

# REGULATIONS 2016

**Syllabus**  
for Courses affiliated to the  
**Kerala University of Health Sciences**

Thrissur 680596



**BACHELOR OF UNANI MEDICINE AND  
SURGERY (BUMS)**

**Course Code 021**

**(2016-17 Academic year onwards)**

**2016**

## 2.1- TAREEKH-E-TIB (HISTORY OF MEDICINE)

**Theory- One paper–100 Marks**  
**Total Teaching Hours: 100 hours**

- (1) **TAREEKH-E-TIB AUR ISKI AHMIYAT (MEDICAL HISTORY AND ITS IMPORTANCE).**
- (2) **FAN-E-TIB KI IBTEDA AUR FAN-E-TIB KE AWWALIN MARAKIZ (ORIGIN OF MEDICINE AND ITS PRIMARY CENTERS).**
  - a) Babuli Tib, Misri Tib aur iske zara-e-Maloomat (Babylonian Medicine and Egyptian Medicine and its sources of information).
  - b) Cheeni Tib aur iska Makhsoos Tareeq-e-Iljaj (Chinese Medicine and its specific Methodology of Treatment).
  - c) Irani Tib aur Madars-e-Jund-e-Shahpur (Iranian Medicine and School of Jund-e-Shahpur).
  - d) Hindi Tib aur Ayurveda ke mashhoor Waid (Famous Physicians of Indian Medicine and Ayurveda):
    1. Charak
    2. Sushruth
    3. Wagbhat
- (3) **TIB KE DARJE ZAIL BUNYADI ULOOM KA IJMALI KHAKAAUR MUKHTASAR TAREEKH (BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF FUNDAMENTAL SUBJECTS OF MEDICINE VIZ):**
  1. Ilm-e-Tabiyat(Physics)
  2. Ilm-e-Kimiya(Chemistry)
  3. Ilm-e-Nabatat(Botany)
  4. Ilm-e-Haiwanat(Zoology)
  5. Ilm-e-Madaniyat(Minerology)
  6. Ilm-e-Hayyat(Astrology)
  7. Ilm-e-Tashreeh(Anatomy)
  8. Ilm-e-Manaf-ul-Aza(Physiology)
  9. Ilmul-Jarahat(Surgery)
- (4) **TIB KE MUKHTALIF ADWAR (DIFFERENT PERIODS OF MEDICINE):**
  1. Unani Tib me qable Buqrat (Unani Tib before Hippocrates)
  2. Hazrat Idrees (Prophet Idrees)
  3. Tabeeb-e-Awwal Asqaliboot (First Physician Asqaliboot)

- (5) MANDARJE ZAIL ATIBBA-E-QADEEM KE MUKHTASAR HALAAT AUR KARNAME**  
 (BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ANCIENT PHYSICIANS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE):
1. Buqrat(Hippocrates)
  2. Arastu(Aristotle)
  3. Herofuloos(Herofuloos)
  4. Irasistaratoos(Irasistaratoos)
  5. Madarsa-e-Iskandariya ke mukhtasar halaat. (Brief description of School of Sikandriya)
- (6) ROOMI ATIBBA (ROMAN PHYSICIANS):**
1. Desqaridoos(Diascorides)
  - 2.Jalinoos(Galen)
- (7) BAZANTENI TIB AUR TABEEB (BAZANTINI MEDICINE AND ITS PHYSICIAN):**
1. Fausulmaniti
- (8) TIB-E-UNANI KA ARABI DAUR AUR ISKA TAFSEELI BAYAN(DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF UNANI MEDICINE IN ARABIC ERA).**
- (9) AHDE JAHELIYAT MEIN TIB (MEDICINE DURING AGE OF IGNORANCE):**
1. Haris Bin Kaldah as a physician.
- (10) TIB-E-NABAWI KA EK JAYEZA. (BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPHETIC MEDICINE).**
- (11) TIB AHDE KHILAFAT-E-RASHIDA MEIN (MEDICINE IN CALIPHATIC ERA):**
1. Umawi Daur (Umawi Era)
  2. Tiyazooq (Tiyazooq)
  3. Ibn-e-Umal (Ibn-e-Umal)
  4. Jaber bin Hayyan (Jaber bin Hayyan)
  5. Khalid bin Yazeed (Khalid bin Yazeed)
- (12) TIB ABBASI DAUR MEIN, BAITUL HIKMAT, TIB-E-UNANI KI TARAQQI MEIN ISKA HISSA.**  
 (MEDICINE IN ABBASI ERA: HOUSE OF WISDOM, AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE).
- (13) NAMWAR MUTARJIMEEN (FAMOUS TRANSLATORS):**
1. Yuhanna bin Masway
  2. Hunain bin Ishaq
  3. Sabit bin Qarha

4. Yaqoob bin Ishaq
5. Jibrayeel bin Baqtishu
6. Qusta bin Luqa

**(14) BAGHDAD MEIN HINDUSTANI ATIBBA KI AMAD AUR TIB PARISKE ASRAAT, VEDAK KITABON KE TARJUME(ENTRY OF INDIAN PHYSICIANS IN BAGHDAD AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MEDICINE, TRANSLATION OF AYURVEDIC LITERATURE).**

