NATIONAL FORMULARY OF UNANI MEDICINE

PART– V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY,
UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY
(AYUSH)
NEW DELHI
On behalf of:  Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Published by:  Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

July 2008, 5000 copies

Price:  
Inland – Rs. 230/-
Foreign – US $ 46/-

Printed by:  Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India at Rakmo Press Pvt. Ltd., C-59, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi - 110 020
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FOREWORD

Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Govt. of India is mandated to finalize Pharmacopoeial standards for various single and compound Unani drugs. However, the classical texts of Unani System of Medicine provides for a number of recipes for a particular formulation and therefore, it was necessary to arrive at a conclusive combination(s) of formulations to guide the bulk producers about manufacture of such products. The Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee, therefore, decided to prescribe apart from standards for single and compound drugs, composition(s) for a particular formulation(s). With this in view, the Formularies of prescribed formulations containing compositions of different poly-herbal preparations have been compiled, scrutinized and recommended to GOI for inclusion in drug schedule. The Unani Drug Industry, during the last 50 years or so, was manufacturing drugs under Govt. licence. However, a number of formulations both classical and P&P products were invariably being produced either in reference to NFUM or any other book not included in the Schedule I of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act. Recently, the Govt. of India issued orders for prohibiting use of any prefixes or suffixes in the classical names of P&P products. The Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee met and discussed the consequences of above order in the context of delay in inclusion of some Unani books published during the last century, in schedule I of drug act. A thorough review of the situation was therefore undertaken vis-à-vis the history of production and use under Govt. licence during a minimum period of 30 years. The Committee was seized of the situation and realized that there are products, which have been manufactured by the Industry with their own combinations and are in constant use by the Industry for past 50 years. It was also noticed that such products are being prescribed and sold in the Market without any advertisement. It was, therefore, realized that such formulations, which are being manufactured and are in constant use and have proven efficacy undisputedly should be adopted in NFUM. In consultation and with the approval of Govt. of India, such books were also referred to which might have been published 50 years back and based on which there is enough evidence of having of drugs been produced and marketed.
in India. A subcommittee of UPC thus prepared a compendium of such formulations and presented to the UPC, which in turn authorised CCRUM to publish the compendium as a reference volume of NFUM to satisfy the regulatory needs of the drug act.

The present volume therefore, contains compositions for 178 formulations based on such 50 year old references. Every care has been taken to include only such products which are being manufactured constantly under Govt. licence and those are being prescribed by the physicians. While doing so, there might be instances that two sets of combinations of a particular formulation shall now be available in different Volumes of National Formulary of Unani Medicine. In such circumstances, it was felt that Unani Drug Industry will be at liberty to use any one of these formulations and give the reference of classical literature on the package.

I am indeed happy to be able a part of this exercise which will go a long way in proper regulation of Unani drugs in the country.

I would also like to place on record my appreciation for the excellent cooperation of the Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee Members especially Dr. Siddiqui, Director, CCRUM in handling this gigantic task. Team of officers of the Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine who have assisted dedicatedly also deserves appreciation.

(DR. G.N. QAZI)
CHAIRMAN
UNANI PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE
JAMMU-TAWI
INTRODUCTION

The Unani system of medicine 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 an 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 System of Medicine and has a long and impressive development record in India. There are large number of Unani Educational, Research and Health Care Institutions in the country. It is a matter of proud that Unani system of medicine forms an integral part of National Health Care delivery system.

In view of the present trend of commercialization, the Government of India is very conscious of quality control and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) of Unani Medicine. The Manufacturing of Unani Medicine is being regulated through Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Keeping into consideration of commercialization, and quality control of Unani Drugs, the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has constituted the Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee, consisting of Experts Unani Physicians, Chemists, Pharmacognocist, Botanists and Pharmacologists. The main function of this Pharmacopoeia Committee is to prepare National Unani Formulary and Unani Pharmacopoeia of India.

The Ist Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra, vide letter No. F-25/63-RISM dated 2nd March 1964. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th UPC was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hussain Zaheer vide Notification No. F-10/1/68-R&USM on 19th August 1968, Dr. M.Y. Ansari, vide letter No. X.19018/1/76-APC 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 and Sixth UPC were constituted vide office Notification No. U.20012/1/94-APC dated 13th September, 1994 and Office Notification No. U.20012/1/97-APC dated 6th January, 1998, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Syed Khaleefathullah and the seventh committee UPC was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sajid Hussain vide Office Notification No U.20012/1/2002-APC dated 17th October, 2002. The present eighth UPC was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.N. Qazi, RRL, Jammu, vide Office Notification No U.20012/6/2005-(R&P-Ay.)APC dated 24th April, 2007 consisting of following Members.

Official Members

Drug Controller General (I) (or his representative), DGHS, Nirman Bhawan New Delhi

Member (Ex-officio)
Non-Official Members

Prof. Hm. S. Zillur Rehman Member
Ibn-e-Sina Academy
Aligarh – 202 001

Dr. Tajuddin Member
A. K. Tibbia College
AMU, Aligarh

Dr. E.H. Qureshi Member
Tope Darwaza
Lucknow-3

Prof. S.M. Ashraf Member
Doharra Mafi
Aligarh

Prof. Dr. M.S.Y. Khan Member
Hamdard University
Hamdard Nagar
New Delhi – 110 062
The Chairman of the Committee shall have the power to co-opt one or two experts from outside, if desired.

The committee will have the power to form its own rules and procedures.
The functions of the Committee will be:

I. To prepare draft pharmacopoeia of Unani drugs.
II. To lay down principles and standards for the preparation of Unani drugs.
III. To lay down tests of identity, quality, purity and
IV. Such other matters as are identical and necessary for preparation of Unani Pharmacopoeia.

The Committee will achieve the following targets within the next three years:

I. Standards of 200 single drugs mentioned in the Unani Formulary of India per year.
II. Standards of 200 compound formulations mentioned in the Unani Formulary of India per year.
III. The Committee will meet every 03 month.

The Committee places on record the services of Dr. Mohd. Khalid Siddiqui, Director, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Member-Secretary, UPC for efforts taken by him in compilation of this volume of National Formulary on Unani Medicine. The committee also acknowledges the contribution made by Dr. Asad Pasha, Deputy Advisor (Unani), Dr. Mukhtar Qasmi, Assistant Advisor (Unani), Dr. Shamshad Ahmad Khan, Assistant Director (Chemistry) and Mr. Shamsul Arfin, Research Officer (Chemistry) and other members of the Council for the compilation of the task assigned.
NOTICES
I. LEGAL NOTICES

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

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

In general, the provisions of Chapter IV A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules framed there under which are applicable to Unani Drugs should be consulted.

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 medicines 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.

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.

Formulations included in the National Formulary of Unani Medicine may also be manufactured as per formulae given in various Unani classics. The Fifth Part of the National Formulary of Unani Medicine has, however, included the most commonly 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.
II. 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 NFUM.

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, methods 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:

(Drug, 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 formulation 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 judgment an 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 the prescriber and are sufficiently accurate for pharmaceutical or other purposes.
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 milliliter.

The term ‘ml’ is uses as an abbreviation for the milliliter Solid weights are given in multiples of or fraction of gram. The gram ‘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, color 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.
FORMULATIONS
HUBOOB AND AQRAS
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HUBOOB AND 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 and weigh from one tenth of a gram to one gram.

Banadiq are bigger forms of huboob and weigh from one to three gramees.

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-Shahaq’ in the chapter on ‘General Methods of Preparation’ may be seen.

(ii) For making the lubdi (mass) a sufficient amount of water-dissolved 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 Zard or Raughan-e-Kunjad is applied.

(iv) The formulae wherein Para (Mercury) and Gandhak (Sulphur) are used together, the Kajli (See General Methods of Preparation) is made first and mixed with the powder of other drugs.

(v) Drugs like Darchikna, Raskapur, Halelajat, Aamla, Gul-e-Surkh, Post-e-Anar etc should be 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, aqras and banadiq 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-Asgand

1. Ajwayin Desi 20 g.
2. Asgand 40 g.
3. Bidhara 40 g.
4. Peepla Mool 20 g.
5. Pipal Kalan 20 g.
6. Zanjabeel 40 g.
7. Satawar 40 g.
8. Musli Siyah 20 g.
9. Gur 50 g.

ACTION:
Mohallil Waram

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Waja-ul-Mafasil and Waja-ul-Warik

DOSE:
Two pills (each 650 mg)

1.2. Habb-e-Ayarij

1. Safoor Ayarij Faiqra 70 g.
2. Tukhm Soya 35 g.
3. Turbud Saida 70 g.
4. Habbul Neel (Kala dana) 35 g.
5. Shaham Hanzal (Indrain ka guda) 22 g.
6. Ghareequn 35 g.
7. Namak Sanbhar 22 g.
8. Arq Badyan 125 ml

ACTION:
Tanqiya-e-Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Malikhuliya

DOSE:
Six pills (each 500 mg)
*Prepared by using following ingredients

1. Asaroon (Tagar) 25g.
2. Elwa (Sibr) 400g.
3. Balchhar 25g.
4. Taj 50g.
5. Darchini 25g.
6. Pakhan Bed 25g.
7. Mastagi 30g.
8. Zafran 2.8g.

1.3. Habb-e-Bawaseer Badi

1. Rasaut 100 g.
2. Maghz Tukhm-e-Bakaian 50 g.
3. Maghz Tukhm-e-Neem 150 g.
4. Gond Keekar 10 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Bawaseer-e-Badi and Qabz

DOSE:
Two pills (Each 850mg.)

1.4. Habb-e-Bawaseer Khooni

1. Rasaut 140 g.
2. Sang-e-Jarahat 20 g.
3. Kateera safaid 40 g.
4. Geru 40 g.
5. Mazu Sabz 20 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyian, Habis ud Dam

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Bawaseer-e-Khooni

DOSE:
Two pills (Each 720mg.) twice a day.

1.5. Habb-e-Jalinoos

1. Tukhm Piyaz 50 g.
2. Tukhm Jirjir 50 g.
3. Tukhm Gandana 50 g.
4. Salab Misri 50 g.
5. Chhuare (Guthli Nikale Hue) 50g.
6. Shaqaquil Misri 50 g.
7. Mahi Rubiyan 50 g.
9. Ghee 10 g.
10. Warq Nuqra QS.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Asab and Muqawwi-e-Bah

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Asab and Zof-e-Bah

**DOSE:**
Two pills in the morning or at night (each 180 mg.)

1.6. Habb-e-Jawahar

1. Abresham Muqarraz 10 g.
2. Busad Ahmar 10 g.
3. Jaiphal 5 g.
4. Jadwar 5 g.
5. Dana Ilaichi Khurd 10 g.
6. Daroonaj Aqrabi 5 g.
7. Zahar Mohra 5 g.
8. Shakh Marjan 10 g.
9. Aqeeq Surkh 10 g.
10. Ood Gharqi 5 g.
11. Firoza 6 g.
12. Kahruba 5 g.
13. Lajward 5 g.
14. Marwareed 5 g.
15. Narjeel Daryee 8 g.
16. Yaqoot Surkh 16 g.
17. Yashab Sabz 12 g.
18. Zafran 3.5 g.
19. Ambar 2 g.
20. Warq Nuqra 20 g.
21. Arq Gulab 300 ml
22. Warq Tila QS

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Aza-e-Raeesa
THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Aza-e-Raeesa

DOSE:
One pill (each 36mg.) at morning

**1.7. Habb-e-Khas**

1. Al-Ahmar 6 g.
2. Kashta Aqeeq 18 g.
3. Kashta Faulad 18 g.
4. Kashta Nuqra 30 g.
5. Kuchla Mudabbar 12 g.
6. Zafran 4.2 g.
7. Ambar 2.4 g.
8. Warq-e-Nugra 12 g.
9. Arq Gulab 300 ml
10. Ghee 5 g.
11. Warq-e-Tila QS

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab, Muqawwi-e-Bah and Muqawwi-e-Aza-e-Raeesa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Asab, Zof-e-Bah and Zof-e-Aza-e-Raeesa

DOSE:
One pill (each 63 mg.) at morning

**1.8. Habb-e-Leemun**

1. Post Ilaichi Kalan (Sokhta) 25 g.
2. Post Halila Zard 50 g.
3. Chhaliya Sokhta 25 g.
4. Habbul Neel (Kaladana) 25 g.
5. Kath safaid 25 g.
6. Murdar sang 50 g.
7. Aab-e-leemun 150 ml.

ACTION:
Waj-ul-Mafasil

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Niqras, Aatishak

DOSE:
One pill (each 210 mg.) twice a day with water.
1.9. Habb-e- Maghz Badam

1. Alsi  
2. Rubb-us-Soos Siyah  
3. Filfil Siyah (Siyah Mirch)  
4. Gond Keekar  
5. Maghz Badam Shireen  
6. Maghz Akhrot  
7. Shakkar safaid  

ACTION:  
Mukhrij-e-Balgham  

THERAPEUTIC USE:  
In Purani Khansi and Bahtus Saut  

DOSE:  
Two pill (240 mg.) to be taken twice daily  

1.10. Habb-e-Mumsik Ambari

1. Agar Hindi  
2. Balchhar  
3. Javetri  
4. Jaiphal  
5. Jadwar  
6. Aaqarqarha  
7. Filfil Siyah  
8. Mastagi  
9. Warqul Khayaal (Bhang)  
10. Shakar safaid  
11. Afyoon  
12. Zafun  
13. Ambar Ashhab  
14. Ghee  
15. Warq-e-Nuqra  

ACTION:  
Mumsik  

THERAPEUTIC USE:  
In Surat-e-Inzaal  

DOSE:  
One pill (420 mg.)
1.11. Habb-e- Mumsik Tilai

1. Ajwain Khurasani  
2. Bahman surkh  
3. Tukhm Khashkhash  
4. Tukhm Dhatoo ra siyah  
5. Tukh-e- Kahu  
6. Javetri  
7. Jaiphal  
8. Salajeet  
9. Maghz Akhrot  
10. Maghz Badam shirin  
11. Maghz Pista  
12. Maghz Fundaq  
13. Musli sainbhal  
14. Shakar safaid  
15. Maghz Kadu  
16. Afyun  
17. Bhang  
18. Warq Tila

ACTION: 
Muqawwi-e-Aam

THERAPEUTIC USE: 
In Zof-e-Baah, Surat-e-Inzaal and Zof-e-Aasab

DOSE: 
One pill (each 600 mg.)

1.12. Habb Mumsik-ul-Surkh

1. Salab Misri  
2. Javetri  
3. Jadwar  
4. Jauzbua (Jaiphal)  
5. Khulanjan  
6. Dar chini  
7. Maghz Badam Shieen  
8. Warqul Khayaal (Bhang)  
9. Afyun  
10. Zafran  
11. Warq Nuqra

ACTION: 
Muqawwi-e-Bah
THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah and Surat-e-Inzaal

DOSE:
One pill (each 40 mg.)

1.13. Habb-e-Muqil

1. Post Halela-e-Zard  300 g.
2. Turbud Safaid       100 g.
3. Rai                20 g.
4. Tukhm Gandana      50 g.
5. Gugal              150 g.
6. Halela Siyah       150 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Qabz and Bawaseer

DOSE:
Three pills (each 220 mg.) at night


1. Berg Bakayin    10 g.
2. Berg Neem       10 g.
3. Berg Hina       30 g.
4. Burada Sandal Surkh 30 g.
5. Barham Dandi    30 g.
6. Post Halela Zard 30 g.
7. Chaksu          30 g.
8. Rasaut          30 g.
9. Zeera Safaid    10 g.
10. Sarphoka       30 g.
11. Sahtara        30 g.
12. Filfil Siyah   10 g.
13. Kishneez Khushk 30 g.
14. Post Kachnal   10 g.
15. Gul-e-Surkh    30 g.
16. Neel Kanthi    30 g.

ACTION:
Musaffi-e-Khoon and Habis ud Dam
**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Nazf ud Dam

**DOSE:**
Children: One to two pills (each 80mg.)
Adult: Four Pills

1.15. Habb-e-Nazla

1. Darchini 30 g.
2. Rub-us- Soos 30 g.
3. Kateera Safaid 50 g.
4. Gond Keekar 50 g.
5. Nishasta Gandum 50 g.
6. Afyun 4g.
7. Zafran 185 mg
8. Warq-e-Nuqra Q.S.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Dimagh and Asab

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Nazla, Suda, Zof-e-Dimagh and Asab

**DOSE:**
Two pills (each 220 mg.) twice a day.

1.16. Habb-e-Pechish

1. Aamla Khushk 100 g.
2. Post Halela Zard 100 g.
3. Kafoor 50 g.
4. Mazu Sabz 50 g.
5. Afyun 30 g.
6. Zafran 6 g.

**ACTION:**
Qabz and Habis-ud-Dam

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Pechish and Ishaal

**DOSE:**
One pill (each 220 mg.) at bed time.
1.17. Habb-e- Rasaut

1. Post Halela Zard 50 g.
2. Rasaut 50 g.
3. Gugal 50 g.

ACTION:
Habis-ud-Dam

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Bawaseer-e-Khooni and Bawaseer Damwi

DOSE:
Two pills(each 180 mg.) in morning and evening

1.18. Habb-e-Seen

1. Summul Far Safaid 6 g.
2. Sheer-e-Madar 30 g.
3. Ghee 125 g.
4. Zarawand Mudharij 50 g.
5. Shakar-e-teghal 50 g.
6. Gond Keekar 50 g.
7. Warq-e-Nuqra Q.S.

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

THERAPEUTIC USE:
Eosinophilia, Zeequn-Nafas

DOSE:
One pill (each 220 mg.) at morning or night

1.19. Habb-e- Sumaq

1. Post Anar 25 g.
2. Tukhm Maweez 25 g.
3. Sumaq 25 g.
4. Mazoo Sabz 25 g.
5. Afyun 2 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda wa Ama
THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zoosantaria

DOSE:
One pill (each 200 mg.) twice a day

1.20. Habb-e- Suranjaan

1. Elwa 35 g.
2. Tuhkm Soya 35 g.
3. Turbud Safaid 95 g.
4. Habb-ul Neel 35 g.
5. Suranjan Shirin 80 g.
6. Gugal 15 g.
7. Mastagi 15 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Niqras and Waj-ul-Mafasil

DOSE:
Three pills (each 120mg.) twice or thrice a day.

1.21. Habb-e- Surfa

1. Tukhm-e-Khashkhaash Safaid 50 g.
2. Rub-us- Soos 50 g.
3. Gond Keekar 50 g.
4. Nishasta Gandum 50 g.
5. Afyun 2.5 g.

ACTION:
Musakkin-e-Sual and Munaffis-e-Balgham

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Nazla and Suaal

DOSE:
Two pills (160 mg.each) twice a day as lozenges.

1.22. Habb-e-Tursh Mushtahi

1. Zanjabeel 100 g.
2. Zeera Safaid 100 g.
3. Sat Leemu 30 g.
4. Namak Sanbhar

**ACTION:**
Hazim and Mushtahi

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
Zof-e-Hazm

**DOSE:**
Two pills (each 1.10 g.) twice a day.

---

1.23. Habb-e-Zeequn Nafas

1. Tukhm-e-Dhatura safaid 45 g.
2. Rewand Chini 30 g.
3. Zanjabeel 15 g.
4. Gond Safaid 15 g.
5. Warq-e-Nuqra Q.S.

**ACTION:**
Munaffis-e-Balgham

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zeequn Nafas

**DOSE:**
One Pill (each 53 mg)

---

1.24. Iksir Shifa

1. Asrol 1 kg
2. Nishasta Gandum 600 g.
3. Sugar of milk 100 g.
4. Chalk powder 100 g.

**ACTION:**
Munawwin

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Dard-e-Sar, Sahar, Mirgi and Junoon

**DOSE:**
One tablet (520 mg) twice daily with 250 ml of milk.
1.25. Qurs Abyaz

1. Banslochan      50 g.
2. Post –e- khashkhash 50 g.
3. Saboos Aspaghol 200 g.
4. Kateera        50 g.
5. Maghz Tukhm Tamar Hindi 50 g.
6. Gond           60 g.
7. Kushta Qalai   25 g.
8. Qiwan Shakar safaid 250 g.
9. Sang-e-Jarahat 30 g.
10. Magnesia Fahmi 5 g.
11. Shamaeen       5 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Kasrat-e-Ehtalam, Riqqat-e-Mani, Jiryan and Surat-e-Inzaal.

DOSE:
Four tablets (each 775 mg)

1.26. Qurs-Al-Ahmar

1. Al ahmar    25 g.
2. Geru Saeeda 60 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Aam

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Istarkha-e-Qazeeb and Zof-e-Ishteha

DOSE:
One tablet (130 mg) with butter or along with 3 gm of Majoon Nuqra.

1.27. Qurs Alkali

1. Soda khurdani 1 kg
2. Paste Ararote 300 g.
4. Magnesia Fahmi 5 g.
5. Roghan Pudina ½ ml
6. Shamaeen      5 ml
**ACTION:**
Antacid

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In belching (Tursh Dakkar) and burning of throat and chest.

