaked in a large quantity of water stirred well and allowed to settle down at the bottom. After settling down of the particles of Choona the water is decanted. Fresh water is again added to the sediment and stirred well. The process of addition of water to fine particles of Choona and decantation is repeated 7 to 8 times and the fine particles of the Choona are collected in the end. The product thus obtained is called Choona Maghsool or Aahak Maghsool.

(ii) **Hajriyat**

Precious stones, like Shadnaj Adsi, Lajward etc. are used after they are purified. The stone is ground to fine powder, sufficient quantity of water is then added to the powder, stirred and allowed to settle down. The finer particles of the stone still suspended in the water will come out when decanted. The coarse particles will settle down at the bottom. These coarse particles are removed and ground till all the particles pass through the process of decantation. The decanted water is left undisturbed so that the finest particles are settled down at the bottom, water is removed and the particles when dried are finely powdered.

The drugs treated by the above method are called "Maghsool" viz., Shadnaj Adsi Maghsool, Sang-e-Surma-Maghsool and Lajward Maghsool.

(iii) **Raughan Zard or Ghee**

Ghee is taken in a tin-coated metallic plate or Kansa (a metallic alloy) plate and water is poured over it. The Ghee is then rubbed with the hands for five minutes and the watery part is decanted. This process is repeated many times as indicated in the particular formula to obtain the Raughan Zard Maghsool.

4. **NEEM-KOB-KARNA (BRUISING)**

Neem-Kob-Karna is the process by which hard and fibrous drugs (roots, stems, seeds, etc.) are crushed to small pieces in an iron mortar and softened in order to obtain the maximum efficacy, when used in the preparation made by the process of decoction or infusions. The word "Neem Kofta" is suffixed to the name of the drug in the formula, which has to undergo this process.

5. **TADBIR-E-ADVIYAH (DETOXIFICATION OF DRUGS)**

Some of the plant, animal and mineral origin drugs are naturally toxic in their properties and actions. Therefore, these drugs before making the medicines are detoxicated or purified in order to enhance their therapeutic action and reduce their toxicity. The process of detoxification or purification of the drugs is called Tadbir-e-Adviyah and the drugs, which undergo this process, are suffixed with the term "Musaffa". Different processes of detoxification and purification are employed for different drugs. Details of these processes for a few important drugs are described below. These should be referred alongwith the process prescribed in the original text.

(i) **Afyun and Rasaut**

Afyun or Rasaut is cut into small pieces and soaked in Araq-e-Gulab for 24 hours. It is then stirred well and sieved through a clean piece of fine cloth into a big cylindrical glass jar and the sediments are allowed to settle down. The liquid is then decanted into another vessel without disturbing the sediment and boiled till it becomes a thick mass. The purified Afyun or Rasaut is called Afyun or Rasaut Musaffa.

(ii) **Anzaroot**

Anzaroot powder is mixed with mother's milk or donkey's milk to form a paste. The paste is smeared over a piece of Jhao wood (Tamarix wood) and dried directly over a charcoal fire.

(iii) **Azaraqi**

70 gms of Azaraqi is buried in Peeli Matti (yellow clay) and water is poured over it daily for ten days. The Azaraqi is then removed and washed. The outer covering (testa) is peeled off with the knife and the cotyledons of Azaraqi are separated after removing the embryo part (pitta). Only the healthy Azaraqi is sorted out for use. It is then washed with hot water and tied in a clean cloth bag. The bag is immersed in a vessel containing two litres of milk. The milk is then boiled till it evaporates, care being taken that the bag does not touch the bottom of the vessel. Thereafter, Azaraqi is removed from the bag and washed with water to obtain Azaraqi Mudabbar.

(iv) **Kibreel (Gandhak)**

One part of Gandhak Amlasar and two parts of Raughan Zard (ghee) are taken in a Karcha (ladle) and kept on a low fire. When Gandhak is melted, four parts of the milk is added. This process is repeated at least three times changing the fresh Ghee and milk each time to obtain Gandhak Mudabbar.

(v) **Samm-ul-Far (Sankhiya)**

Fine powder of Samm-ul-Far (Sankhiya) is immersed in sufficient quantity of fresh Aab-e-Leemu (lemon Juice) and ground in a mortar of China clay or glass till the juice is completely absorbed. This process is repeated seven times to obtain Samm-ul-Far or Sankhiya Mudabbar.

(vi) **Shingraf**

Shingraf is ground with fresh Aab-e-Leemu (lemon juice) till it is absorbed and a fine powder is obtained. This process is repeated three times to obtain Shingraf Mudabbar.

(vii) **Seemab**

There are three following methods of purifying Seemab

- (a) Seemab is ground with half burnt brick pieces for 12 hours. It is then washed with water and Seemab is separated. The whole process is repeated three times.
- (b) Seemab is kept in a four layered thick cloth bag (50 count) and squeezed out by pressing with hands. This process is repeated till the blackish tinge of Seemab completely disappears.
- (c) Seemab is ground with turmeric powder as long as the powder does not change its original colour. The resultant product is called Seemab Mudabbar.