**(15) QAROON-E-USTA KE NAMWAR ATIBBA (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF MIDDLE AGE):**

1. Ali bin RabbanTabri
2. Ahmed bin MohammedTabri
3. Ali bin AbbasMajusi
4. Abu Bakr bin ZakariyaRazi
5. Hunnain bin NuhulQamari
6. Abu SahelMasihi
7. IbnSina
8. Sharfuddin IsmailJarjani
9. IbneJazla
10. Abu RehanBerooni
11. IbneButlan
12. Abdul LateefBaghdadi
13. KamaluddinIrani
14. NajeebuddinSamarqandi
15. AlauddinQarshi
16. Nafees Bin AwazKirmani
17. MahmoodAmli
18. Ali bin Esakahal

**(16) ATIBBA-E-UNDULUS (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF UNDILUS):**

1. Ibn Rushd
2. Abul Qasim Zahravi
3. Ibn Wahid
4. Ibn Zuhur
5. Ibn Betar
6. Ibne Khateeb
7. Moosa Bin Maimoon

**(17) ATIBBA MISR-O-SHAAM:** (1) Dawood Antaki (2) Ali bin Rizwan (3) Ibn Haytham (4) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Israili (5) Ibn Abi Usaiba (6) Jamaluddin Qafati (7) Ibn Qaf Masihi.

**Famous physicians of Egypt and Syria:** (1) Dawood Antaki (2) Ali bin Rizwan (3) Ibn Haysam (4) Ishaq bin Sulaiman Israili (5) Ibn Abi Usaiba (6) Jamaluddin Qafati (7) Ibn Qaf Masihi).

**(18) HISDUSTAN KA TIBBI DAUR:**

**Ahde Tughlaq ke namwar tabeeb:** (1) Zia Mohammed Masood Rasheed Farangi

**Ahde Lodhi ke Tabeeb:** (1) Behwa bin Qawas.

**Medicine in India – Brief discussion**

**Ahde Lodhi ke Tabeeb:** (1) Behwa bin Qawas.

**(19) GUJRAT KA MASHOOR TABEEB (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF GUJRAT):**

(1) Shahab Abdul Kareem Nagori.

**(20) TIB KASHMEER MEIN (Medicine in Kashmir):**

(1) Noohbin Mansoor

**(21) AHDE MOGHLIYA KE NAMWAR TABEEB (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF MOGHAL PERIOD):**

1. Hakeem Ali Geelani
2. Hakeem Sidra
3. Hakeem Yousufi
4. Hakeem Akbar Arzani
5. Hakeem Hashim AlviKhan
6. Hakeem Amanullah
7. Hakeem ShareefKhan

**(22) QUTUB SHAHI DAUR KE NAMWAR HAKEEM (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF QUTUB SHAHI PERIOD):**

1. Hakeem MirMomin
2. Hakeem-ul-Mulk Nizamuddin Gilani

**(23) NIZAMSHABI DAUR KE HAKEEM (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF NIZAM SHAHI PERIOD):**

1. RustumJarjani
2. WaliGilani

**(24) ADILSHABI DAUR KE HAKEEM (FAMOUS PHYSICIAN OF ADILSHABI PERIOD):**

1. Mohammed QasimFarishta

**(25) ASIFJAHI DAUR KE TABEEB (FAMOUS PHYSICIAN OF ASIFJAHI PERIOD):**

1. Hakeem Raza AliKhan
2. Hakeem ShafaiKhan

**(26) BARTANWI AHAD KE ATIBBA (FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF BRITISH PERIOD):**

1. Maseeh-ul-Mulk Hakeem AjmalKhan
2. HakeemAbdul AzizLucknawi

3. Hakeem Azam Khan
4. Hakeem Abdul Hameed
5. Hakeem Abdul Haleem
6. Hakeem Abdul Lateef Falsafi

**(27) CHAND MASHOOR ATIBBA (FEW FAMOUS PHYSICIANS):**

1. Hakeem Kabeeruddin
2. Hakeem Ghulam Hussain Kantoori
3. Hakeem Mohammed Ilyas Khan

**(28) HINDUSTAN MEIN TIB KI TALEEM KA NAYA DAUR (UNANI EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA IN MODERN ERA):**

1. Taleemi Idare aur Nisaab (Academic Institutions and syllabus)
2. A'la Taleem (Higher Education)
3. Unani Tib mein Tahqeeq (Unani Medical Research)

**(29) (I) HINDUSTAN MEIN TIBBI MARAKIZ (UNANI MEDICAL CENTRES IN INDIA)**

1. Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi
2. Takmeel-ut-Tib College, Lucknow
3. Ajmal Khan Tibbia College, Aligarh
4. Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad
5. Hamdard Tibbia College, Delhi

**(II) TIBBI KHANWADE (EMINENT MEDICAL FAMILIES IN INDIA BELONGING TO):**

1. Delhi
2. Rampur
3. Lucknow
4. Hyderabad
5. Rajasthan
6. Bhopal
7. Madras
8. Mysore

**(30) MA BAAD AZADI UNANI MARAKIZ KA QAYAAM, INKITAREEKH, TADWEEN, AGHRAY-O-MAQASID (POST-INDEPENDENCE ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN UNANI CENTRES, THEIR AIMS AND OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONS):**

1. Central Council of Indian Medicine
2. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine
3. National Institute of Unani Medicine

**(31) MO'AHIDA-E-BUQRATIYA: ISKA MATAN, MO'AHIDA -E-BUQRATIYA KA ASAR MABAAD SADIYON PER, MUTALLIMEEN-E-TIB KE AUSAAF, TABEEB KE FARAYZ. (HIPPOCRATIC OATH: THE TEXT AND ITS EFFECT ON LATTER CENTURIES, ETHICAL VALUES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS, ETHICAL DUTIES OF THE UNANI PHYSICIANS).**