**DOSE:**
Two tablets (each 585 mg) after meals.

1.28. Qurs Asfar

1. Gandhak (Saeeda) 100 g.
2. Soda Khurdani 200 g.
3. Paste Ararot 120 g.
4. Sang Jarahat Saeeda 2 g.
5. Magnesia Fahmi 1 g.
6. Shamaeen 5 ml

**ACTION:**
Musaffi-e-Khoon

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Daad, Khujli, Phunsi and Phoda

**DOSE:**
One tablet (775 mg) morning and evening with water.

1.29. Qurs Bandish Khoon

1. Lakhdana 20 g.
2. Raal Safaid 15 g.
3. Phitkari Safaid 30 g.
4. Mazu Sabz 180 g.
5. Gond Keekar 35 g.
6. Dammul Akhwain 60 g.
7. Geru surkh 30 g.
8. Kushta Busud 90 g.
**ACTION:**
Habis-ud-Dam

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Jiryan-e-Dam, Nafs-ud-Dam, Kasrat-e-Haiz and Bawaseer-e-Damvi.

**DOSE:**
One tablet (520 mg) twice a day with milk or water.

1.30. **Qurs Deedan Jadeed**

1. Sat Hanzal 2 g.
2. Zanjabeel 10 g.
3. Kamela 50 g.
4. Haldi 20 g.
5. Gond Keekar 10 g.

**ACTION:**
Dafa-e-Kirm-e-Ama

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Deedan-e-Amaa

**DOSE:**
One tablet (775 mg) at bed time.

1.31. **Qurs Fizza**

1. Safoof Fizza* 100 g.
2. Magnesia Fahmi 75 g.
3. Paste Ararote 40 g.
4. Paste Gelatin 5 g.
5. Shamaeen 4 ml
6. Sang Jarahat saeeda 5 g.
7. Magnesia Fahmi 2 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi Qalb and Muqawwi Dimagh

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Qalb, Zof-e-Dimagh and Khafqan

**DOSE:**
One tablet (260 mg)
* Prepared by using following ingredients
1. Banslochan 50 g.
2. Zahar Mohra     50g.  
3. Sat-e-Gilo     50g.  
4. Sadaf Sadiq     50g.  
5. Yashab Sabz     50g.  
6. Warq-e-Nuqra     137.5g.  
7. Arq Bed Mushk     400ml.  
8. Arq Kewra     400ml.  
9. Ambar     0.800g.  
10. Ghee     5g.  

1.32. Qurs Habis

1. Sang Jarahat     479 g.  
2. Geru Surkh     571 g.  
3. Lakh Dana     183 g.  
4. Ral Safaid     183 g.  
5. Phitkiri Safaid     192 g.  
6. Gond Keekar     192 g.  
7. Damul Akhwain     500 g.  
8. Kushta Busud     1 kg  
9. Shamaeen     50 ml  
10. Sang Jarahat Saeeda     100 g.  
11. Magnesia Fahmi     50 g.  

ACTION:  
Habis ud Dam  

THERAPEUTIC USE:  
In Nakseer, Kasrat-e-Tams, Kasrat-e-Haiz, Baul-ud-Dam and Baraz-ud-Dam.  

DOSE:  
One tablet (520 mg) twice a day  

1.33. Qurs Halteet

1. Hing Biryani     100 g.  
2. Soda Khurdani     1.2 kg  
3. Paste Ararote     40 g.  
4. Shamaeen     10 ml  
5. Sang Jarahat Saeeda     30 g.  
6. Magnesia Fahmi     5 g.  

ACTION:  
Kasir-e-Riyah and Muqawwi-e-Meda
THERAPEUTIC USE:
Qoolanj-e-Riyahi

DOSE:
Two tablet (each 520 mg) twice a day

1.34. Qurs Hawamil

1. Banslochan 67 g.
2. Sat Gilo 33 g.
3. Kateera Safaid 20 g.
4. Qand Safaid 47 g.
5. Gond Keekar 20 g.
6. Yashab Sabz Mahlool 33 g.
7. Roghan Pippermint 2 drops

ACTION:
Muhafiz-e-Janeen

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Matli wa Qai (Dauran-e-Hamal)

DOSE:
One tablet (775 mg) twice a day.

1.35. Qurs Iksir Falij wa Laqwa

1. Peepal Kalan 30 g.
2. Jaiphal 15 g.
3. Zanjabeel 30 g.
4. Suranjan Shirin 45 g.
5. Filfil Safaid 30 g.
6. Gil-e-Hirmiji 30 g.
7. Gond Keekar 30 g.
8. Bichnak Mudabbar 30 g.
9. Shingraf Mudabbar 15 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Faalij wa Laqwa

DOSE:
One tablet (520 mg) twice a day.
1.36. Qurs Jawahar Mohra

1. Jawahar Mohra 10 g.
2. Mag. Carb. 8 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb and Muqawwi-e-Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Qalb and Zof-e-Dimagh

DOSE:
One tablet (130 mg) twice a day.

1.37. Qurs Jiryan

1. Ajwain Khurasani 20 g.
2. Aqquia 80 g.
3. Inderjao Shirin 120 g.
4. Beejband Siyah 80 g.
5. Tukhm-e-Hulhul 80 g.
6. Talmakhana 120 g.
7. Sapistan 170 g.
8. Gokhru khurd 130 g.
9. Gond safaid 78 g.
10. Singhara khushk 120 g.
11. Berg Luffah 20 g.
12. Kushta Surb 2.5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Jiryan and Ehtelam

DOSE:
Four tablets (each 520 mg) in morning or evening with milk or water.

1.38. Qurs Kafoor

1. Burada Sandal Safaid 10 g.
2. Banslochasn 15 g.
3. Tukhm Kahu 5 g.
4. Rubb-us-soos 15 g.
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<th>Herb or Essence</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Gul-e-Surkh</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Gond</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Magaz Tukhm Kharbuza</td>
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<td>Magaz Tukhm Kadu</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Nishasta Gandum</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Qiwam Shakar Safaid</td>
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<td>Kafoor</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Sang Jarahee Saeeda</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Magnesia Fahmi</td>
<td>2 g.</td>
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**ACTION:**
Mubarrid

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Tap-e-Diq and Tap-e-Muharriqa

**DOSE:**
Four tablets (each 775 mg)

### 1.39. Qurs Kharateen

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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Kharateen Musaffa</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Gond</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Mastagi</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Qiwam Shakar Safaid</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Magnesia Fahmi</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
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**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Bah

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
Qillat-e-Shahwat.

**DOSE:**
Two tablets (each 775 mg)
1.40. Qurs Malti Basant

1. Malti Basant 15 g.
2. Geru Saeeda 10 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi Meda and Muqawwi Amaa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Ishal ba Sabab, Zofe Meda.

DOSE:
One tablet (each 130 mg)

1.41. Qurs Mulayyan

1. Aamla Khushk 25 g.
2. Badiyan 50 g.
3. Bahera 25 g.
4. Post Halela Zard 25 g.
5. Turbud Safaid 100 g.
6. Revandchini 515 g.
7. Saqmoniya 375 g.
8. Sana Makki 565 g.
9. Gond 100 g.
10. Mastagi 50 g.
11. Halela Siyah 25 g.
12. Paste Ararote 300 g.
13. Paste Gelatin 200 g.
14. Shamaeen 15 g.
15. Sang Jarahat Saeeda 50 g.
16. Magnesia Fahmi 10 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Qabz, Nazla, Qabz Sabab Ramad, Waj-ul-Uzn and Waj-ul-Anf.

DOSE:
Two to three tablets (each 675 mg).
1.42. Qurs Musallas

1. Ajwain Khurasani 50 g.
2. Tukhm-e-Kahu 50 g.
3. Kishneez Khushk 50 g.
4. Gul-e-Machkan 50 g.
5. Mur Makki 50 g.
6. Afyun 3.7 g.
7. Zafran Saeeda 1.85 g.

ACTION:
Musakkin-e-Alam

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Dard Shaqeeqa and Suda

DOSE:
Qurs of 850 mg

1.43. Qurs Pudina

1. Ajwain Desi 200 g.
2. Badiyan 200 g.
3. Podina Khushk 200 g.
4. Darchini 25 g.
5. Zanjabeel 200 g.
6. Zeera Siyah 150 g.
7. Zeera Safaid 150 g.
8. Filfil Siyah 80 g.
9. Gond 125 g.
10. Namak Siyah 200 g.
11. Naushadar 80 g.
12. Qiwam Shakar Safaid 700 g.
14. Magnesia Fahmi 5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi –e-Meda Hazim

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda

DOSE:
Two tablets (each 775 mg) twice a day.
1.44. Qurs Salajeet

1. Behman Surkh 100 g.
2. Salajeet Musaffa 100 g.
3. Gond 50 g.
4. Kushta Baiza murgh 50 g.
5. Kushta Qalai 50 g.
6. Kushta Khabsul Hadeed 50 g.
7. Qiwam Shakar safaid 200 g.
8. Shamaeen 5 ml.
9. Sang Jarahat Saeeda 10 g.
10. Magnesia Fahmi 4 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Umooni, Jiryan-e-Mani wa Mazi and Kasrat-e-Baul

DOSE:
Two tablets (each 260 mg)

1.45. Qurs Suzak

1. Ilaichi Khurd 7.5 g.
2. Burada Sandal Safaid 45 g.
3. Banslochan 22.5 g.
4. Sat Behroza 7.50 g.
5. Kabab chini 30 g.
6. Kaththa Safaid 7.5 g.
7. Gond keekar 15 g.

ACTION:
Tadia Majra-e-Baul

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Suzaak and Qarha-e-Majra-e-Baul.

DOSE:
Four tablets (each 775 mg) twice a day.

1.46. Qurs Tinkar

1. Ajwain Khurasni 175 g.
2. Elwa 1.120 kg
3. Suhaga Kham 140 g.
4. Filfil Siyah  850 g.
5. Gond        200 g.
6. Qiwam Shakar Safaid  600 g.
7. Shamaeen    20 g.
8. Sang Jarahat Saeeda  70 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi Jigar wa Meda Mushtahi.

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Qabz

**DOSE:**
One to two tablets (each 775 mg)
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JAUHAR

Definition

The process of sublimation is called Tas-eed. When the drugs like Kafoor, Samm-ul-Far, Gandhak and Raskapor, 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-Udana. 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 air tight 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. The apparatus is then taken off the fire and allowed to cool. The process of condensation of 72 g of the powder drug takes 4 hours. 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 be sublimated on low fire. Before opening the apparatus it should be allowed to cool completely.

Characteristics

The sublimate retains the color of the original drug.

Preservation

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

1. Dar Chikna 30 g.
2. Ras Kapoor 120 g.
3. Sankhya Safaid 60 g.
4. Barandi 200 ml

**ACTION:**
Mufarreh wa Muqawwi Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Khafqan, Aatishak, Wajaul Mafasil and Suzak

**DOSE:**
30 mg once a day.
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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 Methods 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.
3.1. Kohlul Jawahar

1. Agleemia-e-Fizza (Roopa Mukhi)  12 g.
2. Post Halela Zard  12 g.
3. Tobal Mis-sokhta (Burnt Copper)  12 g.
4. Sazaj Hindi (Tezpat)  5 g.
5. Sibre Saqootri (Elwa)  12 g.
6. Sadaf Sadiq (Safa Marwareed)  12 g.
7. Aqeeq  12 g.
8. Kafoor (Bheemsaini)  5 g.
9. Mamiran Chini  12 g.
10. Marjan (Moonga)  12 g.
11. Yaqoot Surkh  5 g.
12. Waraq Nuqra  10 g.
13. Zafran Saeeda  700 mg
14. Surma Siyah Saeeda  50 g.
15. Arq Gulab  75 ml

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Basar

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Basar

**DOSE:**
Q.S.
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KUSHTAJAT

Definition

Kushta is the finest powder form of the medicinal preparations obtained by the calcinations of metal, mineral 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 drug. 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 his pit is drug 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 calcinations is over, the pit is allowed to cool completely, the apparatus is removed and the contents, thus obtained, are again powdered with specified juice as many times as prescribed in the text, till the proper finess and the quality is obtained.

Characteristics

The tests for properly prepared Kushtajat are:

1. There should be no metallic luster.
2. When taken between the index finger and thumb and 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 colored, depending upon the predominant drugs as well as the other drugs used in the process of preparation.
Preservation
Kushtajat are preserved in airtight glass or metallic containers and not in paper. They maintain their potency indefinitely. The older the Kushtajat the better the effect. They have no characteristic 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 hear (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.
4.1. Kushta Abrak Kalan

1. Abrak Safaid (Dhanab) 125 g.
2. Abrak Siyah (Dhanab) 125 g.
3. Shora Qalmi 60 g.
4. Kakronda Buti ka pani 1 lit.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Badan and Muqawwi-e- Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Suaal, Dama, Zof-e-Badan and Zof-e- Bah

DOSE:
60 mg

4.2. Kushta Abrak Safaid

1. Abrak Safaid 250 g.
2. Shora Qalmi 60 g.
3. Aab Gheekwar Q.S.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Badan and Muqawwi-e- Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Suaal, Dama, Zof-e-Badan and Zof-e- Bah

DOSE:
60-125 mg

4.3. Kushta Abrak Siyah

1. Abrak Siyah 250 g.
2. Shora Qalmi 60 g.
3. Aab Gheekwar Q.S.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Badan and Muqawwi-e- Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Suaal, Dama, Zof-e-Badan, Zof-e- Bah, Falij and Laqwa

DOSE:
120 mg
4.4. Kushta Baiza Murgh

1. Post Baiza Murgh  250 g.
2. Namak  500 g.
3. Aab (Water)  1 lit.
4. Aab-e-leemu  250 ml

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Badan and Muqawwi-e- Bah

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Ziyabetus, Jiryan, Riqqate- Mani and Sailan-ur-Raham

**DOSE:**
125 mg

4.5. Kushta Faulad

1. Burada Faulad  100 g.
2. Gandakh Amla Saar  60 g.
3. Aab Gheekwar  500 ml
4. Hathi Soondhi Booti ka Pani  1 lit.
5. Tirphala  50 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Badan

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Anemia, Zof-e-Bah

**DOSE:**
60 mg

4.6. Kushta Gaudanti

1. Gaudanti  250 g.
2. Aab Gheekwar  100 ml

**ACTION:**
Daf-e-Tap, Mohallil-e-waram

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Waja Mafasil, Niqras and Irq-un-Nisa

**DOSE:**
125 mg
4.7. Kushta Hajr-ul-Yahood

1. Hajrul Yahoood 100 g.
2. Aab-e-Mooli 300 ml
3. Jawakhar 25 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Kabid, Qabiz

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Hasat-e-Kulya wa Masana

DOSE:
125 mg

4.8. Kushta Khabs-ul-Hadeed

1. Khabs-ul-Hadeed 250 g.
2. Sirka Desi 500 ml
3. Triphala 250 g.
4. Kakronda Booti 250 g.
5. Aab-e-Gheekwar 250 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e- Meda wa Jigar

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e- Meda wa Jigar and Faqruddam

DOSE:
125 mg

4.9. Kushta Marjan Jawahar Wala

1. Shakh Marjan (Moonga) 20 g.
2. Sadaf Sadiq (Sadaf Wareedi) 5 g.
3. Aqeeq (Surkh) 10 g.
4. Zumurrud Sabz 10 g.
5. Yaqoot Surkh 5 g.
6. Yashab Sabz 10 g.
7. Warq Nuqra 6 g.
8. Warq Tila 250 mg.
9. Arq Gulab 200 ml
ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Qalb

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Dimagh, Zof-e-Qalb, Nazla, Zukam, Suda and Suaal.

DOSE:
60 mg.

4.10. Kushta Marjan Sada

1. Marjan (Moonga) 25 g.
2. Aab-e-Gheekwar 200 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Qalb

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Qalb, Zef-e-Dimagh, Nazla, Zukam and Suaal

DOSE:
60 mg.

4.11. Kushta Mirgang

1. Para Musaffa (Seemab) 60 g.
2. Qalai Musaffa 60 g.
3. Ghandhak Amla Sar 60 g.
4. Naushadar Desi 60 g.
5. Shora Qalmi 6 g.

ACTION:
Daf-e-Kirm-e-Ama

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda wa Jigar

DOSE:
60 mg.
4.12. Kushta Musallas

1. Qalai 250 g.
2. Jast 250 g.
3. Sisa 250 g.
4. Shora Qalmi 750 g.
5. Aabe Gheekawar 500 ml

**ACTION:**
Mughalliz-e-Mani, Mumsil

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Jiryan

**DOSE:**
60 mg.

---

**Kushta Nuqra**

1. Warq Nuqra 250 g.
2. Arq Gulab 625 ml
3. Aab-e-Gheekwar 400 ml

**ACTION:**
Mughalliz-e-Mani, Muqawwi-e-Aam

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Qalb, Jigar, Dimagh, Zof-e-Bah, Jiryan and Ehtelam

**DOSE:**
60 mg.

---

4.14. Kushta Qalai

1. Qalai 250 gm
2. Phitkari 125 gm
3. Aab-e-Gheekwar 100 ml

**ACTION:**
Mughalliz-e-Mani

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Bah, Surat-e-Inzal, Riqqat-e-Mani and Kasrat-e-Ehtelam

**DOSE:**
125 mg.
4.15. Kushta Qaran-ul-Eyyal

1. Qaran-ul-Eyyal 250 g.
2. Sheer-e-Madar (Aakh-ka-doodh) 125 ml

ACTION:
Munaffis-e-Balgham, Mohalliil-e-waram

THERAPEUTIC USE:

DOSE:
125 mg.

4.16. Kushta Summul far
(Sankhiya)

1. Summul far (Sankhiya Safaid) 60 g.
2. Rakh Chirchita 1.5 kg

ACTION:
Musaffi-e-Dam

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e- Bah, Zof-e- Hazm, Zof Umoomi and Qillat-ud-dam

DOSE:
30 mg.

4.17. Kushta Tamesar

1. Burada Tanba 100 g.
2. Phitkari Gulabi 700 g.
3. Tapti Booti (Khatti booti) 250 g

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e- Meda wa Jigar and Muqawwi-e- Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e- Meda wa Jigar, Zof-e- Bah, Falij, Laqwa and Wajul Mafasil.

DOSE:
30 mg.
4.18. Kushta Tila Kalan

1. Warq Tila 30 g.
2. Para (Seemab) 60 g.
3. Gandhak Amla Sar 150 g.
4. Arq Gulab 250 ml
5. Aab Gheekwar 125 ml

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e- Aza-e-Ra-e-sa and Muqawwi-e- Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**

**DOSE:**
30 mg

4.19. Kushta Zahar Mohra

1. Zahar Mohra 100 g.
2. Arq Gulab 375 ml

**ACTION:**
Mufarreh wa Muqawwi Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Khafqaan

**DOSE:**
125 mg

4.20. Kushta Zumurrud

1. Zumurrud 100 g.
2. Arq Gulab 750 ml

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e- Jigar and Muqawwi-e- Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e- Jigar, Suaal, Zof-e- Qalb and Kasrat-e-Baul

**DOSE:**
30 mg.
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<td>5.34.</td>
<td>Labub Barid</td>
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<td>QM 318</td>
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<td>5.35.</td>
<td>Labub Sagheer</td>
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<td>QM 319</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.36.</td>
<td>Majun Arad Khurma</td>
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<td>Majun Azaraqi</td>
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<td>5.38.</td>
<td>Majun Barhami</td>
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<td>QM 348</td>
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<td>5.39.</td>
<td>Majun Chob Chini Ba Nuskha Kalan</td>
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<td>QM 359</td>
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<td>5.40.</td>
<td>Majun Dabid-ul-Ward</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>QM 364</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.41.</td>
<td>Majun Hamal Ambari Alvi Khani</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>QM 362</td>
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<td>5.42.</td>
<td>Majun Injeer</td>
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<td>5.43.</td>
<td>Majun Jalinus Luluvi</td>
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<td>5.44.</td>
<td>Majun Jiryan Khas</td>
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<td>5.45.</td>
<td>Majun Jograj Gugal</td>
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<td>5.46.</td>
<td>Majun Khabbul Hadeed</td>
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<td>Majun Kundur</td>
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<td>Majun Masikul Bole</td>
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<td>Majun Murawweh ul Arwah</td>
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<td>Majun Momiyae</td>
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<td>5.51.</td>
<td>Majun Mughalliz Jawaharwali</td>
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<td>5.52.</td>
<td>Majun Muqawwi Meda</td>
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<td>5.53.</td>
<td>Majun Muqawwi Reham</td>
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<td>5.54.</td>
<td>Majun Muqawwi-wa-Mumsik</td>
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<td>Majun Musaffi Khas</td>
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<td>5.56.</td>
<td>Majun Nuqra</td>
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<td>Majun Piyaz</td>
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<td>Majun Punba Dana</td>
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<td>Majun Salab</td>
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<td>5.60.</td>
<td>Majun Sang Sarmahi</td>
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<td>5.61.</td>
<td>Majun Suhaq Sonth</td>
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<td>5.62.</td>
<td>Majun Suranjn</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.63.</td>
<td>Majun Tila</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.64.</td>
<td>Majun Zanjabeel</td>
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<td>5.65.</td>
<td>Mufarreh Azam</td>
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<td>5.66.</td>
<td>Mufarreh Yaqooti Motadil</td>
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<td>5.67.</td>
<td>Mufarrah Shaikh ur Rais</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MAJOON

Definition:
Majoon is a semi solid 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 include preparations like Jawarish, Itrifal, Barshasha, Dawa-ul-Misk, Dabeed-ul-Ward, Muffarchat, Luboob, Khamira and Laooq 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 Method 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 the required consistency.