(viii) Beesh (Bachnak or Meetha Telia)

30 gms. of Beesh is cut into small pieces, tied in a bag of clean fine cloth and dipped in a vessel containing milk so that the bag is completely immersed without touching the bottom. When the milk is completely evaporated, the pieces of Beesh are removed and washed well with water to obtain Beesh Mudabbar.

(ix) Hartal

Juice of 5 kg. of petha (white gourd melon) is taken and kept in a vessel. Sixty grams of Hartal (small piece) is put in clean , soft cloth and immersed in petha juice without touching the bottom of the vessel and boiled . When the petha juice is completely evaporated the Hartal piece are removed and washed with water thoroughly to obtain purified Hartal or Hartal Mudabbar.

(x) Sang-e-Surma (Sang-e-Basri)

There are four following methods of purifying Sang-e-Surma.

- (a) A piece of Sang-e-Surma is covered with the goat's fat and kept on a low fire till all the fat is completely burnt into fumes. The piece of Sang-e-Surma is then removed from the fire with a tongs and immersed in Araq-e-Gulab or ice water. The whole process is repeated three times.
- (b) A piece of Sang-e-Surma is immersed in Araq-e-Gulab or Araq-e-Badiyan and heated till the Araq evaporated. This process is repeated seven times.
- (c) Sang-e-Surma is immersed in Aab-e-Triphala and boiled for 12 hours.
- (d) Sang-e-Surma is kept immersed in rain water (Aab-e-Baran) or distilled water for 21 days.

(xi) Nankhwah, Zeera and other seeds of hot and dry temperament.

Either of the above drugs are soaked in Sirka Naishakar (Sugarcane vinegar). The level of sugarcane vinegar in the container should be 5 cms. above the level of drug. The drug is then removed and allowed to dry and then roasted over a low fire before use. Besides purifying Sirka Naishakar (Sugarcane vinegar) also enhance the efficacy of the drugs.

6. TAHMIZ-WA-BIRYAN (ROASTING OR PARCHING)

(i) Tahmiz (Roasting or parching with a medium)

Tahmiz is a process in which drugs like Chana (gram), Jao (barley) etc., are roasted with some medium e.g. Chana or Jao is roasted with sand till they get swelled.

(ii) Biryan (Roasting or parching with a medium)

In the process of Biryan, drugs are parched or roasted without any medium e.g. drugs like Shubb-e-Yamani, Tankar, Tutiya-e-Sabz, etc. are directly put over the fire in any vessel or frying pan and roasted.

7. TARVIQ-E-ADVIYAH

In this process, the juice of the fresh herb like, Mako, Kasni etc. is poured in a tin-coated vessel and heated over low fire till a green froth appears on the surface. The juice is then slowly sieved through a piece of fine cloth leaving behind the froth on the surface of the cloth. The watery juice thus obtained is called Aab-e-Murawwaq.

In case of dry herbs, a decoction is first made to which a small quantity of fresh lemon or Alum powder is added. This will separate the green contents from the decoction. The aqueous portion is decanted and stored.

8. TASFIYA-E-ADVIYAH (CLEANING PROCESS)

Single drugs of plants, mineral and animal origin obtained either from the market or collected from any other source contain dust, dirt and other foreign matters. Before using for manufacture, these foreign matters and impurities are removed by sieving, washing, etc. This process of cleaning is called "Tasfiya". Some of the single drugs are cleaned by specific methods. The method of cleaning of Shahed is described below.

(i) Shahed (Asal)

Honey when freshly collected is generally mixed with bees wax and small pieces of honey comb. To remove these foreign matters (impurities) the honey is boiled over a low fire, with a little water and after some time the impurities and froth floats on the top. Then the vessel is removed from the fire and allowed to cool. After some time, the deposited impurities are skillfully skimmed out. The honey thus obtained is called Shahed (Asal) Musaffa.

9. TASVEEL-E-ADVIYAH (SIEVING)

Sieves of different meshes are used in the process of powdering the drugs. Each Sieve has a particular mesh number. The mesh number depends on the number of holes

in the mesh in an area of 2.5 sq. cm (1sq. inch). If there are 20 holes, the mesh number is 40, if there are 30 holes of the mesh number is 60, for 50 holes the mesh number is 100. If coarse powder is required then Sieve number 40 is used. For fine powders, sieves of highest number are used. Sieve of 100 mesh gives the finest powder. Powders are also sieved through a piece of muslin or thin silk cloth when the highest degree of fineness is required as in the case of preparation of Surma.

Joshandas (decoctions) and Sharbats (syrops) are filtered through a piece of clean thick cloth. Joshandas prepared for Sharbats are filtered through cotton pads to ensure a greater degree of homogeneity and purity of the end product. Uniformly thick layers of cotton wool or double layered flannel cloth is spread over the Sieve and the decoction is passed slowly through it. When a small quantity of fluid drug is required to be filtered then a filter paper or a flannel cloth is used. The pulpy drugs like Maweez Munaqqa, Anjeer, etc., are first cleaned by washing and then soaked in water and boiled till they become a soft mass. They are then removed from the water, allowed to cool, squeezed and the pulp is sieved through a metallic Sieve or a piece of cloth.