**2.2-TAHAFFUZI WA SAMAJI TIB  
(PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE)**

**Theory- One paper–100 Marks  
Total Teaching Hours: 150 hours**

**THEORY:**

1. **TAHAFFUZI WA SAMAJI TIBB (PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE):**  
Tareef, Tareekhi pasemanzar, Ahmiyat, Gharzoghayat (Definition, historical background, importance, aims and objectives)
2. **SEHAT (HEALTH):**  
Tareef, Gharz-o-ghayat, aur Sehat ke usool, Asbabe sitta zarooriyahpertafseeli bahas, Ghiza ki taqseem ba lihaz-e-ghizaiyat, aur motwazinghiza (Definition, aims, objectives and guidelines for health. Detailed discussion of six essentials of life, classification of food including macro and micro-nutrients and balanced diet.)
2. **MARAZ (DISEASE):**  
Maraz ki tareef aur asbab tafseel ke sath (Definition and causes of disease in details)
4. **TABAEE MAHAUL (PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT):**  
Fizaae Mahaul, Tabaeen Mahaul ke ajza aur isse motalliq awamil, Tabaeen Mahaul per asar andaz hone wale awamil (Tabaeen, keemyawi aur hyatyati asbab) (Atmospheric environment, components of physical environment and its related factors Factors affecting physical environment (Physical, chemical and biological causes).
5. **HAWA (AIR):**  
Tabaeen khususiyat aur tarkeeb, Hawa ki safai ke qudari aur masnoodi tareeqe, Hawae aloodgi se honewale amraz se tahaffuz aur rokthaam, aur iske tahaffuz ki tadabeerein. (Physical properties and composition, Natural and artificial method for purification of air, procedures for the prevention and Control of diseases caused by air pollution and their preventive measures)
6. **PANI (WATER):**  
Pani ke maakhaz aur aqsaam, Saaf aur qabile iste'mal pani, Pani ka imtehan, Pani ki safai ke tareeqe. (Sources and types of water, safe & wholesome water, examination of water, purification methods.)

- 7. MAHOLI ALOODGI (ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION):**  
 Tareef aur aqsaam, asbaab, seht per asraat aur Mukhtalif aqsaam ki aloodgi ketahffuz ki tadabeerein i.e. Hawai aloodgi, Pani Ki aloodgi, aur sauti (shore) aloodgi.(Definition and classification, causes, health effects and preventive measures of different types of pollution i.e.airpollution,water pollution and noise pollution).
- 8. MASAAKIN WA TAHLIYA (HOUSING AND VENTILATION):**  
 Zarurat aur ahmiyat, kamra mein khrab tahviya ke nuqsanat, Maiyari tahviya, tahviyake mukhtalif Aqsaam (qudarti aur masnooe) {Need and importance,disadvantages of improper ventilated rooms, standards of ventilation,different types of ventilation (Natural and Artificial)}.
- 9. INDIAF FUZLAAT (DISPOSAL OF WASTE):**  
 Fuzlat ki tareef aur aqsaam, Jamid fuzlaat ka indafa, indiaf braaz, municipal sewageke indiae plant, Hayatyati fuzlaat ka indifa. (Definition and types of waste, solid waste disposal, excreta disposal, municipal sewage disposal plant, biomedical waste disposal).
- 10. SHAKHSI HIFZANE SEHAT (PERSONAL HYGIENE):**  
 Sehat afza adaat, safai, mahwari safai, Shakhshi Hifzane Sehat me Ilaj Bit Tadbeer (Dalak, Riyazat, Hammam) kiahmiyat.Tarze hayatı amraz ka tahaffuz. (Healthy habits, cleanliness, menstrual hygiene, Importance of Ilaj BitTadbeer in personal hygiene, massage, exercise, Hammam and Prevention of life style diseases).
- 11. KHANDANI MANSOABA BANDI WA ZABTE TAULEED (FAMILY PLANNING AND BIRTH CONTROL):**  
 Tareef, dayera, manae hamal ke tareeqe, aarzi, mustaqil.(Definition, scope, types of birth control measures:temporary,permanent):
- 12. TAADIYA (INFECTION):**  
 Tareef, phailneketareeqe,taadiyakedakhilhonekeraste, taddiyakareservoirauruske hammal, aqsaam, Quarantine, Muddate hizanat, Alagkarna.Aham Vectorsjoamrakkophailatehain.Wabakanazariyaaurisse mutalliq istelahat. (Definition, mode of spread,routes of entry of infection, reservoirs of infection and their carriers, classification, quarantine, Incubation period, isolation. Important vectors spreading the disease) Concept of Waba and related terminologies).
- 13. MOTA'DDI AMRAZ (INFECTIOUS DISEASES):**  
 Asbaabe Wa'sila wa Moaddia, Asbab, tashkhesi nukat, tashkhese fariqa,Muddate Hizanat, Muddate Tadiya, Mundarja zail amraz ke tahaffuzi tareeqe. (Causative and predisposing factors, causes, sign and symptoms, differential diagnosis, Incubation period, Infective period and methods of prevention of following diseases):