Characteristics
1. 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 Myrobajan fruits) as main ingredients should not be preserved in metallic containers.
### 5.1. Dawa-ul-Misk Barid Jawahar Wali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Burada Sandal Safaid</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gul-e-Gaozaban</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tukhm Khurfa Siyah</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gul-e-Surkh</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maghz Tukhm Kadu</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Abresham Muqarraz</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Qiwm Shakar Safaid</td>
<td>900 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ambar Ashhab</td>
<td>01 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Natroon Banjawi</td>
<td>01 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Marwareed Saeeda</td>
<td>10 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kehruba Shamai Saeeda</td>
<td>15 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Warq Tila</td>
<td>270 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Warq Nuqra</td>
<td>2.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Arq Kewra</td>
<td>05 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Muqawwi-e-Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Aza-e-Raesaa, Khafqan, Hararat-e-Qalb and Khyalat-e-Fasida

**DOSE:**
5 g.

### 5.2. Dawa-ul-Misk Motadil Jawahar Wali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ushna (Chharila)</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agar (Ood)</td>
<td>30 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ilaichi Khurd</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aamla Khushk</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Burada Sandal Surkh</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Burada Sandal Safaid</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Badranj Boya</td>
<td>30 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Banslochan</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Behman Surkh</td>
<td>80 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tukhm Khurfa Siyah</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Darchini</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Qust Shireen</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sumaq</td>
<td>100 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kishneez Khushk</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gul Khatmi</td>
<td>30 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gul-e-Surkh</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gul-e-Gaozaban</td>
<td>30 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Abresham Muqarraz</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Qiwm Shakar Safaid</td>
<td>3.2 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. Ambar 330 mg
21. Natroon Banjavi 6 g.
22. Zafran 10.5 g.
23. Arq-e-Gaozaban 150 ml
24. Busud Ahmar Saeeda 15 g.
25. Kehruba Shamai Saeeda 10 g.
26. Marwareed Saeeda 10 g.
27. Mastagi 20 g.
28. Ghee 5 g.
29. Warq Nurqa 15 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Muqawwi-e-Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Muqawwi-e-Aaza Raeesa wa Qalb Khafqan and Zofe Badan

**DOSE:**
5 g.

5.3. Halwa Gheekwar

1. Asgandh Nagori 10 g.
2. Ilaichi Khurd 5 g.
3. Aamba Haldi 10 g.
4. Talmakhana 5 g.
5. Taj 10 g.
6. Salab Misri 10 g.
7. Khulanjan 5 g.
8. Darchini 10 g.
9. Zanjeel 10 g.
10. Satawar 10 g.
11. Shaqaqul Misri 10 g.
12. Qaranful 5 g.
13. Qust Shireen 5 g.
14. Malkangni 10 g.
15. Majeeth 10 g.
16. Maghz Akhrot 80 g.
17. Maghz Badam Shireen 40 g.
18. Maghz Narjeel 40 g.
19. Musli Safaid 10 g.
20. Musli Sainbhal 10 g.
21. Gheekwar Sabz 800 g.
22. Ghee 400 g.
23. Shakar Safaid 3.4 kg
24. Khoya 800 g.
25. Khajoor 1 Kg
26. Medah Gandum 200g.
27. Arq Kewra 150ml
28. Sat Loban 5 g.
29. Sat Leemu 7 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab, Mulaiyin and Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Waja-ul Mafasil (Gathiya), Dard-e-Pusht, Sual and Zeequn Nafs

DOSE:
12-25 g.

5.4. Halwa Salab

1. Ilaichi Khurd 10 g.
2. Behman Surkh 20 g.
3. Salab Misri 60 g.
4. Javetri 5 g.
5. Jaiphal 10 g.
6. Khulanjan 10 g.
7. Darchini 10 g.
8. Zanjbeel (Sonth) 5 g.
9. Shaqaqul Misri 10 g.
10. Magzh Badam Shireen 20 g.
11. Maghz Pista 20 g.
12. Maghz Chironji 60 g.
13. Maghz Akhrot 20 g.
14. Maghz Tukhm Kharbooza 20 g.
15. Maghz Tukhm Qurtum 20 g.
16. Maghz Narjeel 20 g.
17. Arad Baqla 160 g.
18. Ghee 400 g.
19. Shaker Safaid 2.2 kg
20. Maida Gandum 160 g.
21. Arad Nakhud 250 g.
22. Arq Keora 75 ml
23. Sat-e-Loban 2 g.
24. Sat-e-Leemu 3 g.
25. Hubatul Khizra 20 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah and Muqawwi-e-Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah, Zof-e-Dimagh
DOSE:
25 g.

5.5. Halwa Supari Pak

1. Ajwain Khurasani 3 g.
2. Ilaichi Khurd 3 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 5 g.
4. Banslochan 5 g.
5. Beikh Arand 12 g.
6. Peeplamool 12 g.
7. Peeplal Kalan 3 g.
8. Pudina Khushk 3 g.
9. Taj 3 g.
10. Tukhm Khirni 20 g.
11. Tukhm Nilofar 12 g.
12. Javetri 5 g.
13. Jaiphal 6 g.
14. Zarnab (Talispatra) 5 g.
15. Zeera Safaid 9 g.
16. Sazaj Hindi 3 g.
17. Satawar 350 g.
18. Singhara Khushk 18 g.
19. Saad Kufi (Nagar Moth) 3 g.
20. Filfil Siyah 5 g.
21. Qaranphal 12 g.
22. Kafoor 1.250 g.
23. Kishneez Khushk 12 g.
24. Gul-e-Nilofar 12 g.
25. Magzh Pamba Dana 12 g.
26. Mazgh Chironji 40 g.
27. Nagkesar 3 g.
28. Nagbala (Tukhm Khrainti) 20 g.
29. Maweez Munaqqa 60 g.
30. Chhaliya Chikni 465 g.
31. Ghee 800 g.
32. Sheer-e-Gao 3.6 lit.
33. Shakar Safaid 2.7 kg
34. Sat-e-Leemu 5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Gurda wa Masana

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Jiryan, Surat Anzaal and Sailaan-ur-Reham

DOSE:
12-25 g.
5.6. Itrifal Mulayyan

1. Aamla Khushk  40 g.
2. Badiyan        100 g.
3. Post Bahera    40 g.
4. Post Halela Zard 40 g.
5. Turbud Safaid  100 g.
6. Rewand Chini   100 g.
7. Saqmonia       500 g.
8. Sana           70 g.
9. Halela Siyah   40 g.
10. Mastagi       75 g.
11. Ghee          75 g.
12. Shakar Safaid 2.250 kg

**ACTION:**
Mulaiyin

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Qabz, Nazla and Headache

**DOSE:**
10 g.

5.7. Itrifal Muqawwi Dimagh

1. Aamla Khushk  50 g.
2. Post Bahera    50 g.
3. Post Halela Zard 100 g.
4. Tukhm Khashkhas Safaid 50 g.
5. Gul-e-Khatmi   50 g.
6. Gul-e-Surkh    50 g.
7. Kishneez kushk 450 g.
8. Maghz Badam Shireen 50 g.
9. Ghee           100 g.
10. Shakar Safaid 2.5 kg
11. Warq-e-Nuqra  5 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Dimagh, Muqawwi-e-Basar.

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Dimagh, Nazla and Dard-e-Sar

**DOSE:**
10 g.
5.8. Itrifal Zamani

1. Aamla Khushk 85 g.
2. Banslochan 75 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 45 g.
4. Post Bahera 95 g.
5. Post Halela Zard 300 g.
6. Turbud Safaid 300 g.
7. Dhania Khushk 300 g
8. Saqmonia 80 g.
9. Sana 150 g.
10. Gul Surkh 75 g.
11. Halela Siyah 150 g.
12. Kateera 35 g.
13. Gul Banafsha 150 g.
14. Gul Nilofar 75 g.
15. Sapistan 40 g.
16. Unnab 40 g.
17. Berg Banafsha 150 g.
18. Roghan Arandi 600 g.
19. Shakar Safaid 5.75 kg
20. Sat Leemu 6 g.

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Nazla, Malikholia and Qoolanj

DOSE:
5-10 g.

5.9. Jawarish Amla Sada

1. Ilaichi Khurd 40 g.
2. Aamla Khushk 450 g.
3. Balchhar 40 g.
4. Burada Sandal Safaid 90 g.
5. Gul-e-Surkh 40 g.
6. Qiwam Shakar Safaid 5 kg
7. Natroon Banjawi 8 g.

ACTION:

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda, Dimagh and Zof-e-Qalb.
DOSE:
5-10 g.

5.10. Jawarish Ood Shirin

1. Asaroon (Tagar) 50 g.
2. Agar (Ood) 125 mg.
3. Peepal Kalan 145 g.
4. Ilachi Khurd 125 g.
5. Taj Qalmi 146 g.
6. Jaiphal 125 g.
7. Khulanjan 146 g.
8. Darchini 125 g.
9. Laung 62.5 g.
10. Qiwam Shaker Safaid 3.2 kg.
11. Zafran 7 g.
12. Arq Gaozaban 100 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Mushtahi

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda

DOSE:
5 g twice a day.

5.11. Jawarish Pudina Wilayti

1. Berg Sudab 225 g.
2. Boora Armani 56 g.
3. Zanjabeel 230 g.
4. Zeera Safaid 185 g.
5. Zeera Siyah 375 g.
6. Filfil Siyah 175 g.
7. Agar Hindi 7 g.
8. Ilachi Khurd 7 g.
9. Ilachi Kalan 7 g.
10. Pudina Khushk 7 g.
11. Taj Qalmi 7 g.
12. Jaiphal 7 g.
13. Qaranful 7 g.
14. Anardana 300 g.
15. Tamar Hindi 300 g.
16. Maweez Munaqqa 300 g.
17. Qand Safaid 7.3 kg.
18. Sirka Desi 450 ml.
19. Sat Pudina 10 g.
20. Sharbat Zanjabeel  1.1 lit.
21. Aab Leemu  500 ml

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Hazm, Matli and Qai

**DOSE:**
5 g

### 5.12. Jawarish Safar Jali Mushil

1. Ilaichi Khurd  30 g.
2. Ilaichi Kalan  30 g.
3. Peepal Kalan  30 g.
4. Turbud Safaid  300 g.
5. Darchini  30 g.
6. Zanjbeel (Sonth)  30 g.
7. Saqmonia  100 g.
8. Mastagi  50 g.
9. Ghee  15 g.
10. Rub -e- Behi  800 g.
11. Sirka  300 g.
12. Shakar Safaid  2.7 Kg
13. Sat Leemu  3 g.

**ACTION:**
Musakkin -e-Hararat-e- Jigar, Muqawwi–e-Meda

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Qabz and Qolanj

**DOSE:**
10 g.

### 5.13. Jawarish Tamar Hindi

1. Agar  5 g.
2. Ilaichi Khurd  5 g.
3. Ilaichi Kalan  5 g.
4. Pudina Khushk  5 g.
5. Taj  5 g.
6. Jaiphal  5 g.
7. Zanjabeel (Sonth)  5 g.
8. Filfil Siyah (Siyah Mirch)  5 g.
9. Qaranful  5 g.
10. Imli  200 g.
11. Anardana  200 g.
12. Shakar Safaid  2.4 Kg.
13. Aab Leemu  300 ml
14. Maweez Munaqqa  200 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqwwi-e- Meda wa Jigar

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Matli and Haiza

**DOSE:**
10 g.

### 5.14. Jawarish Zaruni Ambari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ajwayin Desi</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agar Hindi</td>
<td>12 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inderjo Shireen</td>
<td>15 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Badiyan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bozidan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Behman Surkh</td>
<td>30 g.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Beikh Karafs</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Peepal Kalan</td>
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<td>Peepla Mool</td>
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<td>Tukhm Ispist</td>
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<td>Tukhm Utangan</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Tukhm Piyaz</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tukhm Jirjir</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tukhm Soya</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Tukhm Shalgham</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Tukhm Karafs</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Tukhm Gazar</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Tukhm Gandana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tukhm Katai</td>
<td>7.5 g.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Tukhm Hanzal</td>
<td>7.5 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Salab Misri</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Jaifal</td>
<td>10 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Chiraita Shireen</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Chhubara</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Chironji</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Habb Qilqil</td>
<td>20 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kharateen musaffa</td>
<td>40 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Khulanjan</td>
<td>10 g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. Zanjanbeel (Sonth) 10 g.
30. Shaqaqul Misri 15 g.
31. Aaqarqarha 10 g.
32. Qaranful (Laung) 10 g.
33. Kabab chini 10 g.
34. Kundur 12 g.
35. Gul-e-Surkh 10 g.
36. Gokhru Khurd 40 g.
37. Akhrot 20 g.
38. Maghz Tukhm Kharbuza 20 g.
39. Maghz Tukhm Khiyarain 20 g.
40. Maghz Narjeel 20 g.
41. Mastagi 12 g.
42. Ghee 4 g.
43. Zafran 4.2 g.
44. Ambar 1.4 g.
45. Maghz Kunjashak (Chiron ka Maghz) 20 g.
46. Qiwm Shakar Safaid 2.4 kg.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Jigar-wa-Masana, Muqawwi Qalb, Meda wa Asab

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Jigar-wa-Masana, Zof-e-Qalb, Meda wa Asab, Balghami Khansi, Niqras and Salas-ul-Baul.

**DOSE:**
5g.

5.15. Khamira Abresham Hakim Arshad Wala

1. Abresham Muqarraz 320 g.
2. Ood Hindi Saeeda 8 g.
3. Balchhar 10 g.
4. Post Turanj 10 g.
5. Qaranful (Laung) 10 g.
6. Dana Ilaichi Khurd 10 g.
7. Burada Sandal Safaid 12 g.
8. Sazaj Hindi (Tezpat) 10 g.
9. Rub Anar Shireen 320 g.
10. Rub Behi 320 g.
11. Rub Seb 320 g.
12. Shakar Safaid 2 Kg
13. Shahad 500 g.
14. Sat Leemu 4 g.
15. Ambar Ashhab 6.4 g.
16. Natroon Banjawi 3 g.
17. Shaakh Marjaan Saeeda 6 g.
18. Kahruba Shamai Saeeda 6 g.
19. Marwareed Saeeda 25 g.
20. Yaqoot Saeeda 20 g.
21. Yashab Sabz Saeeda 20g.
22. Zafran 7 g.
23. Mastagi 5 g.
24. Arq Kewra 100 ml
25. Warq Tila 320 mg
26. Warq Nuqra 27 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Aza-e-Raeesa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Khafqan and Zof-e-Badan

DOSE:
5g.

5.16. Khamira Abresham Sada

1. Abresham Muqarraz 200 g.
2. Berg Badranjboya 150 g.
3. Berg Gaozaban 75 g.
4. Gul Khatmi 37 g.
5. Shakar Safaid 3 Kg
6. Sat Leemu 12 g.
7. Natroon Banjawi 3 g.
8. Zafran 1.75 g.

ACTION:
Muawwi–e- Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof–e- Qalb Dimagh and Khafqan

DOSE:
10 g.

5.17. Khamira Abresham Sheera Unnab wala

1. Abresham 800 g.
2. Burada Sandal Safaid 500 g.
3. Berg Gaozaban 100 g.
4. Unnab 550 g.
5. Rub Anar Tursh 150 g.
6. Rub Anar Shirin 150 g.
7. Rub Angoor Shirin 150 g.
8. Rub-e-Behi 150 g.
9. Rub Seb 300 g.
10. Shakar Safaid 3.2 Kg
11. Sat Leemun 12 g.
12. Ambar Ashhab 3 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi 3 g.
14. Zafran 5.2 g.
15. Arq Kewra 75 ml

**ACTION:**
Muawwi –e- Qalb wa Dimagh

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Khafqan, Muqawwi-e-Dimagh, Zof-e-Basar, Dry cough produced by Sil wa Diq.

**DOSE:**
5 g.

**5.18. Khamira Gawzaban Ambari**

1. Aabresham Muqarraz 25 g.
2. Badranj boya 175 g.
3. Burada Sandal safaid 125 g.
4. Berg Gawzaban 150 g.
5. Behman Surkh (Neem Kofta) 100 g.
6. Tukhm Balangoo 125 g.
7. Todri Surkh 50 g.
8. Kishneez Khushk 150 g.
9. Gul Gawzaban 50 g.
10. Gul Khatmi 50 g.
11. Shakar Safaid 10 kg
12. Sat Leemun 20 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi 6 g.
14. Ambar Ashhab 2.5 g.
15. Warq Nuqra 27.5 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
Zof–e- Qalb wa Dimagh, Khafqan

**DOSE:**
5-10 g.
5.19. Khamira Gawzaban Ambari Jadwar Ood Saleeb Wala

1. Abresham Muqarraz  25 g.
2. Badranjboya       175 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 125 g.
4. Berg Gaozaban      150 g.
5. Behman Surkh (Neem Kofta) 100 g.
6. Tukhm Balango      125 g.
7. Tudri Surkh        50 g.
8. Kishneez Khushk (Dhania) 150 g.
9. Gul Khatmi         50 g.
10. Gul Gaozaban      50 g.
11. Shakar Safaid     10 Kg
12. Sat Leemu         20 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi   6 g.
14. Ambar Ashhab      2.645 g.
15. Warq-e-Nuqra     33 g.
16. Warq-e-Tila      55 Adad
17. Jadwar Saeeda     106 g.
18. Ood Saleeb Saeeda 137 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi - e- Aza-e-Raeesa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Epilepsy, Ummus-Subiyan and Ikhtenaqur-Rehan

DOSE:
5 g.

5.20. Khamira Gawzaban Ambari Jawaharwala

1. Abresham Muqarraz  25 g.
2. Badranjboya       175 g.
3. Burada Sandal safaid 125 g.
4. Berg Gaozaban      150 g.
5. Behman Surkh (Neem Kofta) 100 g.
6. Tukhm Balangoo     125 g.
7. Tudri Surkh        50 g.
8. Kishneez Khushk (Dhania) 150 g.
10. Gul-e-Khatmi      50 g.
11. Shakar Safaid     10 Kg
12. Sat Leemu         20 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi   6 g.
14. Ambar Ashhab      2.5 g.
15. Warq-e-Nuqra     33.5 g.
16. Zahar Mohra Saeeda 20 g.
17. Zumurrud Saeeda  20 g.
18. Marwareed Saeeda  20 g.
19. Yaqoot Saeeda  20 g.
20. Yashab Sabz Saeeda  20 g.

ACTION:
Muawwi–e- Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Qalab wa Dimagh and Khafqan

DOSE:
5 g.

5.21. Khamira Gawzaban Sada

1. Abresham Muqarraz  25 g.
2. Badranj boya  175 g.
3. Berg Gawzaban  150 g.
4. Burada Sandal safaid  125 g.
5. Behman Surkh (Neem Kofta)  100 g.
6. Tukhm Balangoo  125 g.
7. Tudri Surkh  50 g.
8. Kishneez Khushk  150 g.
9. Gul-e-Khatmi  50 g.
10. Gul-e-Gawzaban  50 g.
11. Shakar Safaid  10 Kg
12. Sat Leemu  20 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi  6 g.

ACTION:
Muawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Dimagh Qalb and Khafqan

DOSE:
10 g.

5.22. Khamira Marwareed

1. Shakar Safaid  10 kg
2. Natroon Banjawi  4 g.
3. Sat Leemu  4 g.
4. Warq-e-Nuqra  32.5 g.
5. Banslochan Saeeda  31 g.
6. Marwareed Saeeda  31 g.
7. Yashab Saeeda  31 g.
8. Zaharmohra Saeeda  31 g.
ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Qalb wa Dimagh and Khafqan

DOSE:
5 g twice a day.