Turanjabeen is first soaked or boiled in water, when dissolved completely the solution is filtered through a piece of clean fine cloth and kept in a vessel to allow the impurities to settle down. The solution is then decanted into another container without disturbing the sediments.

B. PREPARATION

I. HUBOOB-O-AQRAS

(i) Manual Process

Crude drugs are ground into fine powder and passed through No. 100 mesh sieve. The powder is mixed with any rabeta (adhesive) like water, honey, loab-e-samagh-e-arabi, loab-e-aspaghol, etc. thus, by prolonged mixing of the two, a lubdi (mass) is made. This lubdi is rolled into sticks of required size and thickness and cut into pieces with a knife. These cut pieces are rounded between the fingers to shape the Huboob of required size and weight. Similarly, the aqras are flattened by pressing with fingers. The Huboob and Aqras thus made and dried in the shade.

(ii) Mechanical Process

The crude drugs are first ground into fine powder and passed through No. 100 mesh sieve. The powder is then mixed with water or a specified adhesive to make a semi-solid mass and granulated by passing through No. 20 mesh sieve. The granules thus obtained are dried and kept in cooling pans and revolved. To make the pills, little water is sprinkled over the granules to keep them moist. Later on, these granules in the pan are coated with fine powder of crude drugs by rotating the pan with an interval of one minute to ensure the uniform and smooth coating of the granules and lastly passed through different size of sieves. This process is repeated till the pills of required size are obtained. For preparing tablets, the granules are lastly subjected to tableting machines.

2. KUSHTAJAT (CALX)

Kushtajat are prepared from purified drugs of mineral, metal and animal origin by the process of purification (Ghasl-e-Adviyah) cleaning (Tasfiya) and detoxification (Tadbir-e-Adviyah). Thereafter, these drugs are generally powdered finely and burnt in closed crucibles in pits of different sizes, having varying number of cowdung cakes and different intensity of heat for calcination. These calcined powdered drugs are called Kushtajat (Calx).

3. **QIWAM (CONSISTENCY) FOR MAJOON, ITRIFAL, LAOOQ, LUBOOB, MUFARREHAT AND TIRYAQAT)**

For making Majoon or any of its allied preparations, Qiwan (base) of different consistencies (tar) is generally made, depending on the nature of ingredient drugs to be used in a particular formula. The ingredient drugs in a Qiwan may be used either in powder or liquid form.

The Qiwan (base) is generally made by adding Aab (Water, Araq, (distillate) or Aab-e-Samar (fruit juice), etc., in any of the bases of purified Honey with Sugar, Candy or Jaggery, etc., and boiled over a low fire till it acquires a required consistency. The bases are generally purified by adding Aab-e-Leemu (Lemon juice), Satt-e-Leemu (Lemon extract) or Shabb-e-Yamani (Alum), etc., before making the Qiwan. Afterwards, the ingredient drugs are mixed in Qiwan to prepare Majoon, Itrifal, Luboob Tiryaaqat and Mufferehat. For making Majoon or any of its preparations, the consistency of Qiwan for Majoon is Three Tar. The consistency of Qiwan for Laooq is two Tar.

For mixing of the ingredient drugs of different origin (plant, animal and mineral) in the Qiwan, following precautions should always be taken:

- (i) Plant origin drugs: Tirphala (Three Myrobalan fruits) before powdering should always be rubbed (charb) with Raughan-e-Badam (Almond oil) or Raughan Zard (Ghee).
- (ii) Murabbajat (special preparations of fruits soaked in sugar) when used for making Majoon etc., should always be ground into paste and then be mixed in Qiwan.
- (iii) Maghziyat (Kernels) for making Majoon, etc., should first be ground into powder and then be mixed in small quantities in Qiwan. If the kernel powder is required to be sieved then it should be passed through No. 40 mesh Sieves.
- (iv) Sapistan and Behidana should be mixed cautiously as these drugs are mucilagenous in nature and on mixing with Qiwan form a viscous mass.
- (v)
 - (a) Aamla (Emblic myrobalan) fruits for making preparation like Anoshdaru are either used fresh or dry. If it is to be used fresh then it is first weight, boiled in water to make it soft and then fruit pulp is squeezed out after removing the seeds. Then the required quantity of the pulp is mixed in double the quantity of Sugar to make the Qiwan.
 - (b) If the fruits are dry then it is first cleaned and washed with water to remove the impurities and dust, etc. Thereafter, it is soaked in water or Cow's milk for 12 hours to remove the acrid (Kasela) taste of the fruit. The pulp thus obtained is again boiled in water and decoction is made for use in Qiwan.

(vi) Floos-e-Khiyar Shamber (Pulp Amaltas) should not be boiled as it loses its property on boiling. It should not always be first rubbed with hands and squeezed out through a fine cotton cloth and then be used along with other decoctions for mixing in the Qiwan.

(vii) Zafran (Saffron) and Mushk (Musk) should always be ground with Araq-e-Keora (Screw Pine distillate), Araq-e-Gulab (Rose distillate) or Araq-e-Bed Mushk (Common Willow plant's distillate) before mixing in the Qiwan.

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