- 1.** Humaiqa (Chickenpox)
- 2.** Khasra (Measles)
- 3.** Judri (SmallPox)
- 4.** Warme Aslul uzn (Mumps)
- 5.** Zukam wabai, khinzeerizukam, (Influenza, Swine Flu, BirdFlu)
- 6.** SARS
- 7.** Chikungunya
- 8.** Shaheeqa (Pertussis)
- 9.** Khunnaq (Diphtheria)
- 10.** Diq (Tuberculosis)
- 11.** Haiza (Cholera)
- 12.** Deedane Amaa (Helminthiasis)
- 13.** Hummae Taifoodiya/ Moti jhara (TyphoidFever)
- 14.** Hummae Ijamia (Malaria)
- 15.** Hummae Asfar (Yellow Fever)
- 16.** Khaarish (Scabies)
- 17.** Hummae Danj / Haddi tod bukhaar (Dengue Fever)
- 18.** Ta'oon / kaali maut (Plague)
- 19.** Hummae aswad (KalaAzar)
- 20.** Daul Kalb (Rabies)
- 21.** Kuzaaz (Tetanus)
- 22.** Juzaam (Leprosy)
- 23.** Daul feel (Filariasis)
- 24.** Falije Atfaal (Poliomyelitis)
- 25.** Jamra (Anthrax)
- 26.** Aqmam (AIDS)
- 27.** Ilthiabe Kabid (Hepatitis)
- 28.** Ishaal (Diarrhoea)
- 29.** Zaheer amoebai (Amoebiasis)
- 30.** Amraze khabeesha (VeneralDiseases)

**14. MANAAT AND AMALE TALQEEH (IMMUNITY AND VACCINATION):** mana'at ki tareef, aqsaam aur ahmiyat (definition, classification and importance of immunity):

**15. AMALE TALQEEH (VACCINATION):**

Tareef, Judreenah (teeka) ke aqsam, judreenah ke fawaid aur nuqsanaat, NaqshaeTamnee, Amale Tamnee ke muzir asraat (Definition, types of Vaccines, advantages and disadvantages of vaccines, Immunization Schedule, adverse effects of immunization).

**16. AMALE TATHEER (STERILIZATION):**

Tareef, ahmiyat aur zarurat, jadeed tareeqa, qudarti, tabai aur keemiyae. Mukhtalifstilahaat ke bare mein jankari maslan dafa'e boos, dafa'e ufoonat, qatile pest, qatilehashraat, qatile jaraseem aur jail waghaira. (Definition, importance & necessity, latest methods, natural, physical & chemical Information about various terminologies like deodorant, antiseptic, pesticides, insecticides, germicides and detergents etc).

**17. DAFAE TA'AFFUN (DISINFECTANT):**

Ma'akhaz, dafa'e tadia ke tareeqa aur iste'malat.(Sources, methods of disinfection and their indications.)

**18. SAN'ATEE TIB (OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH):**

San'atee Tib ki tareef aur ahmiyat, San'atee amraz aur nuqsanaat aur unse bachao ketareeqe {Definition and importance of occupational health, occupational diseases and hazards and (their preventive measures.)}

**19. SEHATI TANZIMAT (HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS):**

Qaumi sehti tanzeemaat (National Health Organizations).Aalami Sehati Tanzeemaat (International Health Organizations) Adarae Aalmi Sehat (World Health Organization (WHO), Atfale Aalam ka Emergency fund (United Nations International Children Emergency Funds (UNICEF), Ghiza aur zara'at ki tanzeem (Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

**20. NIGEHDASHT MASHAIKH (GERIATRICS):**

Budhoon ki preshaniyan maslan maali, dimaghi, taba'i, Samaji aurzehni (Problems of old aged people viz. financial, mental, physical, social and psychological) Tadabeer-e-Mashaikh (diet, exercise, massage etc.).

**21. SEHATE AAMMA (PUBLIC HEALTH):**

Tash'heer, samaji sehti masael aur ahmiyat ke tableegh ke tareeqe, schooli sehat kikhidmaat, dehi satah per sehat ki nigahdasht, melon aur ijtemagahon mein safai aurtahaffuz ke tareeqe aur wabai amraz se tahaffuz. (Notification, methods of propaganda of public health issues and its importance, school health services. Health-care at village level, preventive measures and cleanliness in fairs and festivals and prevention of epidemic diseases).

**22. TIBBI INDIRAJAT (DEMOGRAPHY):**

Mardum Shumari, Sharahe Paida'ish aur Sharahe Amwaat ka indraj krana (Census and registration system, birth rate and death rate etc. basic medical statistics, including central tendencies).

**23. SEHATI PROGRAMMES (HEALTH PROGRAMMES):**

Sehat ke Ibtedai Marakiz, Mukhtalif Sehti programsjo Goverment of India ke zere-nigrani

anjaam paa rahe hai, Sehat ki nigahdasht ka Hindustani intezam. (Primary Health Centers (PHC), Various Health programs run by Government of India, healthcare delivery system of India).

### **JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)**

#### **PRACTICALS**

**(100 Marks)**

**Teaching Hours-100**

1. Pani ki safai ke tareeqon ki numaish (Demonstration of water purification methods).
2. Jaraseemkash dawa ki pehchaan aur iste'malaat. (Identification of disinfectants and their application).
3. Models aur charts ke zariya hashraat se phailne wale amraz ki pehchan aur ma'loomaat. (Identification and information of disease related Insects through models and charts).
4. Mukhtalif judreena (teeka) ka amli mushahida. (Demonstration of different vaccines).
5. Sama'e basri alaat, aur mustaqil slides ke zariya muta'addi aur wabai amraz ke muta'lliq maloomaat faraham karna. (Information about infectious and epidemicdiseases through permanent slides and audio visual aids).
6. Community sehati mulqaat ke zariya awami sehat ki ta'leeem aur tableegh. (Propaganda and education of public health through community health visits.)
7. Sehati intezam ki dekhbaal mukhtalif sehati marakiz aur zaili marakiz ke zariye. (Observation of health delivery system at different health centers and sub-centers).
8. KhandaniMansoobaBandiwaZabteTauleedkinumaish,charts,modelsaur videos ke zariye karna. (Demonstration of birth control & family planning methods through charts, models & videos).
9. Mukhtalif qaumi sehati mansubah me hissa lena. (Participation in different national health programmes).