5.23. Khamira Marwareed Banuskha-e-Kalan

1. Abresham Muqarraz  30 g.
2. Aftimoon Wilayati  60 g.
3. Agar Hindi Saeeda  20 g.
4. Burada Sandal Surkh  20 g.
5. Burada Sandal Safaid  50 g.
6. Post-e-Turanj  20 g.
7. Tukhm-e-Khurfa  30 g.
8. Darunaj Aqrabi (Neem kofta)  15 g.
9. Qust Shireen  15 g.
10. Sumaaq  20 g.
11. Zaranbad (Neem Kofta)  30 g.
12. Sazaj Hindi (Tezpat)  30 g.
13. Maghz Kishneez Khushk  20 g.
15. Gul-e-Khatmi  20 g.
16. Shakkar Safaid  2.4 kg
17. Rub Anaar Shireen  175 g.
18. Rub Behi  125 g.
19. Rub Seb  175 g.
20. Sat Leemu  6 g.
21. Natroon Banjawi  2 g.
22. Ambar Ashhab  3.6 g.
23. Warq-e-Tila  800 mg
24. Warq Nuqra (chandi ke warq)  14.6 g
25. Busud Ahmar Saeeda  8 g.
26. Banslochan Saeeda  10 g.
27. Marwareed Saeeda  16 g.
28. Aqeeq Saeeda  6 g.
29. Kahruba Shamaee Saeeda  4 g.
30. Gil-e-Armani Saeeda  2 g.
31. Lajward Saeeda  4 g.
32. Yaqoot Saeeda  14 g.
33. Yashab Sabz Saeeda  6 g.
ACTION: Muqawwi-e-Qalb, Mufarreh

THERAPEUTIC USE: In Khafqan, Ghabahat, Zof-e-Qalb, Zof-e-Aam (Basabab-e-Moti Jharr, Khasra and Chechak)

DOSE: 3-5 g.

5.24. Khamira Marwareed Khas

1. Burada Sandal Safaid 90 g.
2. Arq Keora 337 ml
3. Shakar Safaid 9.45 kg
4. Rubb-e-Seb Shireen 1 kg
5. Sat Leemu 15 g.
6. Natroon Banjawi 15 g.
7. Warq Nuqra 45 g.
8. Marwareed Saeeda 52.5 g.
9. Yashab Sabz Saeeda 52.5 g.
10. Kahruba Shamaee Saeeda 52.5 g.
11. Zahar Mohra Saeeda 35 g.

ACTION: Muqawwi-e-Qalb

THERAPEUTIC USE: In Zof-e-Qalb, Khafqan and Naqahat ba Sabab Amraz-e-Muzmina

DOSE: 3-5 g twice a day.

5.25. Khamira Murakkab

1. Abresham muqarraz 15g.
2. Badranjboya 35g.
3. Burada sandal safaid 25g.
5. Behman surkh 20g.
6. Tukhm Balango 25g.
7. Tudri Surkh 10g.
8. Kishnenez Khushk 30g.
9. Gul Khatmi 10g.
10. Gul Gaozaban 10g.
11. Ushana 5g.
12. Agar hindi 7.5g.
13. Ilaichi Khurd 5g.
14. Aamla khushk 15g.
15. Burada Sandal Surkh 15g.
16. Burada Sandal Safaid 15 g.
17. Badranjboya 7.5g.
18. Banslochan 15g.
20. Tukhm Khurfa siyah 15g.
21. Darchini 10g.
22. Darunaj aqrabi 5g.
23. Qust Shireen 5g.
24. Sumaaq 25g.
25. Kishneez khushk 15g.
26. Gul-e-Surkh 10g.
27. Gul-e-Khatmi 15g.
28. Qand Safaid 2.8 kg
29. Ambar 575mg
30. Zafran 420mg
31. Warq-e-Nuqra 8g.
32. Sat Leemu 4g.
33. Natroon Banjawi 3g.
34. Arq Gaozaban 7.5 ml
35. Mastagi 5g.
36. Ghee 2g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Qalb wa Dimagh and Ikhtilaaj

DOSE:
5 g twice a day.

5.26. Khamira Nazli Jawahir wala

1. Abresham Muqarraz 25g.
2. Burada sandal safaid 125g.
3. Badranjboya 175g.
5. Behman Surkh (Neem Kofta) 100g.
6. Tukhm Balangoo 125g.
7. Tudri surkh 50g.
8. Kishneez Khushk (Dhania) 150g.
9. Gul-e-Khatmi 50g.
10. Gul-e-Gaozaban 50g.
11. Qand safaid 10 Kg
12. Sat Leemu 20 g.
13. Natroon Banjawi 6g.
14. Ambar Ashhab 750mg
15. Warq-e-Nuqra 30g.
16. Khar mohra Mukallas 12.5 g.
17. Barshasha 875 g.
18. Zahar Mohra Saeeda 12.5 g.
19. Zumurrud Saeeda 12.5 g.
20. Marwareed Saeeda 12.5 g.
21. Yaqoot Saeeda 12.5 g.
22. Yashab Sabz Saeeda 12.5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Nazla Daymi, Zukaam, Zof-e-Dimagh wa Asab, Zof-e-Aam

DOSE:
5 g.

5.27. Khamira Sandal Sada
1. Burada Sandal Safaid 150 g.
2. Shakar Safaid 2 kg
3. Sat Leemu 2 g.
4. Natroon Banjawi 2 g.
5. Roghan Sandal 5 drops

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb wa Dimagh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
Zof-e-Dimagh wa Qalb and Khafqan

DOSE:
10 g.

5.28. Lauq Aab Tarbooz Wala
1. Tukhm Khurfa 25 g.
2. Tukhm Khashkhash 25 g.
3. Tukhm Kahu 25 g.
4. Rubbus Soos 50 g.
5. Kateera 50 g.
6. Gond Babool 50 g.
7. Maghz Badam Muqashshar 25 g.
8. Maghz Tukhm Tarbooz 25 g.
9. Maghz Tukhm Khiyarain 25 g.
10. Nashasta Gandum 50 g.
11. Aab Tarbooz 500 ml.
12. Shakar Safaid 1 kg.
13. Sat Leemu 2 g.

**ACTION:**
Munaffis-e-Balgham

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Marz Sil & dry cough.

**DOSE:**
10 g thrice a day.

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**5.29. Lauq Katan**

1. Alsi 150 g.
2. Roghan Alsi 75 ml.
3. Shakar Safaid 1.6 kg
4. Sat Leemu 2 g.
5. Natroon Banjawi 1 g.

**ACTION:**
Munafis-e-Balgham

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zeequn Nafas.

**DOSE:**
10 g thrice a day.

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**5.30. Lauq Nazli**

1. Asl-us-Soos (Mulethi Neem Kofta) 75 g.
2. Tukhm Khatmi 75 g.
3. Behidana 38 g.
4. Tukham Khash Khash Safaid 20 g.
5. Rubbus Soos 12 g.
6. Kateera 12 g.
7. Gond Babool 12 g.
8. Shakar Safaid 1.8 kg
9. Sat Leemu 3 g.
10. Natroon Banjawi 2 g.

**ACTION:**
Munafis-e-Balgham

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Nazla, Zukam and Suaal
DOSE:
10 g.s thrice a day. 5.31. Lauq-e-Rebvi

1. Lauq Katan 2 kg
2. Rabveen 10 g.
3. Sharbat Sadar 50ml

ACTION:
Munafis-e-Balgham

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zeequn Nafas

DOSE:
5 g. 5.32. Lauq Sapistan Khayar Shambari

1. Amaltas ka Guda (Maghz Amaltas) 2.5 kg
2. Tukhm Khatmi 250 g.
3. Sapistan Neem Kofta 125 g.
4. Sana Makki 500 g.
5. Unnab 125 g.
6. Shakar Surkh 500 g.
7. Shakar Safaid 8 kg
8. Sat Leemu 15 g.
9. Roghan Alsi 125 ml

ACTION:
Musakkin-e-Sual

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Nazla, Zukam and Suaal-e-Balghami

DOSE:
10 g twice a day. 5.33. Lauq Zeequn Nafas

1. Alsi Neem Birya 200 g.
2. Irsa 25 g.
3. Chhuara 200 g.
4. Gond Babool 25 g.
5. Gond Kateera 25 g.
7. Maghz Akhrot 25 g.
8. Roghan Alsi 100 ml

85
9. Qiwam Shakar Safaid 1.6 kg

**ACTION:**
Munafis-e-Balgham

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zeequn Nafas

**DOSE:**
10 g thrice a day.

### 5.34. Labub Barid

1. Tukhm Utangan 10 g.
2. Tukhm Khurfa 30 g.
3. Tukhm Khashkhash 60 g.
4. Tukhm Gazar 10 g.
5. Tudri Surkh 20 g.
6. Khulanjan 50 g.
7. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 5 g.
8. Shaqaqul Misri 50 g.
9. Kateera 20 g.
10. Maghz Badam Shirin 60 g.
11. Maghz Tukhm Tarbooz 30 g.
12. Maghz Akhrot 10 g.
13. Maghz Kharbuza 30 g.
14. Maghz Tukhm-e- Khayarain 30 g.
15. Maghz Tukhm-e- Kadu 50 g.
16. Shakar Surkh 200 g.
17. Qiwam Shakar Safaid 1.5 kg

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Bah, Mubarrid, Musakkin

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Bah

**DOSE:**
10 g

### 5.35. Labub Sagheer

1. Behman Surkh 50 g.
2. Tukhm Shalgham 25 g.
3. Tukhm Piyaz 25 g.
4. Tukhm Jirjir 25 g.
5. Tukhm Khashkhash 25 g.
6. Tukhm Hanzal 12.5 g.
7. Tukhm Katail  12.5 g.
8. Taj Qalimi  25 g.
9. Til Safed Muqashshar  25 g.
10. Tudri Zard  25 g.
11. Tudri Surkh  25 g.
12. Maghz Chironji  50 g.
13. Habbatul Khizra  25 g.
15. Darchini  25 g.
16. Sonth  25 g.
17. Shaqaqul Misri  25 g.
18. Aaqarqarha  25 g.
19. Kabab Chini  25 g.
20. Maghz Akhrot  25 g.
22. Maghz Pista  25 g.
23. Maghz Narjeel  25 g.
24. Qiwam Shakar Safaid  1.8 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi Bah, Muwallid-e-Mani

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah, Jiryan and Naqs-e-Madda-e-Manviya

DOSE:
10 g with milk in morning.

5.36. Majun Arad Khurma

1. Ilaihi Khurd  10 g.
2. Pipal Kalan  2 g.
3. Khajoor  500 g.
4. Darchini  10 g.
5. Zanjabeel (Sonth)  10 g.
6. Singhada Khushk  500 g.
7. Qaranful (Laung)  5 g.
8. Chhuhara  250 g.
9. Gond Keekar  500 g.
10. Maghz Badam Shireen  75 g.
11. Maghz Pista  75 g.
12. Maghz Akhrot  75 g.
13. Maghz Narjeel  75 g.
14. Qiwam Shakar Safaid  2.5 kg
15. Shakar Safaid  2.5 kg
16. Sat Leemun  3 g.
17. Natroon Banjawi  10 g.
ACTION:
Muqawwi Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah, Surat Inzal and Riqqat-e-Mani

DOSE:
10 g at morning with 1 pill of Qurs Qalai along with 250 ml of milk.

5.37. Majun Azaraqi

1. Agar (Ood) 25 g.
2. Ilaichi Khurd 25 g.
3. Aamla Khushk 25 g.
4. Burada Sandal Safaid 25 g.
5. Burada Kuchla Mudabbar 50 g.
6. Badyan 25 g.
7. Balchhar 25 g.
8. Peepal Kalan 30 g.
10. Jozbua (Jaifal) 25 g.
11. Darchini 25 g.
12. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 30 g.
13. Saad Kufi (Nagar Motha) 25 g.
14. Pakhan Bad 25 g.
15. Filfil Siyah (Kali Mirch) 50 g.
16. Qaranful (Laung) 12.5 g.
17. Kalonji 30 g.
18. Mastagi Roomi 25 g.
19. Qiwam Shakar Safaid 1.5 kg
20. Zafran 1.75 g.
21. Arq Gaozaban 25 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Aasab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Aasab, Falij, Laqwa and Wajaul Mafasil

DOSE:
3 g. twice a day.
5.38. Majun Barhami

1. Agar (Ood) 20 g.
2. Badiyan 40 g.
3. Brahmi Boti 200 g.
4. Banslochan 40 g.
5. Ilaichi Khurd 20 g.
6. Darchini 10 g.
7. Kishneez Khushk (Dhaniya) 40 g.
8. Mastagi Roomi 20 g.
9. Maghz Badam Shireen 100 g.
10. Maghz Pista 100 g.
11. Qiwam Shakar 1.8 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi Dimagh wa Hafiza

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Dimagh wa Hafiza

DOSE:
10 g.

5.39. Majun Chob Chini Ba Nuskha Kalan

1. Asaroon 10 g.
2. Ushna 50 g.
3. Afteemoon 15 g.
4. Aamla Khushk 10 g.
5. Badranjboya 50 g.
6. Balchhar 15 g.
7. Behman Surkh 15 g.
8. Tukhm Ispist 15 g.
9. Tukhm Khurfa Siyah 50 g.
10. Tukhm Khashkhash Safaid 50 g.
11. Tukhm Kasni 50 g.
12. Tukhm Gazar 15 g.
13. Tukhm Muli 15 g.
14. Tudri Surkh 30 g.
15. Jaifal 10 g.
16. Javeatri 10 g.
17. Chob Chini 250 g.
18. Khulanjan 7.5 g.
19. Dana Ilaichi Khurd 60 g.
20. Rewand Chini 15 g.
22. Zabjabeel 10 g.
23. Saad Kufi 7.5 g.
24. Suranjan Shireen 7.5 g.
25. Shaqaqul Misri 10 g.
26. Ood Hindi 10 g.
27. Filfil Siyah 10 g.
28. Qaranful 10 g.
29. Qust Shireen 7.5 g.
30. Buzidan 7.5 g.
31. Kabab Chini 7.5 g.
32. Gul-e-Surkh 50 g.
33. Gokhru Khurd 15 g.
34. Gokhru Kalan 15 g.
35. Mahi Rubiyan 30 g.
36. Maghz Akhrot 100 g.
37. Maghz Badam Shireen 50 g.
38. Maghz Khayarain 50 g.
39. Maghaz Chironji 50 g.
40. Gul-e-Gawzaban 50 g.
41. Maya Shutr-e-Arabi 10 g.
42. Darunaj Aqrabi 10 g.
43. Zafran 2.650 g.
44. Ambar 1.250 g.
45. Mastagi 10 g.
46. Sadaf saeda 10 g.
47. Rubb Behi 500 g.
48. Rubb Seb 500 g.
49. Qand Safaid 3 kg

**ACTION:**
Musaffi, Muqawwi Bah and Muqawwi Meda

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Wajaul Mafasil, Gathiya, Zof-e-Bah, Zof-e-Meda, Quba, Dad and Kharish.

**DOSE:**
5 g.

5.40. Majun Dabid-ul-Ward

1. Izkhar Makki 20 g.
2. Agar (Ood) 20 g.
3. Balchhar 20 g.
4. Banslochan 20 g.
5. Tukhm Kasni 20 g.
6. Tukhm Kasoos 20 g.
7. Tukhm Karafs 20 g.
8. Taj Qalmi 20 g.
9. Darchini 20 g.
10. Zarawand Mudahraj 20 g.
11. Qust Shireen 20 g.
12. Gul-e-Surkh 300 g.
14. Luk Maghsool 20 g.
15. Majeeth 20 g.
16. Qiwam Shakar 2.4 kg
17. Zafran 2.9 g.
18. Arq Gaozaban 30 ml
19. Mastagi 20 g.
20. Ghee 5 g.

**ACTION:**
Mudirr-e-Baul and Mohallil-e-Waram

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**

**DOSE:**
5 g.

5.41. Majun Hamal Ambari Alvi Khani

1. Agar 10 g.
2. Burada Sandal Surkh 10 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 10 g.
4. Banslochan 10 g.
5. Beikh Anjbar 10 g.
6. Tukhm Khurfa Siyah 20 g.
7. Darunaj Aqrabi 10 g.
8. Ood Saleeb 10 g.
9. Gil-e-Armani 10 g.
10. Mazoo Sabz 10 g.
11. Maghz Tukhm Tarbouz 20 g.
12. Busud Ahmar Muharriq Mehlool 10 g.
13. Marwareed Mehlool 5 g.
15. Qiwam Shakar 500 g.
16. Sharbat Ghaura 200 ml
17. Sat Leemu 1 g.
18. Ambar 250 mg
19. Natroon Banjawi 2 g.
20. Warq Tila 100 mg
21. Warq Nuqra 2.5 g.
ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Reham

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Reham

DOSE:
5 g.

5.42. Majun Injeer

1. Post Halela Zard 125 g.
2. Turbud Safaid (Nasot) 50 g.
3. Saqmoniya 50 g.
4. Sana Makki 50 g.
5. Gul-e-Surkh 50 g.
6. Anjeer Zard 500 g.
7. Maweez Munaqqa 250 g.
8. Qiwam Shakar 2.5 kg

ACTION:
Mulaiyin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Daymi Qabz.

DOSE:
10 g.

5.43. Majun Jalinus Luluvi

1. Izkhar Makki 25 g.
2. Asaroon (Tagar) 25 g.
3. Tukhm Soya 120 g.
4. Shaqaqul Misri 40 g.
5. Behman Surkh 120 g.
6. Taj Qalmi 25 g.
8. Darchini 25 g.
9. Saad Kufi (Nagar Motha) 25 g.
10. Gazmajiz (Maeen Khurd) 25 g.
11. Gond Keekar Biryani 20 g.
12. Mastagi Roomi 25 g.
13. Busud Ahmar Mehlool 50 g.
14. Marwareed Mehlool 25 g.
15. Shahad 1.750 kg
16. Natroon Banjawi 3 g.
ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Badan, Muqawwi-e-Bah, Muqawwi-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Badan, Zof-e-Bah and Zof-e-Asab

DOSE:
5 g

5.44. Majun Jiryan Khas

1. Banslochan 50 g.
2. Salab Misri 100 g.
3. Tudri Surkh 100 g.
4. Taj Qalmi 30 g.
5. Singhara Khushk 125 g.
6. Maghz Pambadana 100 g.
7. Mastagi Roomi 25 g.
8. Ghee 5 g.
9. Qiwam Shakar 1.6 kg
10. Kushta Qalai 5 g.
11. Warq Nuqra 4 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah, Mugalliz-e-Mani

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Jiryan, Zof-e-Bah

DOSE:
10 g

5.45. Majun Jograj Gugal

1. Atees Shireen 10 g.
2. Ajmod 10 g.
3. Inder Jo Shireen 10 g.
4. Baobarang 10 g.
5. Bachh 10 g.
6. Baharangi 10 g.
7. Patha 10 g.
8. Peeplal kalan 10 g.
9. Peepla Mool 10 g.
10. Tukhm Sambhalu 10 g.
11. Chab 10 g.
12. Chita Lakdi 10 g.
13. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 10 g.
14. Zeera Safaid 10 g.
15. Zeera Siyah 10 g.
16. Sarson       10 g.
17. Kutki        10 g.
18. Gaj Peepal   10 g.
19. Moorwa (Mur Hari) 10 g.
20. Heeng       10 g.
21. Triphala    400 g.
22. Gugal       600 g.
23. Qiwam Shakar 3 kg.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Asab and Mohallil-e-Waram

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Falij, Laqua, Raasha, Wajaul Mafasil and Asbi Amraz

**DOSE:**
5 g

### 5.46. Majun Khabsul Hadeed

1. Aamla Khushk       50 g.
2. Balchhar           50 g.
3. Bahera             50 g.
4. Peepal Kalan       50 g.
5. Tukhm Shibt (Soya) 20 g.
6. Tukhm Gandana      20 g.
7. Zanjabeel (Sonth)  50 g.
8. Chita Lakri (Sheetraj)      50 g.
9. Saad Kufi (Nagar Motha) 50 g.
10. Filfil Siyah      50 g.
11. Halela Siyah      50 g.
12. Ghee              50 g.
13. Khabsul Hadeed Mudabbar 50 g.
14. Qiwam Shakar      1.625 kg

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Muqawwi-e-Jigar

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Bawaseer Damwi, Zof-e-Meda, Zof-e-Jigar and Faquuddam

**DOSE:**
3-5 g.
5.47. Majun Kundur

1. Juft Baloot 100 g.
2. Zanjabeel 40 g.
3. Saad Kufi (Nagar Motha) 210 g.
4. Filfil Siyah 40 g.
5. Qust Shireen 100 g.
6. Kundur 100 g.
7. Qiwam Shakar 1.8 kg.

ACTION:
Habis, Muqawwi-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Gurda wa masana, Salsul Baul, Kasrat-e-Baul and Baul Fil Farash.

DOSE:
5 gm twice a day.