**Notes:** Students will maintain a Record Book of the entire practical and demonstrations and also prepare charts and models. At least five case histories will be necessary for a student regarding patients of infectious, occupational or other related diseases.

### **2.3- ILMUL ADVIA (UNANI PHARMACOLOGY)**

**Theory-Two Papers-200 Marks-(100 Marks each)  
Teaching Hours-200 hours**

**PAPER-I** **(100 Marks)**

#### **KULLIYAT-E-AD VIA (PRINCIPLES OF DRUGS)**

##### **THEORY**

- 1. USOOL SHANAKHT-E-AD VIA (PRINCIPLES OF IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS (PHARMACOGNOSY))**
  - a. Makhaz e Advia** (Sources of drugs)
  - b. Wasful aqaqir ke aitbaar se mufrad dawaon ki darjabandi** (Classification of Single drugs according to Pharmacognosy)
  - c. Morphological characters of Unani medicinal plants**
  - d. Taxonomical classification of Unani single drugs**
- 2. DAWA, GHIZA, AND ZULKHASSA:** Ta'reef, aqsam aur ahmiyat (Drug,Diet and Specific drug: Definition, types and importance).
- 3. MIZAJ-E-AD VIA:** Ta'reef, aqsam aur ahmiyat (Mizaje Advia:Definition, types and Importance).
- 4. SAMMI AD VIA WA TIRYAQ:** Samm-e-mutlaq, Samoom, fade zehar (Poisonous drugs and Antidotes).
- 5. BADNI ISTEHALA PAR AD VIA KI T'ASEER:** Mufradul Quwa, Murakkabul Quwa wagairah (Effects of drugs on metabolism: Mufradul Quwa, MurakkabulQuwa etc.)
- 6. AD VIA KI AJZA'E TARKEEBI, AJZA'E MO'ASSERA WAGHAIRMOASSERA**(Composition of drugs: Active and non-active constituent- Alkaloids, Glycosides, oils, tannins, saponins, gums, resins, mucilage, phenolic compounds, flavonoids).
- 7. AD VIA KI TABAI KHUSOSIYAT** (Physical properties of drugs).
- 8. GHAI R MAA'RUF AD VIA KI MALOOMAT KE ZARA'E** (Principals and methods of assessing the action of unknown drugs).

9. **QIYAS WA TAJURBA** (Analogy and experimentation).
10. **MUKHTALIF NIZAME JISMANI PAR UNANI ADVIA MUFRAD KE ASRAT** (Action of Unani single drugs on various systems of the body).
11. **ASHKALE ADVIA** (Different dosage forms).
12. **MASALIKE ADVIA** (Routes of administration of drugs).
13. **HUSUL, TAHAFFUZ WA AAMARE ADVIA** (Collection, storage, preservation and shelf life of drugs).
14. **MUZIR, MUSLEH** aur tibbe unani men wasful aqaqir ka daera kar (Adverse effects of drugs and their correctives, and scope of pharmacovigilance in Unani medicine).
15. **ABDAL-E-AD VIA** (Substitution of drugs).
16. **TANAQUZ-E-AD VIA** (Drugantagonism).
17. **USOOL-E-TARKEEBE ADVIA, AHMIYAT WA ZAROORAT** (Drug compounding: Principles and importance).
18. **ISTELAHAT-E-AD VIA BA AITBAR-E-TASEER WANAUWIAT-E-AMAL** (Terminologies with respect to the effects and actions of drugs).
  - (i) Aasir, Akkal, Hakkak (Shrinctrator, Corrosive, Irritant).
  - (ii) Dafae Taffun, Dafae Humma, Dafe Tashannuj, Dabiq (Anti-septic, Antipyretic, Anti spasmodic, Adhesive).
  - (iii) Ghassal , Jali, Haliq, Habis (Irrigator,detergent, Depletor or Epilator,(Astringent)
  - (iv) Jazib, Kavi, Kasire Riyah, Laze, Lazij, Khatim (Desiccant, Caustic, Anti flatulent, irritant, Stickydrugs).
  - (v) Muarriq, Moaddil, Moattis, Mufajjir, Muhallil, (Diaphoretic, Moderator, Errhine, Escharotic).
  - (vi) Mohammir, Muallide Dam, Muallide Mani, Mubahi (Rubefacient, Blood procreator, Semen procreator, Aphrodisiac).
  - (vii) Mubarid, Mudammil, Mudire Baul, Mudir-e-Tamas, Mudire Laban, (Frigorific, Cicatrizant, Diuretic, Emmenagogue).
  - (viii) Mufarreh, Mufatteh, Mufattite Hisat, Mughalliz, Mughaazi (Refrigerant, Deobtruent, Lithotriptic, Semen viscositive, Nutrient).
  - (ix) Muharrike Daurane Khoon, Murakhkhe, Muharrike Aasab, Dimaghwa Qalb (Circulatory stimulant, Emollient, Nervine stimulant, Brain stimulant, Cardiac stimulant).