5.48. Majun Masikul Bole

1. Post Halela Zard 40 g.
2. Tukhm Shahdanaj 80 g.
3. Salab Misri 20 g.
4. Habbul Aas 80 g.
5. Kath Safaid 40 g.
6. Kundur 10 g.
7. Juft Baloot 10 g.
8. Halela Siyah 40 g.
9. Ghee 30 g.
10. Kehruba Shamai Mehlool 30 g.
11. Maweez Munaqqa 1.2 kg
12. Qiwan Shakar Safaid 1 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi Masana wa Mane Salsul Baul

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Masana, Kasrat-e-Baul and Salsul Baul

DOSE:
5 g. at bed time

5.49. Majun Murawweh ul Arwah

1. Atees Shireen 2 g.
2. Ajwayin Khurasani 4 g.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Asaroon (Tagar)</td>
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<td>Ustukhuddus</td>
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<td>Ushna</td>
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<td>Ilaichi Khurd</td>
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<td>Aamla Khushk</td>
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<td>Inderjo Shirin</td>
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<td>Burada Dandan Feel</td>
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<td>Barg Gaozaban</td>
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<td>Baikh Baboona</td>
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<td>Badiyan</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Balchhar</td>
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<td>Buzidan</td>
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<td>Behman Surkh</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Bhangra</td>
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<td>Peepal Kalan</td>
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<td>Salab Misri</td>
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<td>Tukhm Ispast</td>
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<td>Tukhm Anjdaan</td>
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<td>Tukhm Anjra</td>
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<td>Tukhm Balango</td>
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<td>Tukhm Piyaz</td>
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<td>Tukhm Jirjir</td>
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<td>Tukhm Joz-e-Masal (Tukhm Dhatoora)</td>
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<td>Tukhm Kashkhash</td>
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<td>Tukhm Sapandan (Haloon)</td>
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<td>Tukhm Shibt (Soya)</td>
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<td>Tukhm Shalgham</td>
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<td>Tukhm Karafs</td>
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<td>Tukhm Gazar</td>
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<td>Tukhm Mooli</td>
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<td>Tukhm Methi</td>
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<td>Jawitri</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Jadwar</td>
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<td>Jund Bedaster</td>
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<td>Jauzbuwa (Jaiphal)</td>
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<td>Chobchini</td>
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<td>Chhuara</td>
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<td>Hab-ul-Zalam</td>
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<td>Hab-ul-Qilqil</td>
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<td>Darchini</td>
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<td>Darunaj Aqrabi</td>
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<td>Rasan (Zanjabeel Shami)</td>
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<td>Rewand Chini</td>
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<td>Zaranbad</td>
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<td>Saad Kufi (Nagar Moth)</td>
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<td>Suranjan Shireen</td>
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<td>Qust Talkh</td>
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<td>Qust Shireen</td>
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<td>Ghandhak Amla Saar</td>
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<td>Gond Keekar</td>
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<td>Maya Shutr Aarabi</td>
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<td>Mahi Rubian</td>
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<td>Manshat Akbar (Bhang)</td>
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<td>Maghz Badam Talkh</td>
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<td>82.</td>
<td>Maghz Badam Shireen</td>
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<td>83.</td>
<td>Maghz Tukhm Bakayin</td>
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<td>Maghz Pista</td>
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<td>85.</td>
<td>Maghz Pambadana (Maghz Binola)</td>
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<td>86.</td>
<td>Maghz Tukhm Tarbuz</td>
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<td>87.</td>
<td>Maghz Chironji</td>
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<td>Maghz Chahar (Akrot)</td>
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<td>Maghz Funduq</td>
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<td>91.</td>
<td>Maghz Khayarain</td>
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<td>92.</td>
<td>Maghz Tukhm Qurtun</td>
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<td>93.</td>
<td>Maghz Tukhm Kadu</td>
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<td>94.</td>
<td>Maghz Narjeel</td>
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<td>95.</td>
<td>Namak Shanbhar</td>
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<td>96.</td>
<td>Wasakh Kaur-un-Nahal</td>
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<td><em>(Shahad ki Makkhi ke Chatte ka Mail)</em></td>
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<td>97.</td>
<td>Halela Siyah</td>
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<td>98.</td>
<td>Qurs Isqeel</td>
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<td>Qurs Afi</td>
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<td>100.</td>
<td>Baiza Sang Pusht Khushk</td>
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<td>Ghost-e-Qadeed Ibn Ars</td>
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<td><em>(Newle ka gosht sokha)</em></td>
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<td>102.</td>
<td>Afyun</td>
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<td>103.</td>
<td>Busud Ahmar Mehlool</td>
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<td>104.</td>
<td>Zabarjad Mehlool</td>
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<td>105.</td>
<td>Zumurrud Mehlool</td>
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<td>106.</td>
<td>Aqeeq Mehlool</td>
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<td>107.</td>
<td>Firoza</td>
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<td>108.</td>
<td>Kahruba Shamaee Saeeda</td>
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<td>109.</td>
<td>Laal Badakh Shani Mehlool</td>
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<td>110.</td>
<td>Marwareed Mehlool</td>
<td>8 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Yaqoot Rammani Mehlool</td>
<td>1 g.</td>
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<td>112.</td>
<td>Yashab Sabz Mehlool</td>
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<td>113.</td>
<td>Lajward Maghsool</td>
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<td>114.</td>
<td>Yaqoot Qabood (Neelam) Saeeda</td>
<td>1 g.</td>
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<td>115.</td>
<td>Brandi</td>
<td>700 ml</td>
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<td>116.</td>
<td>Maghz Sar-e-Kanzashk</td>
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<td>117.</td>
<td>Aabresham Muqarraz</td>
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<td>118.</td>
<td>Shahad</td>
<td>4 kg</td>
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<td>119.</td>
<td>Ambar</td>
<td>2.5 g.</td>
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<td>120.</td>
<td>Momyaee</td>
<td>10 g.</td>
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<td>121.</td>
<td>Maiya Saila</td>
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<td>122.</td>
<td>Roghan Balsan</td>
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<td>Roghan Ood</td>
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<td>124.</td>
<td>Zafran</td>
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<td>125.</td>
<td>Arq Gaozaban</td>
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<td>126.</td>
<td>Warq Tila</td>
<td>400 mg</td>
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<td>127.</td>
<td>Warq Nuqra</td>
<td>11 g.</td>
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</table>

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Aam, Muqawwi-e-Asab and Bah.

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Bah and Zof-e-Aaza-e-Raeesa

**DOSE:**
1 g. with Maul-Laham do Aatsha (60 ml) or milk (250 ml).
5.50. Majun Momiyae

1. Kharateen Musaffa 40 g.
2. Maghz Sarkunjashk 60 g.
3. Marwareed Mehlool 3 g.
4. Qiwam Qand 500 g.
5. Momyaee 10 g.
6. Ambar 500 mg
7. Warq Tila 400 mg

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah, Muqawwi-e-Asab and Muqawwi-e-Badan

THERAPEUTIC USE:

DOSE:
3-5 g.

5.51. Majun Mughalliz Jawaharwali

1. Aslus Soos Muqashshar 100 g.
2. Tukhm Sudab 250 g.
3. Tukhm Sambhalo 20 g.
4. Tukhm Kahu Muqashshar 150 g.
5. Gulnar 200 g.
6. Gul Surkh 250 g.
7. Sadaf Sadiq Mehlool 60 g.
8. Zumurrud Mehlool 20 g.
9. Yaqoot Mehlool 20 g.
10. Yashab Mehlool 20 g.
11. Kushta Qalai 60 g.
12. Shakar Safaid 4.5 kg
13. Sat Leemu 3 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Jiryan, Riqqat-e-Mani and Surat-e-Inzal.

DOSE:
5 g.
5.52. Majun Muqawwi Meda

1. Ajwayin desi  
2. Badiyan  
3. Pudina khushk  
4. Tukhm Karafs  
5. Jaiphal  
6. Javetri  
7. Zanjabeel  
8. Zoofa Khushk  
9. Zeera siyah  
10. Saatar farsi  
11. Kalonji  
12. Kushta Khabs-ul-Hadeed  
13. Qiwm-e-Qand  

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda, Muqawwi-e-Hazm and Muqawwi-e-Ishtiha

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda, Zof-e-Hazm and Zof-e-Ishtiha

DOSE:
5 g twice a day.

5.53. Majun Muqawwi Reham

1. Gond Keeker  
2. Maghz Chironji  
3. Mochras  
4. Musli safaid  
5. Nishasta Gandum  
6. Qand safaid  
7. Sheer Gao  
8. Zafran  
9. Warq-e-Nuqra  
10. Gokhru Khurd  
11. Kharmohra Makallus  
12. Roghan-e-Zard  
13. Gil-e-armani  
14. Asgand Nagori  
15. Ilaichi Kalan  
16. Balchhar  
17. Peepal Kalan  
18. Tukhm Konch  
19. Zanjabeel  
20. Sajajaz Hindi
21. Satawar 20 g.
22. Singhara Khushk 30 g.
23. Filfil Siyah 10 g.
24. Gul Dhawa 15 g.
25. Gond Chuniya 10 g.
26. Saad Kufi 10 g.
27. Maghz Kharbuza 40 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Reham, Sailan-e-Reham.

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Reham

**DOSE:**
5 g

5.54. Majun Muqawwi-wa-Mumsik

1. Ajwayin Khurasani 50 g.
2. Ushna Chharila 25 g.
3. Inderjo Shireen 50 g.
4. Balchhar 25 g.
5. Behman Surkh 100 g.
6. Tukhm Piyaz 50 g.
7. Tukhm Kahu 50 g.
8. Salab Misri 50 g.
10. Jauzbuwa (Jaifal) 25 g.
11. Khulanjan 25 g.
12. Darchini 25 g.
13. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 25 g.
14. Saad Kufi (Nagar Moth) 25 g.
15. Shaqaqul Misri 50 g.
16. Maghz Chirongi 50 g.
17. Maghz Kadu 50 g.
18. Warq-ul-Khayal (Bhang) 400 g.
19. Aaqarqarha 25 g.
20. Qaranful 25 g.
22. Mahi Rubiyan 100 g.
23. Maghz Akhrot 50 g.
24. Maghz Badam Shireen 50 g.
25. Maghz Pista 50 g.
26. Warq Nuqra 20 g.
27. Afyun 17 g.
28. Ambar 1.230 g.
29. Zafran 14 g.
30. Arq Bed Mushk 150 ml.
31. Qand 4 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Umumi and Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Mumsik Muqawwi-e-Bah, Zof-e-Bah, Jarayan and Suraate Inzal

DOSE:
Take one hour before coitus (Mubasharat) 1.5 g. with milk

5.55. Majun Musaffi Khas

1. Aftimoon Wilayti 2g.
2. Burada Sandal Surkh 1 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 1 g.
4. Badiyan 10 g.
5. Bisfayej 10 g.
6. Balchhar 5 g.
7. Post Halela Zard 2 g.
8. Chob Chini 3 g.
9. Darchini 5 g.
10. Rewand Chini 5 g.
11. Saqmonia Wilayti 5 g.
12. Sana Makki 10 g.
13. Anantmool 40 g.
14. Kabab chini 5 g.
15. Gul Surkh 10 g.
16. Halela Siyah 5 g.
17. Qand Safaid 400 g.
18. Milah Firangi 5 g.
19. Warq-e-Nuqra 1g.

ACTION:
Musaffi-e-Khoon

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Fasad-e-khoon, Kharish, Aatishak and Suzak

DOSE:
5 g.
5.56. Majun Nuqra

1. Safuf Fizza 20 g.
2. Kushta Faulad 5 g.
3. Kushta Nuqra 10 g.
4. Shahad 850 g.
5. Ambar 750 mg.
6. Arq Gaozaban 10 ml.
7. Warq Nuqra 12 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab, Muqawwi-e-Bah and Muqawwi-e-Qalb

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Asab, Zof-e-Bah, Zof-e-Qalb, Jigar, Dimagh and Zof-e-Badan

DOSE:
5 g.

5.57. Majun Piyaz

1. Khulanjan 30 g.
2. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 10 g.
3. Shaqaquil 30 g.
4. Piyaz 800 g.
5. Doodh 1.2 lit.
6. Ghee 50 g.
7. Qiwam Shakar 1.6 kg.
8. Zafran 700 mg
9. Arq Gaozaban 10 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah and Mumsik

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah, increased sperm count

DOSE:
10 gm in early morning or at bed time with 250 ml milk.

5.58. Majun Punba Dana

1. Asgandh Nagori 15 g.
2. Tukhm Jirjir 15 g.
3. Tukhm Shalgham 15 g.
4. Tukhm Gazar 15 g.
5. Tukhm Mooli   15 g.
6. Zanjabeel (Sonth)   15 g.
7. Gokhru Khurd   15 g.
8. Maghz Badam Shireen Muqashshar 30 g.
9. Maghz Pista   30 g.
10. Maghz Pumba   65 g.
11. Maghz Kadu   30 g.
12. Mochras   15 g.
13. Moosli safaid   15 g.
14. Moosli siyah   15 g.
15. Nakhud Birya   50 g.
16. Qiwam Shakar   1.050 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah and Muwallid-e-Mani.

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah

DOSE:
10 g.

5.59. Majun Salab

1. Peepal Kalan   70 g.
2. Tukhm Hanzal   35 g.
3. Tukhm Gazar   30 g.
4. Tukhm Katai   35 g.
5. Til Safaid Muqashshar   70 g.
6. Salab Misri   120 g.
7. Kharateen Musaffa   30 g.
8. Shaqaqul Misri   30 g.
9. Mahi Rubiyan   30 g.
10. Maghz Pambadana (Maghz Binola) 100 g
11. Maghz Akhrot   70 g.
12. Maghz sar Kunjashk (Chiron ka Maghz) 30 g.
13. Ghee   10 g.
14. Qiwam Shakar   2 kg
15. Warq Nuqra   5.5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah, Jiryan and Riqqat
DOSE:
5 g.

5.60. Majun Sang Sarmahı

1. Alu Balu 20 g.
2. Tukhm Soya 10 g.
3. Tukhm Hanzal 5 g.
4. Tukhm Katai 5 g.
5. Habb Kakanj 10 g.
6. Habb Mehlab 20 g.
7. Doqu 10 g.
8. Kulthi 10 g.
9. Gokhru Khurd 10 g.
10. Maghz Akhrot 10 g.
11. Maghz Kharbuza 20 g.
12. Maghz Tukhm Khayarain 20 g.
13. Maghz Kadu 10 g.
14. Hajrul Yahood Saeeda 15 g.
15. Sang Sarmahı Saeeda 15 g.
16. Qiwm Shakar Safaid 570 g.

ACTION:
Mudirr-e-Baul and Muffattit Hasat

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Hasat-e-Masana wa Gurda

DOSE:
10 gm is given in morning with Arq Anannas 125 ml and Sharbat-e-Buzoori 25 ml

5.61. Majun Suhaq Sonth

1. Abhal 10 g.
2. Burada Sandal Safaid 10 g.
3. Badiyan 10 g.
4. Pathani Lodh 10 g.
5. Tukhm Shibt 10 g.
6. Trikuta (Sonth, Mirch Siyah, Peepal) 190 g.
7. Javetri 10 g.
8. Zira Siyah 10 g.
9. Zeera Šafaid 10 g.
10. Kishneez Khushk 10 g.
11. Gul Nilofar 10 g.
12. Zanjabeel Saeeda 190 g.
13. Doodh 300 ml
14. Ghee 60 g.
15. Qiwam Shakar 1.4 kg

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Reham and Daf-e-Taffun

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Reham and Zof-e-Badan especially women's disorders.

DOSE:
10 g.

5.62. Majun Suranjan

1. Berg Hina 15 g.
2. Badiyan 15 g.
3. Asarun 20 g.
4. Beikh Kibr 20 g.
5. Post Halela Zard 70 g.
6. Turbud Safaid 160 g.
7. Tukhm Karafs 15 g.
8. Chita Lakdi 20 g.
9. Zanjabeel 30 g.
10. Saqmonia 30 g.
11. Samundar Jhag 15 g.
12. Suranjan Shireen 60 g.
13. Sana 120 g.
14. Satar Farsi 15 g.
15. Filfil Safaid 15 g.
16. Kishneez Khushk 30 g.
17. Gul Surkh 30 g.
18. Mahi Zehraj 20 g.
19. Namak Sambhar 15 g.
20. Roghan Arandi 120 g.
21. Qiwam Shakar 2.150 kg

ACTION:
Mohallil-e-waram, Mulayyan

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Wajaul Mafasil, Irqun Nisa and Niqras Qabz.

DOSE:
10 g.

5.63. Majun Tila

1. Safoof Fizza 45 g.
2. Kushta Faulad 11 g.
3. Kushta Nuqra 22 g.
4. Ambar 2.5 g.
5. Zafran 4.4 g.
6. Warq Tila 15 pieces
7. Warq Nuqra 30 g.
8. Shahad 2 kg

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Umumi

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Jirayan, Kasrat-e-Jimaa and Surat-e-Inzal.

**DOSE:**
03 gm with 50 ml Arq Maul Laham or milk.

---

5.64. Majun Zanjabeel

1. Asgand Nagaori 20 g.
2. Ilaichi Kalan 20 g.
3. Balchhar 05 g.
4. Burada Sandal Safaid 08 g.
5. Peepal Kalan 05 g.
6. Taj Qalmi 08 g.
7. Tukhm Konch ki Meengh 05 g.
8. Sazaj Hindi (Tezpat) 08 g.
9. Sad Kufi (Nagar Motha) 05 g.
10. Satawar 10 g.
11. Filfil Siyah 05 g.
12. Gul Dhawa 08 g.
13. Gokhru Khurd 05 g.
14. Gond Chuniya (Gond Dhak) 05 g.
15. Gond Keekar 10 g.
16. Maghz Chironji 20 g.
17. Maghz Tukhm Kharbuza 20 g.
18. Mochras 10 g.
19. Musli Safaid 10 g.
20. Nishasta Gandum 20 g.
21. Zanjabeel Saeeda 100 g.
22. Sheer (Doodh) 600 ml
23. Ghee 100 g.
24. Qiwam Shakar 900 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda
**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Meda, Sailan, Kasrat-e-Tamas and Waram-e-Reham

**DOSE:**
10 g.

**5.65. Mufarreh Azam**

1. Abresham Muqarraz 20 g.
2. Agar 05 g.
3. Burada Sandal Safaid 20 g.
4. Berg Tambol (Paan Khushk) 100 g.
5. Badranjboya 100 g.
6. Banslochan 30 g.
7. Behman Surkh 100 g.
8. Post Bairoon Pista 20 g.
9. Post Halela Zard 20 g.
10. Heel Khurd 20 g.
11. Darunaj Aqrabi 30 g.
12. Zarnab (Talis Patra) 30 g.
13. Zaranbad 30 g.
14. Shahtra 100 g.
15. Kabab Khandan 30 g.
16. Gul Khatmi 100 g.
17. Gil Armani 15 g.
18. Gil Multani 15 g.
19. Shakh Marjan Mehlool 10 g.
20. Kehruba Shamaee Mehlool 10 g.
21. Lajward Mehlool 30 g.
22. Marwareed Mehlool 10 g.
23. Yaqoot Surkh Mehlool 20 g.
24. Sumaq 125 g.
25. Rubb Anar 250 g.
26. Rubb Behi 250 g.
27. Aab Leemu 250 g.
28. Rubb Seb 250 g.
29. Qiwam Shakar 2 kg.
30. Natroon Banjawi 05 g.
31. Zafraan 8.750 g.
32. Arq Gaozaban 100 ml
33. Warq Nuqra 15 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Aaza-e-Raeesa and Muqawwi-e-Meda

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Aaza-e-Raeesa, Zof-e-Meda and Tabkheer-e-Meda
DOSE:
5 g

5.66. Mufarreh Yaqooti Motadil

1. Izkhir Makki  05 g.
2. Ushna  20 g.
3. Nakh  20 g.
4. Ilaichi Khurd  10 g.
5. Ilaichi Kalan  10 g.
6. Badranj Boya  10 g.
7. Balchhar  10 g.
8. Burada Sandal Safaid  15 g.
10. Banslochan  20 g.
11. Behman Surkh  20 g.
12. Post Turanj  10 g.
13. Taj  10 g.
14. Tukhm Khurfa Siyah  20 g.
15. Tukhm Balango  20 g.
16. Tukhm Kahu  20 g.
17. Darchini  20 g.
18. Qust Shireen  30 g.
19. Sumaaq  20 g.
20. Zaranbad  20 g.
21. Ood Hindi (Agar)  30 g.
22. Kishneez Khushk  10 g.
23. Gil-e-Armani  10 g.
24. Gul Surkh  30 g.
25. Gil-e-Makhtoom  10 g.
26. Maghz Tukhm Kadu Shireen  20 g.
27. Maghz Tukhm Khayarain  20 g.
28. Nar Mushkm (Nagesar)  10 g.
29. Kafoor  05 g.
30. Busud Ahmar Mehlool  20 g.
31. Kahruba Shamai Mehlool  20 g.
32. Lajward Mehlool  10 g.
33. Marwareed Mehlool  20 g.
34. Yaqoot Mehlool  20 g.
35. Abresham Muqarraz  20 g.
36. Qiwam Qand  2.4 kg
37. Natroon Banjawi  05 g.
38. Ambar  03 g.
39. Mastagi Roomi  20 g.
40. Zafran  5.100 g.
41. Ghee  5 g.
42. Arq Gaozaban  60 ml
43. Warq Nuqra 10 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Badan, Muqawwi-e-Qalb, Jigar wa Dimagh

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Badan, Zof-e-Qalb, Jigar wa Dimagh and Khafqan

**DOSE:**
5 g.

5.67. Mufarrah Shaikh ur Rais

1. Agar 20 g.
2. Ilaichi Khurd 30 g.
3. Berg Gaozaban 50 g.
4. Burada Sandal Surkh 15 g.
5. Burada Sandal Safaid 30 g.
6. Banslochan 30 g.
7. Behman Surkh 20 g.
8. Tukhm Khurfa Siyah 45 g.
9. Tukhm Kahu 45 g.
10. Qust Shireen 20 g.
11. Zaranbad 20 g.
12. Sartan Sokhta 15 g.
13. Gul-e-Surkh 75 g.
14. Maghz Tukhm Kharbuza 45 g.
15. Maghz Tukhm Khayarain 45 g.
16. Maghz Kadu Shirin 45 g.
17. Kafoor 15 g.
18. Busud Sokhta Mehlool 15 g.
19. Marwareed Mehlool 15 g.
20. Abresham Muqarraz 15 g.
21. Qiwm Shakar 1.2 kg
22. Rub Anar Shireen 300 g.
23. Rub Behi 300 g.
24. Rub Seb 300 g.
25. Natroon Banjawi 3 g.
26. Zafran 3.5 g.
27. Arq Gaozaban 40 ml
28. Warq Nuqra 5 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Qalb and Khafqan

**DOSE:** 5 g.
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MARHAM

Definition:
Marham (Ointment) is a semi-solid compound prepared in a base like Mom (Wax), Raughan (Oil) or other Shahmi (Fatty) ingredients. Preparations like Qairooti and Zimad are included in this category.

Method of Preparation:
The prescribed oil is heated and Wax or Fat (Charby) is dissolved and thoroughly mixed in it. Fine powder of drugs are added stirred well and allowed to cool till it forms a soft and semi-solid mass.

For preparing Qairooti and Zimad, refer to the chapter “General Methods of Preparation”.

General Precautions
(1) Ingredient drugs should be finely powdered before mixing in the base. The powdering of drugs should strictly be done as given in the heading “Daq-wa-Sashq’ in the chapter “General Methods of Preparations”.
(2) Continuous stirring of the ingredients drugs after mixing in the base should be scrupulously followed.
(3) Excessive boiling should be avoided as it hardens the Marham

Characteristics:
(1) Marham or any of its allied preparations are mostly light brown, brown, dark brown or black or black in color.
(2) Marham should always be opaque in transparency.

Preservation:
Marham and any of its allied preparations should always be preserved in airtight, clean and dry glass or porcelain containers and stored in cool and dry place.
6.1. Marham Dakhliyun

1. Aspaghol Musallam 50 g.
2. Alsi 50 g.
3. Tukhm Khatmi 50 g.
4. Tukhm Kanocha 50 g.
5. Tukhm Methi 50 g.
6. Murdar Sang 24 g.
7. Roghan Arandi 1 lit.
8. Roghan Kunjad 1 lit.
9. Mom (wax) 800 g.

ACTION:
Mohallil-e-Waram

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Reham, Warm-e-Reham and Imtela-e-Reham.

DOSE:
Cream 5 g. mixed with 5 ml of Arq Mako used as vaginal suppository.

6.2. Marham Kafoor

1. Safaida Kashgari 60 g.
2. Kafoor 15 g.
3. Roghan Kunjad 450 ml.
4. Mom Asli (pure wax) 150 g.
5. Alcohol Khabshi 20 ml
6. White part of egg (Egg albumin) 5 pieces

ACTION:
Mubarrid, Daf-e-Tafun

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Qurooh and Khuraj

DOSE:
Q.S for external use

6.3. Marham Kharish Jadeed

1. Berg Hina Saeeda 25 g.
2. Safaida Kashgari 25 g.
3. Sang Jarahat 25 g.
4. Kafoor 25 g.
5. Kath Safaid 25 g.
6. Kamila 25 g.
7. Gandhak 50 g.
8. Murdar Sang 25 g.
9. Momeen Safaid 125 g.

**ACTION:**
Mubarrid and Qatil-e-Jaraseem

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Daad, Qooba, Kharish, Hikkah and Fasad-e-Dam

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.

### 6.4. Marham Quba

1. Sendur 50 g.
2. Safaida Kashghari 50 g.
3. Sabun 200 g.
4. Roghan Sarson 1.2 lit.
5. Mom 350 g.
6. Seemab Banafshi 20 g.

**ACTION:**
Jali

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Quba

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.

### 6.5. Marham Saeeda Chob Neemwala

1. Post Bakayin 10 g.
2. Post Neem 10 g.
3. Rasaut Musaffa 10 g.
4. Safaida Kashghari 10 g.
5. Gugal 10 g.
6. Maghaz Bakayin 10 g.
7. Maghaz Neem 10 g.
8. Kafoor 10 g.
9. Mom Zard 30 g.
10. Raughan Kunjad 120 ml.

**ACTION:**
Mohallil-e-Waram

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Bawaseer

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.

**6.6. Zimad Rahat**

1. Rubb-e-Luffah 50 g.
2. Momn Zard 6 kg
3. Hamiz Booraqi 660 g.
4. Safaida Kashghari 900 g.

**ACTION:**
Mohallil-e-Waram

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Auja and Auraam

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.
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RAUGHANYAT

Definition:
Raughan (Oil) is a medium which is used in different forms. It is used for making the medicine, as medicine itself, as one of the ingredients in a particular formula or as medicated oil by mixing with other drugs of plant, animal or minieral origin. It is mostly used as a base (as in the case of ointment) and is generally obtained from plant sources. Oil can be extracted on different parts of the plant, viz. Maghziyat (Kernels of the fruits), Roots, Leaves, Flowers, Seeds and so on. Tila is an oiled form of Raughaniyat and is included in this section.

On the basis of its use, method of extraction and preparation, it is broadly classified into two main categories:

1. Oil extracted from plant sources for use – Extracted oils.
2. Oil made out of mixing with other medicinal drugs (plant, animal or mineral) for use – Medicated oild.

Method of Preparation:
Extraction of oil from plant sources is generally done by the methods given in the Unani texts. But because of the increasing demand and large scale preparation of Unani drugs, manufacturers are now extracting oil by adopting modern technologies.

Now a day’s oil is mostly extracted and obtained by Mechanical Process viz. (i) Cold Expelling Process. (ii) Steam Distillation or Solvent Process. Oil from Kernels (Maghziyat. Tukhm-e-Sarashf (Mustard Seeds). Tukhm-e-Til (Sesame Seeds). They are mostly obtained by Cold Expelling Process, while oils Cloves, Cinnamon and Anise fruits are obtained by Steam Distillation Process.

For details of extracting and preparing medicated oils refer to Kasheedgi-e-Raughaniyat and Adviyat-e-Raughaniyat in the chapter “General Methods of Preparation”.

General Precautions
(1) Extraction of the oils from plant sources, preparation of the medicinal oils, crushing of the ingredient drugs and their mixing should strictly be done according to the methods given on the chapter “General Methods of Preparation”.

(2) For the preparation of medicated oil from animal and minieral origin drugs the methodology given under the chapter “General Methods of Preparation” should strictly be followed.

Characteristics:
Extracted and medicated oils should always be of the required consistency, flavour, color and tests as given in the Unani texts.
Preservation:
(1) Extracted or medicated oils can be preserved for one to two years.
(2) Raughaniyat (Extracted and Medicated Oils) should be preserved in clean and dry glass jar containers under hygienic conditions in cool and dry places.
7.1. Roghan Amla Sada

1. Balchhar 50 g.
2. Zaranbad (Neem Kofta) 50 g.
3. Amla Sabz 250 g.
4. Bhangra Sabz 250 g.
5. Barg Hina Sabz 250 g.
6. Roghan Kunjad 1.125 lit.
7. Sabz Roghani Rang 750 mg.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Sahar

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Tasaqut-e-Sahar, Huzaz and Bayaz-e-Sahar

DOSE:
Q.S. For external use.

7.2. Roghan Baboona

1. Gul Baboona 275 g.
2. Roghan Kunjad 2.25 lit.

ACTION:
Musakkin-e- Alam, Mohallil-e-Waram

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Auram and Auja’a

DOSE:
Q.S. For external use.

7.3. Roghan Banafsha

1. Gul Banafsha 300 g.
2. Roghan Kunjad 3 lit.

ACTION:
Musakkin

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Yuboosat-e-Dimagh, Sudaa and Sahar

DOSE:
Q.S. For external use.
7.4. Roghan Beer Bahooti

1. Beer Bahooti 100 g.
2. Roghan Kunjad 500 ml.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi Bah

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Laghri-e-Uzoo-e-Makhsoos

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.

7.5. Roghan Labub-e-Sabaa

1. Kunjad Safaid Muqashshar 1 kg.
2. Tukhm-e-Khashkhash Safaid 1 kg.
3. Tukhm Kahu 1 kg.
4. Maghz Badam Shireen 1 kg.
5. Maghz Akhrot 500 g.
6. Maghz Pista 500 g.
7. Maghz Tukhm Tarbuz 1 kg.
8. Maghz Tukhm Kadu Shireen 1 kg.

**ACTION:**
Murattib

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Yuboosat-e-Dimagh, Zof-e-Dimagh, Sahar and Barha-e-Auf.

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.

7.6. Roghan Samaat Kusha

1. Roghan Badam Shirin 50 ml.
2. Roghan Turb 50 ml.

**ACTION:**
Daf-e-Siql-e-Samaat

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Siql-e-Samaat and Taneen

**DOSE:**
Q.S. For external use.
7.7. Roghan Surkh

1. Ushna 20 g.
2. Burada Sandal Surkh 20 g.
3. Habb-ul-Ghurab 20 g.
4. Darhald neem kofta 20 g.
5. Kaiphal 20 g.
6. Narkachoor (Neem Kofta) 20 g.
7. Haldi (Neem Kofta) 20 g.
8. Berg Aakh Taaza 100 g.
9. Lahsun 40 g.
10. Roghan Sarson 2 lit.
11. Roghan Raai 400 ml.
12. Roghan Darchini 5 ml
13. Roghan Laung 5 ml
14. Roghan Safsai 180 g.
15. Surkh Roghani rang 1 g.

ACTION:
Mohallil-e-Waram

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Falij, Laqwa, Wajul Mafasil, Irqun Nisa, Niqras, Auram and Wajuz-Zahr

DOSE:
Q.S. For external use.

7.8. Roghan Zarareeh

1. Nakchhikni 20 gm.
2. Kharateen Musaffa 20 gm.

ACTION:
Safa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Balkhora

DOSE:
Q.S. For external use.
7.9. Tila Ajeeb

1. Beer Bahooti 100 g.
2. Kharateen Musaffa 100 g.
3. Qaranful 50 g.
4. Jaiphal 100 g.
5. Malkangni 250 g.
7. Roghan Malkangni 350 ml
8. Shasham Bhaid 50 g.
9. Gandhak 25 g.
10. Para 12.5 g.
11. Samm-ul-far 5 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab and Moharrik-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Naqais-e-Uzu-e-Tanasul

DOSE:
500 mg applied locally.

7.10. Tila Aroosak

1. Beer Bahooti 120 g.
2. Tukhm Piyaz 120 g.
3. Aaqarqarha 30 g.
4. Ghonghchi Surkh 240 g.
5. Ghonghchi Safaid 240 g.
6. Roghan Kunjad 75 ml
7. Itr-e-Hina 12.5 ml
8. Roghan Sandal 12.5 ml

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab, Moharrik-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
Naqais-e-Uzu-e-Tanassul

DOSE:
Four drops applied locally.
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SAIYYALAT

Definition:
1. Saiyyalat are those medicinal preparations where the drugs of plants, animal and mineral origin are used in liquid forms which are broadly classified as (i) Araq (Distillate) (ii) Qutur (Eye Drops) and (iii) Sharbat (Syrup).

Various processes are adopted depending on the type and nature of the liquid preparations.

2. (i) Araqiyat are those liquid preparations which are made by using the drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin by the process of distillation involving the steps of evaporation and condensation.

(ii) Qutur are those liquid preparations which are used as Eye Drops. These Eye Drops are made either by dissolving the prescribed drugs in any of the specified Araq (Distillate) or merely by extracting the juice of any prescribed drug given in the respective formulae.

(iii) Sharbat are those medicinal preparations which are made either by preparing the decoction from the plant, animal and mineral origin drugs or by taking juice of the fruits from different plants and mixed with Sugar and boiled to the required consistency.

Method of Preparation:
For details of making all the above three types of Saiyyalat refer the headings (i) Preparation of Araq, (ii) Preparation of Qutur and (iii) Preparation of Sharbat under the chapter “General Methods of Preparation.”

General Precautions:
Precautions given under the heading Preparation of Araq, Qutur and Sharbat in the chapter “General Methods of Preparation” should be followed.

Characteristics:
(i) Araqiyat are mostly crystal clear in transparency.
(ii) Qutur are thin in consistency when extracted directly from the drugs.
(iii) Sharbat are sweet in taste and thicker than Araq and Qutur in their consistency. They are always made in Sugar base after mixing the juices of the fruits or the decoctions made of the ingredient drugs.

Preservation:
(i) All the three types of Saiyyalat are preserved in clean, dry glass bottles or any other specified container under hygienic conditions in a cool and dry place.
(ii) These Saiyyalat can be preserved and used for one year.
### 8.1. Arq Ambar

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<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abresham Muqarraz</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Izkhar Makki</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ushna (Chharila)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Ilaichi khurd (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Ilaichi kalan (neem kofta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Soya</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Burada Sanda Safaid</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Barg Tulsi</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Balchhar</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Banslochan</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Buzidan (neem kofta)</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Behman surkh (neem kofta)</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Taj Qalmi (neem kofta)</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Darchini (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Shaqaqul misri (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Darunaj Aqrabi (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Ood Gharaqi (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Qaranful (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Kishneez khushk (neem kofta)</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Zarambad (Neem Kofta)</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Post Turanj (Neem kofta)</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Sazaj hindi</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sad Kufi (Neem kofta)</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Gulnar Farsi</td>
<td>25 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Kakrasingi</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Gul Surkh</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Gul Khatmi</td>
<td>50 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Anar Shireen</td>
<td>600 g.</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Seb</td>
<td>300 g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Ambar-e-Ashhab</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Arq Keora</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Arq Badranjboya</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Arq Gaozaban</td>
<td>250 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Aab Sadah</td>
<td>12 lit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Umumi

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**

**DOSE:**
60 ml
8.2. Arq Biranjasif

1. Badiyan 150 g.
2. Afsanteen 75 g.
3. Biranjasif 150 g.
4. Tukhm Kasni 150 g.
5. Barg Jhao 150 g.
6. Mako Khushk 150 g.
7. Aab Sadah 12 lit.

ACTION:
Mohallil-e-warm-e-Jigar Meda and Ama

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In warm-e-Jigar Meda and Ama

DOSE:
125 ml.

8.3. Arq Chiraita

1. Chiraita 1.25 kg
2. Aab Sadah (Water) 12 lit.

ACTION:
Musaffi-e-Khoon

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Amraz-e-Jild

DOSE:
125 ml

8.4. Arq Dasmool

1. Arni 150 g.
2. Kakjhinga 150 g.
3. Parish parni 150 g.
4. Chhaal Bael 150 g.
5. Chhaal Khambari 150 g.
6. Shivnaag 150 g.
7. Shal Parni 150 g.
8. Katai Khurd 300 g.
9. Gokhru Khurd 150 g.
10. Aab sadah (water) 12 lit.
ACTION:
Mohallil-e-Awram and Kasir-e-Riyah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Marz-e-Parsool and Amraaz-e-Barida

DOSE:
75 ml at morning and evening.

8.5. Arq Ilaichi

1. Ilaichi Khurd 280 g.
2. Ilaichi Kalan 350 g.
3. Aab Sadah 12 lit.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Mufarreh

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Meda and Haiza

DOSE:
75 ml twice daily.

8.6. Arq Gazar Sada

1. Burada sandal safaid 25 g.
2. Barg Gaozaban 30 g.
3. Bahman Surkh neem Kohta 15 g.
4. Tudri surkh 15 g.
5. Bar Gaozaban 20 g.
6. Gajar Kaddokash shuda 1.6 kg
7. Aab Sadah 8 lit

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Qalb

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Ghabrahat and Khafqan

DOSE:
125 ml.
8.7. Arq Ma-ul-Laham Makoh Kasni Wala

1. Izkhar Makki 50 g.
2. Aslus-soos Muqashshar 50 g.
3. Barg Gawzaban 50 g.
4. Afsanteen 50 g.
5. Badranjboya 50 g.
6. Badiyan 50 g.
7. Gul-e-Surkh 50 g.
8. Barg Jhao 125 g.
10. Gilo Sabz 50 g.
11. Gost buz(Bakri ka Gosht) 1.6 Kg.
12. Aab-e-Kasni Sabz 800 ml
13. Aab-e-Mako 800 ml
14. Aab-e-Sadah 9 Litre

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Jigar

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Amraaz-e-Meda, Jigar and Muqawwi-e-Aaza

DOSE:
125 ml

8.8. Arq Nana

1. Pudina Sabz 500 g.
2. Sirka Desi 8 lit.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Qai, Matli and Zof-e-Hazm

DOSE:
80 ml

8.9. Arq Ushba

1. Chob Chini 125 g.
2. Ushba Maghrabi 62.5g.
3. Anant mool 187.5 g.
4. Aab Sadah 8 lit.
**ACTION:**
Musaffi-e-Khoon

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Waja-ul-Mafasil and Amraz-e-Jild

**DOSE:**

75 ml

8.10. Arq Zeera

1. Ajwayin desi 250 g.
2. Zanjabeel (Sonth) 125 g.
3. Zeera safaid 375 g.
4. Zeera siyah 125 g.
5. Aab Sadah 12 l.t.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Meda and Kasir-e-Riyah

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Taam

**DOSE:**

75 ml twice a day

8.11. Sharbat-e-Aijaz

1. Asl-us- Soos (Neem kofta) 100 g.
2. Barg-e-Arusa 500 g.
3. Behidana 40 g.
4. Tukhm Khubazi 100 g.
5. Tukhm Khatmi 100 g.
6. Spistan (Neem kofta) 100 g.
7. Unnab (Neem kofta) 100 g.
8. Gul Nilofar 100 g.
9. Shakar safaid 4.5 kg.
10. Gond keekar 20 g.
11. Sat leemun 14 g.
12. Natroon banjawi 7 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Sadar

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Sil-wa-Diq and Suaal-e-Yabis
8.12. Sharbat Bel Giri

1. Magh Belgiri Taza 1 kg
2. Shakar Safaid 4 kg
3. Sat leemu 12 g.
4. Natroon Banjawi 6 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Pechish and Dast

DOSE:
25-50 ml

8.13. Sharbat Faryad Ras

1. Asl-us-Soos (Neem kofta) 50 g.
2. Burada Sandal Safaid 100 g.
3. Barg Gaozaban 100 g.
4. Badiyan (Neem kofta) 50 g.
5. Parsiyaoshan 100 g.
6. Tukhm khashkhash 250 g.
7. Tukhm Khatmi 50 g.
8. Ood Saleeb (Neem kofta) 50 g.
9. Koknar (Neem kofta) (post khashkhash) 200 g.
10. Gul Surkh 50 g.
11. Maveez Munaqqa 375 g.
12. Shakar Safaid 9 kg.
13. Sat leemu 27 g.
14. Natroon Banjawi 13 g.

ACTION:
Munaffis-e-Balgham

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Suaal and Nazla

DOSE:
25 ml.

1. Rooh Gulab (Arq Gulab Mana) 375 ml
2. Shakar Safaid 5 kg
3. Sat Leemu 7 g.

**ACTION:**
Muqawwi-e-Qalb

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Zof-e-Qalb, Khafqan and Iztirab.

**DOSE:**
50 ml.

8.15. Sharbat Khaksi

1. Badiyan (Neem kofta) 100 g.
2. Barg Gaozaban 60 g.
3. Khaksi 100 g.
4. Unnab (Neem kofta) 100 g.
5. Shakar Safaid 1.5 kg
6. Shahdeen 400 g.
7. Sat Leemu 4 g.
8. Natroon Banjawi 2 g.

**ACTION:**
Daf-e-Humma

**THERAPEUTIC USE:**
In Judri, Hasba, Moti Jhara and Naubati Hummiyat.

**DOSE:**
25 ml.

8.16. Sharbat Murakkab Musaffi Khoon

1. Burada Aabnoos 50 g.
2. Burada Sheesham 50 g.
3. Burada Sandal Surkh 100 g.
4. Burada Sandal Safaid 50 g.
5. Post Halela Zard (Neem Kafta) 50 g.
6. Beikh Oont Katara 50 g.
7. Sarphoka 50 g.
8. Shahtara 100 g.
9. Unnab Neem Kofta 250 g.
10. Shakar Safaid 4 kg.
11. Sat Leemu  12g.
12. Natroon Banjawi  6 g.

ACTION:
Musaffi-e-Khoon

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Fasad-e-Khoon, Aatishak, Kharish and Qooba.