- (x) Mujaffif, Mujammad, Mukhaddir, Mukhashin, Mukhrije Janeen wa Masheema (Siccative, Coagulent, Anaesthetic, Roughening, Abortifacient).
- (xi) Mulattif, Mulaiyyin, Mulazziz, Mumsik, Munaqqi, Munawwim, (Demulcent, Laxativa, Aphrodisiac, Avaricious, Sporific, Hypnotic).
- (xii) Munbte Shar, Munzij, Muqawwi, Muqawwi Aamma (Hairgrower, Concoptive, Tonic, Intestinaltonic).
- (xiii) Muqawwiyyate makhsoosa, Murakhki, Murratib, Mushil,Musadde (General tonics, Relaxant, Humectant, Purgative, Cephalgic).
- (xiv) Musaddid, Musaffi Dam, Musakkin, Musakkine Alam, Musammin e Badan (Obstruent, Blood purifier, Sedative, Analgesic, Fatening).
- (xv) Moattish, Muzayiq, Muhayyij. (Thirst stimulant, Constrictor, Irritant).
- (xvi) Mushtahi, Muzliq, Nashif, Qabiz, Qatebah Qatil- Deedan Amaa, Rade, (Appetizer, Lubricant, Absorbent, Astringent, Anaphrodisiac, Vermicidal, Repellent).

**PAPER II****(100 Marks)****AD VIA MUFRADAH (SIGLE DRUGS)****THEORY**

Darjazail Advia ki Shanakht, Makhaz, Husul, Mizaj, Afa'l, Mua'qae istemal wa tareeqae istemal, Miqdar khurak Mudate hayat, Muzir Asrat, Musleh wa jaded tahqiqat. (Identification, source, collection, mizaj, actions, therapeutic uses, methods of usage, dose, shelf life, adverse effects, corrective measures and recent research information of following single drugs).

**PART A:****AD VIA NABATIYA (PLANT ORIGIN DRUGS):**

- 1) Abhal, Atees, Azaraqi, Adhusa, Aspand, Asphaghol, Afiun, Asgandh, Aseroon, Asrol, Aftimoon, Afsanteen, Enjeer, Atrilaal, ekleelul Malik, Aloo Bukhara, Aloo Baloo,Amla, Anar, Anjabar, Anisoon, Aslossus.
- 2) Babchi, Badaward, Baboona, Badam, Badranjboya, Bartang, Babool, Barhamdandi, Baranjasif, Bazrulbanj, Bisfaij, Biskhapra, Baladur, Balela, Banafsha, Buzidan,Bahman safaid, Bahman surkh, Behidana, Bahroza, Bedanjeer, Bed mushk, Belgiri,Barahmi, Beesh.
- 3) Persiyaoshan, Palas papda, Panbadana, Podina.
- 4) Talmakhana, Tukhme Balanga, Turanj, Turb, Tamar Hindi, Toot, Tudri safaid wasiyah, Taj, Turbud.
- 5) Salabmisri.
- 6) Javitri, Jozbua, Jamun, Jadwar, Juntyiana, Jawakhar, Jauzmaasil.
- 7) Chaksu, Chiraita, Chob chini, Chobzard.

- 8)** Habbul Aas, HabbusSalateen, Habbul qurtum, Habbul qilt, Habbul ghar, Hilteet, Hulba, Hanzal, Hina.
- 9)** Khaksi, Khatmi, Khubbazi, Kharpaza, Khurfa, Kharbaq, Khulanjan, Khayarain, Khyar shambar, Khare khashak, Kahoo, Karafs.
- 10)** Dar hald, Dare filfil, Dar chini, Durmina Turki, Duroonaj Aqrabi, Dammulakhwain
- 11)** Ral Safaid, Rasut, Reetha, Rehan, Rewandchini.
- 12)** Zarawand, Zarishk, Zaranbad, Zafaran, Zanjbeel, Zufa, Zaitoon, Zeera safed, Zeerasiah, Zarnab.
- 13)** Sazij Hindi, Sapistan, Satawar, Suddab, Sarphoka, Sad Kufi, Saqmoonia, Sumbulut tib,Suranjan shireen, Suranjan Talkh, SadaBahar,Sahajana.
- 14)** Shahatra, Shuqaee, Shuneez, SheetrajHindi.
- 15)** Satar Farsi, Samaghe Arabi, Sandal Surkh wa safaid, Samaghe Kateera.
- 16)** Tabasheer.
- 17)** Aqarqarha, Ushba, Unnab, Ood saleeb, Ood gharqi
- 18)** Ghariqoon, Ghafis.
- 19)** Farfiun, Faranjmushk, Fifil Daraz, Fifil Siyah, Filfil safed.
- 20)** Qaranful, Qinnab (bhang).
- 21)** Kat safed, Kateera, Kasni, Kafoor, Kakra Singh, Kaifal, Kabab Chini, Kababah khandan, Kataan, Kasoos, Karanjawa, Kasondi, Kishneez, Kamela, Kundur,Kanghi, Kanocha,Kewda.
- 22)** Gajar, Gaozuban, Gilo, Gule Surkh, Gule Gurhal, GuleTesu.
- 23)** Loban, Lodh pathani, Lahsun.
- 24)** Mayeen Khurd wa Kalan, Malkangani, Mazoo, Marzanjosh, Mur Mastagi, Muqil, Mako, Mundi, Maveez.
- 25)** Narjeel Daryaaee, Nilofer, Neem, Nankhawah.
- 26)** Vaj, Halelajat, Haliyun, Heel Khurd, HeelKalan.