DOSE:
25 ml

8.17. Sharbat Nankhwah

1. Ajwayin desi  100 g.
2. Ilaichi kalan  20 g.
3. Tukhm karafs  20 g.
4. Darchini neem kofta  10 g.
5. Zanjabeel (neem ofta)  50 g.
6. Sazaj Hindi (Tezpat)  20 g.
7. Filfil siyah (Neem kofta)  30 g.
8. Shakar Safaid  4 kg.
9. Sat leemu  12 g.
10. Natroon Banjawi  6 g.

ACTION:
Kasir-e-Riyah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Ishtiha and Kaasir Riyah

DOSE:
25 ml

8.18. Sharbat Salajeet

1. Ajwayin Desi  100 g.
2. Ilaichi Kalan  20 g.
3. Tukhm Karafs  20 g.
4. Darchini  10 g.
5. Zanjabeel  50 g.
6. Sazaj Hindi  20 g.
7. Filfil Siyah  30 g.
8. Salajeet  187 g.
9. Qand Safaid  4 kg.
10. Sat-e-Lemun  12 g.
ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Jiryan

DOSE:
6 ml twice a day.

8.19. Sikanjabeen Leemun

1. Aab-e-Leemu  750 ml.
2. Sirka Desi    300 ml.
3. Shakar safaid 4 kg.
4. Sat lemon    12 g.
5. Aab         500 ml.

ACTION:
Daf-e-Tap

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Hummiyat-e-Saравiah, Qai, Matli and Shiddat-e-Atash.

DOSE:
25 ml
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<td>QM</td>
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<td>Iksier-ul-Atfal</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Jawahar Mohra</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>QM</td>
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<td>9.4</td>
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<td>9.5</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
<td>Sanoon Muqawwi Dandan</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>QM</td>
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<td>9.7</td>
<td>Dawa-e-Takore</td>
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<td>QM</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>Qulai</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>QM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUFOOF

Definition:
Sufoof are the fine powder forms of medicinal preparations made of plant, animal and mineral origin drugs.

Method of Preparation:
For preparing Sufoof (Powder Drugs) different methodology given under the heading “Daq-wa-Shahaq” in the chapter “General Methods of Preparation” may be seen.

General Precautions:
The precautions given for powdering different kinds of drugs under the heading “Daq-wa-Sahaq” in the chapter “General Methods of Preparation” may be seen.

Characteristics:
(1) Sufoof are the finest forms of powdered drugs.
(2) Fineness or coarseness of the powders is judged by putting it between the fingers.

Preservation:
(1) Sufoof are generally preserved in dry, clean and air-tight glass containers under hygienic conditions in cool and dry places.
(2) Sufoof having ingredients like Shora, Naushadar etc. are always preserved in air-tight glass containers.
(3) Sufoof containing Salt or Halelajat are not preserved in tin or metallic containers.
(4) When Maghziyat are ingredients in Sufoof they should be used within six months.
(5) Sufoof retain their potency for one year.
9.1. Al-Ahmar

1. Shingraf 100 g.
2. Meetha Telia 100 g.
3. Zameen Qand 1 No.
4. Roghan Qurtum (Kar-ka-Tail) 500 ml.
5. Urad Ka Aata 200 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Bah

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Bah and Qillat-e-Shahwat wa Sabab Buroodat-e-Mizaj

DOSE:
15 mg

9.2. Iksier-ul-Atfal

1. Asl-us-Soos 100g.
2. Ilachi Khurd 100g.
3. Tukhm Soya 100g.
4. Badiyan 100g.
5. Baobadang 100g.
6. Baokhamba 100g.
7. Post Halela Zard 200g.
8. Chaksu musallam 100g.
9. Zeera Safaid 150g.
10. Zeera siyah 50g.
11. Suhaga 160g.
12. Gul Surkh 100g.
13. Mako Khushk 100g.
14. Narkachoor 100g.
15. Namak Sanbhar 200g.
16. Namak Siyah 100g.
17. Namak Manihari 100g.
18. Halela Siyah 100g.
19. Qand Safaid 150g.
20. Soda Khurdani 200g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Meda

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Badhazmi

DOSE:
500 mg powder upto the age of 6 months and 3 gms for adults.
9.3. Jawahar Mohra

1. Busud Ahmar 25 g.
2. Banslochan 25 g.
3. Jadwar 25 g.
4. Zumarrud Sabz 25 g.
5. Zahar Mohra 25 g.
6. Shakh Marjan 25 g.
7. Aqeeq 12 g.
8. Firoza 25 g.
10. Lajward 25 g.
11. Momiyae 25 g.
12. Marwareed 50 g.
13. Neelam 25 g.
14. Yaqoot Surkh 125 g.
15. Ambar 7.5 g.
16. Yashab sabz 25 g.
17. Warq Nuqra 35 g.
18. Warq Tila 8 g.
19. Mastagi 25 g.
20. Arq Gulab 750 ml.
21. Ghee 20 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Aza Raisa

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Aza Raisa and Increase Instant Heat

DOSE:
60 mg.

9.4. Malti Basant

1. Shingraf Mudabbar 30 g.
2. Marwareed Mehlool 20 g.
3. Kushta Tila Kalan 5 g.
4. Kushta Jast 200 g.
5. Mirch Safaid 100 g.
6. Maakhan 50 g.
7. Aab Leemu 300 ml.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e- Meda and Muqawwi-e- Amaa.

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e- Meda, Zof-e- Amaa and Ishal
DOSE:
60 mg.

9.5. Safoof-ul-Imlah

1. Jawakhar     80 g.
2. Namak Pudina    80 g.
3. Namak Turb     80 g.
4. Namak Chirchita 80 g.
5. Namak Kharbuza 80 g.
6. Namak Katai    80 g.
7. Naushadar      60 g.
8. Sat Ajwayin    5 g.
9. Roghan Badiyan 5ml.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Ishtiha, Muqawwi -e-Hazm

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Zof-e-Ishtiha, Zof-e-Hazm, Qabz, Nafkh and Dard-e-Shikam

DOSE:
250-500 mg

9.6. Sanoon Muqawwi Dandan

1. Ilaiachi Khurd    20 g.
2. Post Anar         45 g.
3. Post Badam Sokhta 180 g.
4. Chhaliya Kohna Sokhta 180 g.
5. Dam-ul-Akhwain    05 g.
6. Sad Kufi          45 g.
7. Sumaq             90 g.
8. Sang Jarahat      45 g.
9. Kath Safed        45 g.
10. Gul Surkh        45 g.
11. Lak Maghsool     45 g.
12. Mazoo Sabz       45 g.
13. Mastagi Roomi    45 g.
14. Neelathotha Biryan 10 g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asnan and Muqawwi-e-Lissa

THERAPEUTIC USE:

DOSE:
Applied locally on the teeth gums at bed time, rinsed with water in the morning.
9.7. Dawa-e-Takore

1. Asgand 12 g.
2. Aamba haldi 12 g.
3. Burada Dandaan-e-feel 12 g.
4. Tukhm Arandi 13.5g.
5. Taj qalami 25 g.
6. Til siyah 12 g.
7. Kharateen Khushk 6 g.
8. Zarawand Mudahrij 3g.
9. Qaranful 1.5 g.
10. Ghoongchi safaid 12 g.
11. Malkangni 30 g.
12. Maghz chironji 6 g.
13. Meda Lakdi 12 g.
14. Narjeel Kohna 13.5g.

ACTION:
Muqawwi-e-Asab

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Istirkha-e-Qajeeb and Sighar-e-Qajeeb

DOSE:
Q.S. for external use.

9.8. Qulai

1. Hamiz Booraqi 30 g.
2. Shahdeen 150 g.

ACTION:

THERAPEUTIC USE:
In Qulaa

DOSE:
Q.S. for external use.
LIST OF SINGLE DRUGS
Plant Origin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tibbi/Popular Names with Synonyms</th>
<th>English Names</th>
<th>Botanical Names</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aamba Haldi</td>
<td>Mango Ginger</td>
<td><em>Curcuma amada</em> Roxb.</td>
<td>Zingiberaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aamla</td>
<td>Emblic Myrobalam</td>
<td><em>Emblica officinalis</em> Gaertn.</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Aaqarqarha</td>
<td>Pellitory, Pyrethrum Root</td>
<td><em>Anacyclus pyrethrum</em> D.C.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Abhal (Aarar)</td>
<td>Juniper Berries, Mountain Cyperus</td>
<td><em>Juniperus communis</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Cuperaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Adas (Masoor)</td>
<td>Lentil</td>
<td><em>Lens culinaris</em> Moench.</td>
<td>Leguminosac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Aftimoon</td>
<td>Dooder or Cuscuta</td>
<td><em>Cascuta epithymum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ayun</td>
<td>Opium</td>
<td><em>Papaver somniferum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ajwain (Nankhwah)</td>
<td>Bishop’s Weed</td>
<td><em>Trachyspermum amni</em> (Linn.) Sprague Syn. <em>Ptychotis ajowan</em> De.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Akhrot</td>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td><em>Juglans regia</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Juglandaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Amaltas</td>
<td>Indian Laburnum, Drum Stick Plant, Golden Shower, Purging Cassia</td>
<td><em>Cassia fistula</em> Linn</td>
<td>Caesalpiniaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Anba (Aam)</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td><em>Magifera indica</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Angoor</td>
<td>Grape</td>
<td><em>Vitis vinifera</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Vitaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Anieer, Anjra (Khushk Dashti)</td>
<td>Dried Fig</td>
<td><em>Ficus Carica</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Moreceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Anjabor</td>
<td>Bistort, Adderwort, Snake Weed</td>
<td><em>Polygonum bestorta</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Anisoon</td>
<td>Anise, Aniseed</td>
<td><em>Pimpinella anisum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Anzaroot</td>
<td>Sarcacolla</td>
<td><em>Astragalus sarcacola</em> Dymock.</td>
<td>Papilinaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Aqaqia (Kikar, Bebul, Mughilan)</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td><em>Acacia Arabica</em> Willd.</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Arusa (Bansa)</td>
<td>Vasaka</td>
<td><em>Adhatoda vasica</em> Nees.</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Asaroon</td>
<td>Asarbacca, Hazelwort</td>
<td><em>Asarum europaeum</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Aristolochiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Aspaghol</td>
<td>Ispaghal, Spogel Seeds</td>
<td><em>Plantago ovata</em> Forsk.</td>
<td>Plantagenaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Asl-us-Soos</td>
<td>Liquorice</td>
<td><em>Glycyrrhiza glabra</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Papilinaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Atees</td>
<td>Monk’s Hood, Aconite</td>
<td><em>Aconitum: heterophyllum</em> Wall.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Azaraqi (Kuchla)</td>
<td>Nux Vomica</td>
<td><em>Strychnos nux-vomica</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Loganiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Babchi</td>
<td>Babachi Seeds (Psoralia)</td>
<td><em>Psoralia corylifolia</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Papilinaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Bebuna</td>
<td>Wild Chamomile</td>
<td><em>Matricaria chamomilla</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Badam (Shireen-o-Talkh)</td>
<td>Almond</td>
<td><em>Prunus amygdalus</em> Batsch.</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Badiyan (Saunf)</td>
<td>Fennel</td>
<td><em>Foeniculum vulgare</em> Mill.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Badranjboya (Billilotan)</td>
<td>Catmint (Catnip, Catnep), Mountain Balm</td>
<td><em>Melissa parviflora</em> Benth. <em>Nepeta hindostana</em> (Roth.) Haines <em>Nepeta cataria</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Baharangi (Bharangi)</td>
<td>Glory Tree, Blue Flower, Beetle Killer</td>
<td><em>Clerodendrum serratum</em> Linn. <em>Moon</em></td>
<td>Verbenaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Bakayin</td>
<td>Persian Lilac, Bead Tree</td>
<td><em>Melia azedarach</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Baladur (Bhitavan)</td>
<td>Marking Nut Tree</td>
<td><em>Semecarpus anacardium</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Balango (Tukhm-e-Balango)</td>
<td>Salvia Seeds</td>
<td>I. <em>Lallemantia royleana</em> Benth. II. <em>Salvia aegyptiaca</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Lamiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Balela (Bahera)</td>
<td>Beleric Myrobalan</td>
<td><em>Terminalia bellerica</em> Roxb.</td>
<td>Combretaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Baloot</td>
<td>Acorn, Chesnut Tree, Oak</td>
<td>I. <em>Aesculus hippocastanum</em> Linn. II. <em>Quercus incana</em> Roxb. III. <em>Quercus infectoria</em> Oliv.</td>
<td>Hippocastanaceae Fagaceae Fagaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Balsan (Habb-e-Balsan)</td>
<td>Balsam Tree, Gilead</td>
<td><em>Commiphora opobalsanum</em> (Linn.) Engl.</td>
<td>Burseraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Banafsha</td>
<td>Sweet Violet</td>
<td><em>Viola odorata</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Baobarang (Barbrang)</td>
<td>Embelia</td>
<td><em>Embelia ribes</em> Burm.f.</td>
<td>Myrsinaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Bajia</td>
<td>Broad Bean, Horse-Been</td>
<td><em>Vicia faba</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Papilionaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Baranjasif</td>
<td>Mother Wort, Mugwort (Wormwood), Dungwort, Flaebane, Indian Worm-wood</td>
<td>I. <em>Leonurus cardiaca</em> Linn. II. <em>Artemesia vulgaris</em> Linn. III. <em>Achillea millifolium</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Lamiaceae Asteraceae Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Bargad</td>
<td>Banyan Tree</td>
<td><em>Ficus bengalensis</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Bartang</td>
<td>Plantain Tree</td>
<td>I. <em>Plantago lanceolata</em> Linn. II. <em>Plantago major</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Plantaginaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Bazr-ul-Banj (Khorasani Ajwayin)</td>
<td>Henbane</td>
<td><em>Hyoscyamus niger</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Bed Mushk</td>
<td>Willow Plant</td>
<td><em>Salix caprea</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Salicaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Bed Sada</td>
<td>Common Willow</td>
<td><em>Salix alba</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Salicaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Beejband, Janglipalak (Siyah or Safaid)</td>
<td>Sorrel</td>
<td><em>Rumex maritimus</em> Linn.</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Beesh (Mitha Zahar, Atees)</td>
<td>Aconite, Monk’s Hood</td>
<td>I. <em>Aconitum napellus</em> Linn. II. <em>Aconitum heterophyllum</em> Wall.</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae Rannunculaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Behidana (Behi)</td>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>Cydonia oblonga Mill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Behman Safaid</td>
<td>White Behen</td>
<td>Centaurea behen Linn.</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Behman Surkh</td>
<td>Red Behen (Sage)</td>
<td>Salvia haematodes M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Behroza (Biroza, Gandah Birozah)</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinus longifolia Roxb.</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Belgiri (Bael)</td>
<td>Bengal Quinee, Bael Tree</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos Corr.</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>Ber</td>
<td>Chinese Date, Jujube Tree</td>
<td>Zizyphus jujube Lam.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>Bhangra</td>
<td>Bhangra</td>
<td>Eclipta alba Hassk.</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>Bijasar</td>
<td>Kino, Indian Kino</td>
<td>Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.</td>
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<td>61.</td>
<td>Biranj Sathi (Chawal)</td>
<td>Rice (Var, Sathi)</td>
<td>Oryza sativa Linn.</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>Bisfayez</td>
<td>Common Polypody</td>
<td>Polypodium vulgare Linn.</td>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>Brahmdandi</td>
<td>I. Lampracheniast microcephalum Benth.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II. Trichocephis angustifolia De.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Buzidan (Saleb, Khusyat-us-Saleb)</td>
<td>Salep (Orchid)</td>
<td>I. Orchis latifolia Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II. Orchis laxiflora Lam.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III. Orchis mascula Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Chaksu</td>
<td>Cassia absus Linn.</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>Chemeli (Yasmeen, Yasman)</td>
<td>Jasmine</td>
<td>Jasminum grandiflorum Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Charela (Chadela)</td>
<td>Lichen</td>
<td>Parmelia perlata Ach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Chilghoza</td>
<td>Edible Pine</td>
<td>Pinus gerardiana Wall.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Chiraita</td>
<td>Chirata (IndianGentian)</td>
<td>Swertia chirata Buch. Ham.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Chirchata (Chirchita)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lycium barbarum Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Chobchini</td>
<td>China Root</td>
<td>Smilax china Linn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Darchini</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blune.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Darunaj Agrabi</td>
<td>Leopard’s bane</td>
<td>Doronicum hookeri Hook f.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Deodar</td>
<td>Devdar</td>
<td>Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Dhak (Tesu)</td>
<td>Flame of the Forest, Bastard Teak, Bengal Kino</td>
<td>Butea monosperma (Lam.) Kuntze</td>
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<td>I. Datura alba Nees.</td>
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<td>II. Datura stramonium Linn.</td>
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<td>81.</td>
<td>Dirmana Turki</td>
<td>Sontonica (Worm-seed)</td>
<td>Artemesia meritima Linn.</td>
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<td>82.</td>
<td>Dudh Khurd</td>
<td>Australian Asthma Weed</td>
<td>Euphorbia hirta Linn.</td>
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<td>Feranjmushk (Tukhm-e-Faranjumshk)</td>
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<td>Ikhl-ul-Malik</td>
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<td>I. Melilotus alba Desv. II. Trigonella uncata Boiss. III. Astragalus homosus Linn.</td>
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<td>Syzygium cumini (Linn.) skeels</td>
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<td><em>Brassica sativa</em> Mill. II. <em>Nasturtium officinale</em> R. Br.</td>
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<td><em>Cucurbita moschata</em> Duchesne.</td>
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<td>Kaddu-e-Daraz Bottle Gourd</td>
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<td><em>Pongamia glabra</em> Vent. <em>Syn. Pongamia pinnata</em> (L.) Merr.</td>
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<td><em>Caesalpinia bonducella</em> Flem.</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td>Kutki &quot;</td>
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<td>Lab Lab Field Bean</td>
<td><em>Dolichos lab-lab</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>Leemu Kaghzi Lemon</td>
<td><em>Citrus aurantifolia</em> (Christm) Swingle</td>
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<td>Lodh Pathani Lodh Tree, Lodh</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>Luffah Deadly Night-Shell</td>
<td><em>I. Atropa belladonna</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>II. <em>Atropa acuminate</em> Royle.</td>
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<td>Madar (Aak) Madder Tree</td>
<td><em>Calotropis gigantea</em> (Linn.) R. Br.</td>
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<td>Majnphal (Jauz-ul-Qai) Common</td>
<td><em>Randia dumetorum</em> Lam.</td>
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<td>Emetic Nut Poison Fruit</td>
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<td>Majeeth Indian Maddar</td>
<td><em>Rubia cordifolia</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>Mako Black Night Shade</td>
<td><em>Solanum nigrum</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>Malkangani &quot;</td>
<td><em>Celastrus peniculatus</em> Willd.</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>Mameesa (Mamira, Mamiran) &quot;</td>
<td><em>I. Thalictrum foliolosum</em> De.</td>
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<td>II. <em>Coptis teeta</em> Wall.</td>
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<td>Maror Phali Indian Screw Tree</td>
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<td>Mastich</td>
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<td>Grapes Vine</td>
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<td><em>Tamarix gallica</em> Linn.</td>
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<td><em>Tamarix articulata</em> Vahl.</td>
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<td>Gall, Dyer’s Oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus infectoria</em> Oliv.</td>
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<td>Silk Cotton Tree, Red Cotton Tree</td>
<td><em>Salvia malabarica</em> Scoott &amp; Endl. Syn. <em>Bombax malabaricum</em> DC.</td>
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<td>Myrrh</td>
<td><em>Commiphora myrrha</em> (Nees) Engl.</td>
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<td>White Musale</td>
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<td>Nakhud (Chana)</td>
<td>Prim Rose, Gram</td>
<td><em>I. Primula vulgaris</em> Huds. <em>II. Cicer arietinum</em> Linn.</td>
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<td><em>Mentha arvensis</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>Wheat Starch</td>
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<td>Balsam Wood</td>
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<td>Eagle Wood, Aloe Wood</td>
<td><em>Aquilaria agallocha</em> Roxb.</td>
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<td>243</td>
<td>Palaspapra (Dhak)</td>
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<td>Onion</td>
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<td>Qaranful (Laung)</td>
<td>Clove</td>
<td>Syzygium aronuticum Merr &amp; L.M. Perry</td>
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<td>Indian Kamila</td>
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<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume</td>
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<td>Sakbeenaj</td>
<td>Sagapenum</td>
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<td>Sankhaboli &quot; I. Evolvulus alsinoides Linn. II. Onosma bracteatum Wall.</td>
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<td><em>Malus sylvestris</em> Mill.</td>
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<td>Shibi (Soya) Sova Seeds</td>
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<td><em>Piper betle</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>Thuhar</td>
<td>Common Milk Hedge, Holy Milk Hedge, Dog’s Tongue</td>
<td>I. <em>Euphorbia royleana</em> Boiss. II. <em>Euphorbia neriifolia</em> Linn.</td>
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<td>Tudri (Surkh/Zard)</td>
<td>Wall Flower (Red, White)</td>
<td>I. <em>Chiranthus cheiri</em> Linn. II. <em>Mathiola incana</em> R. Br.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Turanj</td>
<td>Citron</td>
<td><em>Citrus medica</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>Turbud</td>
<td>Turpeth</td>
<td><em>Opeulina turpethum</em> (L) Silva Manso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>Turmus</td>
<td>Lupin</td>
<td><em>Lupinus albus</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Unnab</td>
<td>Jujube</td>
<td>I. <em>Zizyphus jujuba</em> Linn. II. <em>Zizyphus sativa</em> Gaertn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>Ushaq</td>
<td>Ammoniacam (Gum Ammoniac)</td>
<td><em>Dorema ammoniacum</em> D. Don.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Ushba Maghrabi</td>
<td>Mexican Sarsaparilla</td>
<td><em>Smilax aristochetaefolia</em> Miller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Usnea (Lichen)</td>
<td><em>Usnea longissima</em> Asch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Usqurdiyun (Kamazarius)</td>
<td>Germander</td>
<td><em>Teucrium chamaedrys</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Ustukhuddus</td>
<td>French Lavender</td>
<td><em>Lavandula stoechas</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>Utangan</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Blepharis edulis</em> Pers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Utraj</td>
<td>The Lemon</td>
<td><em>Citrus limon</em> (Linn.) Burm.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Waj-e-Turki</td>
<td>Sweet Flag</td>
<td><em>Acorus calamus</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Ward (Gulab)</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td><em>Rosa alba</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Zafran</td>
<td>Saffron</td>
<td><em>Crocus sativus</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Zaitoon</td>
<td>Olive</td>
<td><em>Olea europaea</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Zanjabeel</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td><em>Zingiber officianale</em> Rosc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>Zard Chob</td>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td><em>Curcuma longa</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Zar-e-Ward</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td><em>Rosa alba</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>Zarawand (Madahraj)</td>
<td>European Birthwort</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia rotunda</em> Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>Zarawand Taweel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>Zarishk</td>
<td>Barberry</td>
<td><em>Berberis aristata</em> Dc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. *Cinnamomum tamala* Nees. | Flacourtiaceae  
Lauraceae          |
| 341. | Zeera Siyah   | Black Caraway   | *Carum carvi* Linn.         | Apiaceae             |
| 342. | Zufa          | Hyssop        | *Hyssopus officinalis* Linn.  | Lamiaceae            |
## B. DRUGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tibbi/Popular Names with Synonyms</th>
<th>English Names</th>
<th>Zoological/Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Amber-Ash-hab</td>
<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>Ambra grasea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aqrab</td>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Asal</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>Apis mellifera Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Busud (Bekh-e-Marjan)</td>
<td>Corral (Roots)</td>
<td>Corallium rubrumurum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jund Bedastar</td>
<td>Castorium (Caster Beaver)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kaf-e-Darya</td>
<td>Cuttle fish Bone</td>
<td>Os-sepiae-internal shell of sapiae officialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lahm-e-Murgh</td>
<td>Fowl flesh</td>
<td>Gallus domesticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Luk</td>
<td>Lac</td>
<td>Coccus lacca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Marjan</td>
<td>Coral (Branches)</td>
<td>Corallium rubrumurum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Marwareed</td>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>Mytilus margaritiferus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Maska</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mom (Zard)</td>
<td>Bees Wax (Yellow)</td>
<td>Cera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Qazeeb-e-Gao</td>
<td>(Ox penis)</td>
<td>Bos Taurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Raughan Zard</td>
<td>Ghee (pure)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Regmahi (Samak-e-Saida)</td>
<td>Indian Shink</td>
<td>Sincus mitranus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sadaf (Sadiq, Kalan)</td>
<td>Pearl Shells (Real, Large)</td>
<td>Pinctada margaritifera Linn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sandha</td>
<td>Sand Lizard</td>
<td>Lacerata agilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Sartan</td>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>Sceilla serrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Shakh-e-Gauzan (Qaran-ul-Aaiyal)</td>
<td>Stag’s Horn</td>
<td>Cervus duvacuceli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sheer-e-Gao</td>
<td>Cow’s Milk</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Zahra-e-Gosfand</td>
<td>Gall bladder of sheep</td>
<td>Ovis vignei (secretion of Gall Bladder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Zahra-e-Buz</td>
<td>Goat (Secretion of Gall Bladder)</td>
<td>Capra hircus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Sheer-e-Buz</td>
<td>Milk of goat</td>
<td>Capra hircus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# C. DRUGS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tibbi/Popular Names</th>
<th>English Name/ Mineralogical Names</th>
<th>Chemical Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bura Armani (Gil-e-</td>
<td>Armenian Bole, Bole Armani)</td>
<td>Aluminium Silicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Armeniac, Red Sol</td>
<td>Silicate of Alumina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Magnesia and Iron Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>per chloride of Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Darchikna</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Geru (Teen-e-Rumi)</td>
<td>Red Ochre, Red Earth,</td>
<td>Silicate of Alumina and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruddle, Bole Rubra</td>
<td>Iron Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fossil Encrinite, Lapis</td>
<td>Silicate of Lime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yahood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hajr-ul-Yahood (Sang-e-</td>
<td>Orpiment, Yellow</td>
<td>Arsenic Trisulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zard)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hartal Warqi (Zarnikh-e-</td>
<td>Orpiment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zard)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jawakhar</td>
<td>Salt of Tartar, Parl Ash,</td>
<td>Potassium Carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>(Impure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khabul Hadeed (zang-e-Aahan)</td>
<td>Iron Rust, Impure Oxide</td>
<td>Iron Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Iron, Magnetite,</td>
<td>(Ferric / Ferrous Oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kibreet (Gandhak)</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lajward</td>
<td>Lazurite, Lapis Lazuli</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Marqasheesha (Aqleemiya)</td>
<td>An ore scum or Dross of gold and silver</td>
<td>Iron Sulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mis sokhta</td>
<td>Oxide of copper</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Murdar Sang</td>
<td>Massicot, Litharge</td>
<td>Monoxide of lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Namak-e-Sambhar</td>
<td>Salt from Sambhar Lake</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Namak-e-Sang</td>
<td>Rock Salt</td>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Namak-e-Shor (Shora, Shora Qalmi)</td>
<td>Salt Petre Salt Marsh</td>
<td>Potassium Nitrate (Pure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Namak-e-Toam</td>
<td>Common Salt, Table Salt</td>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nuqra (Chandi, Fizza)</td>
<td>Silver, Argentum</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Naushadar</td>
<td>Sal Ammoniac</td>
<td>Ammonium Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Namak-e-Indrani</td>
<td>Rock Salt</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Phitakari (Shibb-e-Yamani)</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>Aluminum Potassium Sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Qalai</td>
<td>Tin, Stanum</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Raskapoor</td>
<td>Calomel</td>
<td>Sub-Chloride of Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Safaida Arzeez</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Tin-Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Safaida Kashghari</td>
<td>Flowers of Zinc</td>
<td>Zinc-Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Sang-e-Basri</td>
<td>Calamine</td>
<td>Zinc Carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Seemab (Para)</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sendur</td>
<td>Minium, Red Lead, Vermilion</td>
<td>I. Red Oxide of Lead II. Red Oxide of Mercury (Mercuric Oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Shadnaj</td>
<td>Lentil shaped Stone Nummulite</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Shingraf (Hingula)</td>
<td>Cinnabar</td>
<td>Compound of Mercury And sulphur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Seesa (Usrub)</td>
<td>Lead, Plumbum</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Surma Siyah (Kohal, Kohal Isfahani, Sang-e-Surma)</td>
<td>I. Black Antimony, Kermus Mineral II. Lead (Galena), Lead ore</td>
<td>I. Antimony Sulphide II. Lead Sulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Tila (Zahab, Sona)</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Tutiya (Kabood)</td>
<td>Blue Vitriol</td>
<td>Copper Sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Yashab sabz (Kabood)</td>
<td>Green Jasper</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Yashab Safaid</td>
<td>White Jade</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Zangar</td>
<td>Rust</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(ii) CLASSICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS
MERTIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNANI CLASSICAL WEIGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Equivalent in Metric</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chawal</td>
<td>15 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ratti</td>
<td>125 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dang</td>
<td>500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Masha</td>
<td>1 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dirham</td>
<td>3.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Misqal</td>
<td>4.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Tola</td>
<td>12 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dam</td>
<td>21 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chhatak</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pao</td>
<td>240 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ser</td>
<td>960 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Man Tabrizi</td>
<td>2 kg. 900 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oqia</td>
<td>32 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Astar</td>
<td>1 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Surkh</td>
<td>125 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ratal Tibbi</td>
<td>420 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Qeerat</td>
<td>250 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of liquid the metric equivalents would be the corresponding liter and milliliter.
(iii) GLOSSARY OF UNANI TECHNICAL TERMS WITH THEIR MODERN EQUIVALENTS