**PART B:****AD VIA MAADANIYA (MINERAL ORIGIN DRUGS):**

- 1)** Abrak Safaid wa Siyah, Tinkar, HajrulYahud
- 2)** Khabsus hadeed, Zangar, Zaharmohra.
- 3)** Safeda kashghari, Sumaq, Sammul far, SangeJarahat
- 4)** Shabb-e-Yamani, Shangraf, ShoraQalmi
- 5)** Tila, Faulad,Kibreet
- 6)** Gile Armani, Gile Surkh, GauDanti
- 7)** Murdar, Sang,Nuqra
- 8)** Namakiyat, Harhtal,Hirakasis

**PART C:****AD VIA HAIWANIYA (ANIMAL ORIGIN DRUGS):**

1. Abresham, Baiza Murgh, Beer Bahuti, Jundbedastar

- 2.** Kharateen,Kharmohra
- 3.** Reg mahi, Sartan, Sange Saremahi, Saresham Mahi,Sadaf
- 4.** Asal, Ambar, Ambar ashab, Kafedariya
- 5.** Qarnul Aiyal, Luk-e-maghsool, Marjan, Mom, Marvareed

**PART D:****ADVIA JADEEDA (MODERN DRUGS):**

- 1.** Pharmacological Terminologies: Definition, Scope &Branches
- 2.** Routes of drugadministration
- 3.** Introduction to Pharmacokinetics: Drug absorption, Drug metabolism, Excretion of drugs, plasma half life and doses.
- 4.** Introduction to Pharmacodynamics: Non Receptors and Receptor mechanism
- 5.** Drug Modifying factors
- 6.** Antiseptics and Disinfectants
- 7.** Introduction to Pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses absorption, fate and excretion, doses and adverse effects of the following drugs:
- 8. Analgesics:** Narcotic and Non-narcotic analgesics, anti-inflammatory and antipyretics.
- 9. Sedatives:** hypnotics and tranquilizers.
- 10. Anesthetics:** Local, Spinal and General
- 11. Antibiotics:** Definition &Classification
- 12. Chemotherapeutic Agents:** Sulphonamides, tetracyclines, Penicillin, chlorophenicol and Amnioglycosidal Drugs.
- 13.** Antiprotozoals, Antivirals, Anthelmintic, Antifungal drugs
- 14. Hormones:** Insulin and Thyroid hormones
- 15.** Contraceptives
- 16.** I.V Fluids
- 17.** Oral Hypoglycemic Drugs
- 18.** Antihypertensive Drugs

**JUZE AMALI (PRACTICALS)****PRACTICALS****(100 Marks)****Teaching hours-100**

- Shanakht Advia: Demonstration of all Unani drugs prescribed in syllabus.
- Preparing of Herbarium sheets/record book.
- Demonstration of slides of plant (leaf, root and stem) (monocot/dicot, venations, stomatal index etc.)

## 2.4- MAHIYATUL AMRAZ (PATHOLOGY)

**Theory-Two Papers-200 Marks-(100 Marks each)  
Teaching Hours-200 hours**

**PAPER-I** **(100Marks)**

### **MAHIYAT-UL-AMRAZ UMOOMI WA ILM-UL-JARASEEM GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY)**

#### **UMOOMI MAHIYAT-UL-AMRAZ (GENERAL PATHOLOGY)**

##### **THEORY**

- I. IlmulAhwal
- II. IlmulAsbab
- III. IlmulAlamaat

##### **I. ILMULAHWAL:**

**(A)**

- a. **Definitioin of Sabab, Maraz &Arz**
- b. **Ahwale Badan, Sehat, Marz, HaalateSalisa**
- c. **Ajnase Amraaz: Amraaze Mufradah and AmraazeMurakkabah:**
  - i. **Amraaze Mufradah:** Soo-e-Mizaj, Soo-e-Tarkeeb, Tafarruq Ittesal
  - ii. **Amraaze Murakkabah:** Definition & classification of Auram aur uski aqsaam

**(B)**

- a. **Zarbe Khaliya (Cellular Injury):** Fasadat & Saraiyat Nakhr (Necrosisand Infarction),Ghangharana(Gangrene),
- b. **Tatabuq (Adaptation):** Zamoor (Atrophy), Tazakhkhum (Hypertrophy), Metaplasia, Hyperplasia.
- c. **Ilthib (Inflammation), Indemal (Healing and Repair),** Fasade Khoon and Fasade Dawrane Khoon (Blood & circulatory disorders, Faqrudam aur Aqsam (Anaemia &types), Abyazud dam (Leukaemia & types), Nazaffudam (Haemorrhage), Salabate Shirani (Arteriosclerosis), Aqdi Salabate Shirani (Atherosclerosis), akhashuruddam (Thrombosis), Tasadududdam (Embolism),aflasuddam(Ischaemia)
- d. **Fasade Rutubate Badan(Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance):** Qillate Rutubat (Dehydration), Tahabbuj (Oedema), Sadma(Shock),
- e. **Man'aat (Immunity) and AIDS.**
- f. **Salaat (Neoplasm) ka ajmali bayan (General description)**

## **II. ILMULASBAB**

### **Asbab-e-Kulli:**

Asbab-e-Badia, Asbab-e-Sabiqa, Asbab-e-Wasila, Ta'dia, Unani main tadiya ka tassavur.

#### **1. Definition & classification of Asbab**

#### **2. Asbab-e-Badan:**

- a. Asbab-e-Maddiyah
- b. Asbab-e-Suriyah
- c. Asbab-e-Failiah
- d. Asbab-e-Tamamiyah

#### **3. Asbabe Sehat wa Marz**

- a. Asbab-e-Sabeqah
- b. Asbab-e-Badiyah
- c. Asbab-e-Wasilah
- d. Asbab-e-Zarooriyah
- e. Asbab-e-GhairZarooriyah
- f. Asbab-e-Mohafizah
- g. Asbab-e-Mughiyyarah
- h. Asbab-e-Mukhallifah
- i. Asbab-e-GhairMukhallifah
- j. Musakkhinat, Mubarridat,Mujaffifat
- k. Mufsidat-e-Shakl

#### **4. Umoomi Asbab:**

- a. Asbab-e-Warm
- b. Asbab-e-Tafarruqelttisal
- c. Asbab-e-Qarah
- d. Asbab-e-MufsadaateShakal
- e. Asbab-e-Suddah aur ZeeqeMajari
- f. Asbab-e-IttisaeMajari
- g. Asbab-e-Khushunat
- h. Asbab-e-Malasat
- i. Asbab-e-Khula
- j. Asbab-e-SueTarkeeb
- k. Asbab-e-Waja
- l. Asbab-e-TaskeeneWaja
- m. Asbab-e-Tukhma walmtila
- n. Asbab-e-Ihtibaas walstifraagh
- o. Asbab-e-Zo'feAaza

### **III. ILMULALAMAAT:**

Alamaat ka Umoomi Tazkira, Alamaat-e-Fariqa, Alamaat-e-Imtela, Ghal'bae Akhlat ke Alamaat, Alamaat-e-Amzaja, Alamaat-e-Sauda wa Warm, Alamaat-e-Tafarruq-e-Ittisal, Alamaat-e-Riyaah, Waja aur is ke Aqsaam.

### **ILMUL JARASEEM (MICROBIOLOGY)**

Aqsaam-e-Jarasim (Classification of Micro-organisms), Qluwin (Staining), Jarasimi Af'aal (Microbial Activity), Mustazid (Antigen), Ajsam Ziddia (Anti-Bodies), unka radd-e-amal (their reaction) wa Jarasimi Sammiyat (Toxins).

#### **General Description of following bacteria:**

- Gram Positive Bacteria (Cocci & Bacilli) such as Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Pneumococcus, Clostridium Tetani, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis & M. Leprae.
- Gram Negative Bacteria (Cocci & Bacilli) such as Neisseria Meningitides and N.Gonococci, Salmonella, E. Coli, Shigella, VibrioCholera
- Spirochete: TreponemaPallidum
- Tufailiyat (parasites), fungi and Virus ka Ijmali Bayan (General description).

### **PAPERII**

**(100Marks)**

### **MAHIYAT-UL-AMRAZ NIZAMI (SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY)**

#### **THEORY**

##### **1. Amraaz Qalb wa Urooq (Disease of the Heart & Blood Vessels):**

Insidad Shiryan Iklili (Coronary Occlusion), Iltihab Betana-e-Qalb (Endocarditis), Izamul Qalb (Hypertrophy of the Heart), Amraaz Azlaat-e-Qalb (Cardiomyopathies), Fisharuddam (Hypertension), Tasallub-e-Sharaeen (Arteriosclerosis), Anurisma (Aneurysm), Amraz Semamat-e-Qalb (Valvular Heart Diseases), Iltihabe ghilaful qalb (Pericarditis).

##### **2. Amraaz-e-Nizam-e-Tanaffus (Diseases of Respiratory System):**

Iltihab-e-Shobi (Bronchitis), Zaat-ur-riyah (Pneumonia), Zatul Janb (Pleurisy), Tadarrun-e-Revi (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), Zeeq-un-Nafas (Asthma), Nafkht-urriya (Emphysema), Ittisae Shoeb (Bronchiectasis).

##### **3. Amraaz-e-Meda wa Am'a (Gastro-Intestinal Diseases):**

Qrahae Medi wa Asna Ashree (Gastric & Duodenal Ulcer), Hummae Mevi (Enteric

Fever), Ilithab-e-Zayada-e-Aawar (Appendicitis), Zaheer (Dysentery), Warme Meda (Gastritis), Qurooh-e Qoloon (Ulcerative Colitis).

**4. Amraaze Kabidi wa Safravi (Diseases of Hepato-Biliary System):**

Itihabe Kabid (Hepatitis), Talayyaf-ul-Kabid (Cirrhosis of Liver), Yarqaan (Jaundice), Dubailat ul-Kabid (Liver Abscess), Ilthab-e-Marara (Cholecystitis), Hisat-e-Marara (Cholelithiasis).

**5. Amraaz-e-Kulia wa Masana (Diseases of Kidney & Urinary Bladder):**

Iltehab-e-Kubaibat-e-Kulia (Glomerulonephritis), Ilthab-e-Hauz-ul-Kulia (Pyelonephritis), Hisat-e-Kulia wa Masana (Renal & Cystic Stones), Ilthab-e-Masana (Cystitis).

**6. Amraaz-e-Banqaras (Diseases of Pancreas):**

Ziabatis Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus), Ilthab-e-Banqaras (Pancreatitis).

**7. Amraaze Dimagh (Cerebral Diseases):**

Ilthab-e-Aghshia (Meningitis), Encephalitis, Jiryanuddam Dimaghi (Cerebral Haemorrhage).

### JUZE AMALI (PRACTICAL)

PRACTICALS	(100Marks)	Teaching Hours-200
1. Qaroora ka Mufasal Imtihan: physical, chemical and microscopic examination of urine.		
2. Baraz ka mukammal Imtihan: physical, chemical and microscopic examination of stool.		
3. Khoon ka mukammal Imtihan: Haematology, Biochemistry and serology.		
4. Balgham ka imtihan: Sputum examination.		
5. Mada manviya ka Imtihan: Semen analysis.		
6. Nasijiyati mahiyatul amraz ki slides ka imtihan: Histopathological slides examination.		