A. Action-wise
B. Disease-wise
A. ACTION-WISE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Unani Term</th>
<th>Modern Equivalents</th>
<th>Explanatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Akkal</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Alam</td>
<td>Analgesic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Humuzat</td>
<td>Antacid</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Nazla</td>
<td>Anticattarh.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Qai</td>
<td>Antiemetic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Safra</td>
<td>Antibilious</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Sumoom</td>
<td>Antidote</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Taffun</td>
<td>Antiseptic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Tashanuju</td>
<td>Antispasmodic/Anticonvulsive</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Daf-e-Ziabetus</td>
<td>Antidiabetic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Habis</td>
<td>Astringent</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Habis-ud-Dam</td>
<td>Styptic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Hazim</td>
<td>Digestive</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Jali</td>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Jazib</td>
<td>Absorbefacient</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kasir-e-Riyah</td>
<td>Carminative</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Kawi</td>
<td>Caustic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Man-e-Asrat-e-Waba</td>
<td>Antiepidemic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Moaddil</td>
<td>Alterative</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Moarriq</td>
<td>Diaphoretic</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mohallil-e-Waram</td>
<td>Anti-inflammatory</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Moharrik</td>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Moharrik-e-Asab</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Nerve Stimulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Moharrik-e-Bah</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sex stimulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Moharrik-e-kabid</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Liver stimulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Moharrik-e-Qalb</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Heart stimulant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Moharrik-e-Rutubat Meda</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Stimulant to gastric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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## B. DISEASE-WISE

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A. PROCESS

1. DAQ-WA-SAH AQ (POUNDING AND GRINDING)

In the preparation of many compound formulations single drugs are used in the form of coarse or fine power. 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 grounds 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 dissappears. The fine powder is then sieved through a piece of fine muslin cloth.

(iv) Powdering of Mushk, Amber, etc.

Drugs like Mushk, Ambar, Jund Bedaster, 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 Sharbat 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 resious drugs.**

Drugs like Afyun, Ushaq, Muqil, Anardana, Narjeel Daryaee, 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 Khurma Khushk**

In case of Khurma Khushk (dry dates) the seeds are first removed and then dried over a low fire in a frying pan before powdering. In some formulations, Khurma khushk are soaked in the prescribed liquids. In such cases they are ground on sil-batta, with a little water to form a fine paste and then mixed with other drugs coming in the respective formula.

(x) **Powdering of Mastagi**

Mastagi is powdered in a procelain mortar by slow and light motion. It is also dissolved in any oil over a low fire and added to the other drugs in the formula.

(xi) **Powdering of Abrak**

The layers of Abrak are first separated by pounding in an iron mortar. The small pieces of Abrak are kept in a bag of thick cloth along with small pebbles, Cowrie shells, Date seeds or Dhan (paddy) and tied. The bag is then dipped in hot water and rubbed vigorously with both hands. Small particles of Abrak are then squeezed out of the bag. The process of dipping the bag in hot water and
rubbing is repeated till all the particles of Abrak are squeezed out of the bag. The particles of Abrak are allowed to settle down at the bottom of the vessels and the water is decanted. The Abrak particles are removed and then allowed to dry. The dry particles are called Abrak Mahloob.

(xii) **Powdering of Tukhm-e-Imli**

Tukhm-e-Imli 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.

(xiii) **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, etc. This process is undertaken to evaporate all the moisture content and to make the drug completely dry as indicated in respective formula. Sartan Mohraq, Busud Sokhta, Aqrab Sokhta, etc. These are prescribed below.

(i) **Busud Sokhta**

Busud is broken into shell 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 fine 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.

(iii) **Aqrab Sokhta**

Aqrab (scorpions) after removing the poisonous sac and the appendages are kept in an earthen pot and sealed with clay. The pot is then kept in fire of cow dung cakes for a specified period. Thereafter, the pot is removed and allowed to cool. The charred scorpions are removed by breaking the pot.
3. GHASL-E-ADVYAH (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-Adviya. The drugs which undergo this process are suffixed with the terms Maghsool (washed) in the respective formulae. 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 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 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.

(iv) Luk

First of all, the visible impurities are removed from Luk. 30 gms. of Luk is finely powdered and ground in the decoction prepared by 15 gms each of Rewand Chini and Izkhar Makki. The mixture is sieved through a piece of clean fine cloth and when the fine particles of Luk settle down in the decantation, it is then decanted and the fine particles of Luk are washed with water and dried to obtain the Luk 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 process 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) Bhilawan (Baladur)

After removing the cap, (thalamus) of the Bhilawan fruits, the juicy contents (asal-e-Bhilawan) are squeezed out completely with the help of a red hot tongs. Thereafter, Bhilawan fruits are boiled in fresh water at least for three times. Lastly, the fruits are boiled in milk washed with water and dried. Precaution must be taken not to touch the juice with hands as the juice is toxic.

(iv) Habb-us-Salateen (Jamalgota)

25 gms of the Kernels of Jamalgota is tied in a cloth bag and boiled in one liter of cow’s milk giving sufficient time till the milk becomes dense. When cooled, the kernels are taken out form the bag and the embryo part (pitta) of the seeds is removed to obtain Jamalgota Mudabbaar.
(v) **Chaksu**

Chaksu is kept in a cloth and tied from the mouth. It is then soaked in a vessel of water containing Badiyan (Fennel) equal to half the weight of Chaksu or Barg-e-Neem Taza (Fresh Neem Leaves) equal in weight of Chaksu. The water is boiled for half an hour and then the cloth bag is removed and allowed to cool. Chaksu is then removed from the bag and rubbed between the palms to remove the outer coverings of Chaksu Mudabbar.

(vi) **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 liters of milk. The milk is then boiled till it evaporated, 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.

(vii) **Kibreet (Gandhak)**

One part of Gandhak Amlasar and two parts of Raughan Zard (ghee) are taken in a Karcha (laddle) 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.

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

Fine powder of 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.

(ix) **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.

(x) **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 layer 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 color. The resultant product is called Seemab Mudabbar.

(xi) Khabs-ul-Hadeed

(a) Small pieces of Khabs-ul-Hadeed are heated red hot in charcoal fire and then immersed in Aab--e-Triphala or Sirka Naishakar (sugarcane vinegar) by holding each piece with a tongs. The whole process is repeated seven times.

(b) In this process Khabs-ul-Hadeed is ground to powder form and kept immersed in Sirka Naishakar (sugarcane vinegar) or Sharab-e-Angoori (Brandy). The level of either of the two should be 5 cms. above the level of the powder. After 14 days, the Sirka Naishakar or Sharab-e-Angoori is decanted, the powder is dried and fried in Raughan-e-Badam.

(xii) 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 bottle. When the milk is completely evaporated, the pieces of Beesh are removed and washed well with water to obtain Beesh Mudabbar.

(xiii) Hartal

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

(xiv) Sang-e-Surma

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 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-Gulab or Araq-e-Badiyan and heated till the Araq evaporated. The process is repeated seven times.
(c) Sang-e-Surma is immerersed 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.

(xv) Ajwayin, 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 cm. 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 enhances the efficacy of the drugs.

6. **TAHMIS-WA-BIRYAN (ROASTING OR PARCHING)**

(i) **Tahmis (Roasting or parching with a medium)**

Tahmis 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 Shibb-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 is poured in a tin-coated vessel and heated over low fire till a green froth appears in 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 form the decoction. The aqueous portion is decanted and stored.

8. **TASFIYAH-E-ADVIYAH (CLEANING PROCESS)**

Single drugs of plants, mineral and animal origin obtained either from the market or collection from any other source contain dust, dirt and other foreign matter. Before using for manufacture, these foreign matters and impurities are removed by sieving, washing etc. This process of cleaning is called ‘Tasfiyah’. Some of the single drugs are cleaned by specific methods. Some of them are described below.
(i) **Behroza**

A metallic vessel of a suitable size is filled three fourths (3/4) with water and covered with a fine clean cloth and tied firmly. The drug Behroza is spread over the surface of the cloth and the vessel is placed over moderate fire and allowed to boil. After some time the foreign matters (impurities) over the cloth. Thereafter, the water is allowed to cool due to which Behroza settles down at the bottom of the vessels. Lastly the water form the vessel is decanted and the Behroza thus obtained is allowed to dry in shade. The Behroza obtained by this process is called Behroza Musaffa or Satt-e-Behroza.

(ii) **Post-e-Baiza-e-Murgh**

The shells of chicken eggs (post-e-Baiza-e-Murgh) are crushed into small pieces and washed with saline water (namak ka pani) till the inner membrane of the shell is removed. The small pieces are then again washed with clean water and dried.

(iii) **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.

(iv) **Kharateen**

Live earth worms are collected in a vessel containing salted butter milk and kept till the worms excrete out the mud completely and settle down at the bottom. These (mud free earth worms) are removed an washed with fresh water, dried in shade and preserved. The earth worms are then pounded in an iron mortar and sieved through a fine mesh for use in medicine.

(v) **Salajeet**

Salajeet is dissolved in a vessel containing fresh water and stirred well. After some time, impurities like stone particles etc. settle down at the bottom of the vessel. The dissolved Salajeet is decanted into an earthen pot without disturbing the sediment. The process is repeated in case where some impurities still remain in the solution. The pot is kept in the sun till the solution becomes a viscous mass. This way the Salajeet Musaffa or Satt-e-Salajeet is obtained.

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 (1 sq. 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 fines 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 (Syrups) are filtered through a piece of clean thick cloth. Joshandas prepared for Sharbats are filtered through cotton pads to ensure a greater degree of homogenity 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 silver 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

1. 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 finger. The huboob and aqras thus made are 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. MARHAM, QAIROOTI AND ZIMAD

Qairooti is a kind of Marham and resembles to it in appearance. It is prepared in same way as Marham, while Zimad is a powder preparation and always used in a paste form after mixing in any of the specified oils, water etc., at the time of use. Both Qairooti and Zimad, like Marham, are used externally.

Marham, Qairooti and Zimad are generally prepared with the drugs having Mohallil (Resolving), Daf-e-Taffun (Sepsis expelling), Habis (Styptic) and Qabiz (Astringent) properties.

For making Marham or Qairooti any of the following oils is first heated and then Wax or Fat is dissolved in it. Afterwards, the finely powdered drugs are mixed and stirred well till it forms a soft and semi-solid mass and cooled. These oils are Raughan-e-Sarashf, Raughan-e-Zaitoon, Raughan-e-Kunjad, Raughan-e- Badam, Raughan-e-Gul, Raughan Zard or any other specific oil mentioned in the text.

For making any of the preparations and mixing of the ingredient drugs, the following precautions must be taken:

(1) Gugal, Ganda Behroza and Sabun (Soap) should first be dissolved in oil, containing Wax, before making Marham.
(2) Afyun or White/Yolk of an egg should be mixed in boiled oil after cooling. Boiled Yolk of an egg can also be used in making Marham.

(3) Mucilage/Juice containing drugs should be mixed in oil, containing Wax and boiled till the moisture content are dried completely and mixed uniformly. It should be cooled to obtain a normal Marham. Excessive boiling should be avoided as it hardens the Marham.

(4) Kafoor (Camphor) or any Volatile oil containing drugs, should always be added in powder form at the last stage of making Marham.

(5) For making Qairooti, the oil should first be heated (as in case of Marham) and mixed with Wax till it gets dissolved and stirred cautiously for a longer period till it is cooled.

(6) Drugs having Mohallil (Resolving) and Daf-e-Taffun (Sepsis expelling) properties should always be finely powdered by sieving through No.100 mesh Sieves and added during the process of stirring.

### 3. QIWAM(CONSISTENCY) FOR JAWARISH, MAJoON, ITIRFAL, HALWA AND DAWA

For making majoon or any of its allied preparations, Qiwam (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 Qiwam may be used either in powder or liquid form.

The Qiwam (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 Shibb-e-Yamani (Alum) etc., before making the Qiwam. Afterwards, the ingredient drugs are mixed in Qiwam to prepare Jawarish, Majoon, Itrifal, Halwa and Dawa. For making Majoon or any of its preparations the consistency of Qiwam of Majoon is Three Tar.

For mixing of the ingredient drugs of different origin (plant, animal and mineral) in the Qiwam, 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 Qiwam.

(iii) Maghziyat (Kernels) for making Majoon, etc., should first be ground into powder and then be mixed in small quantities in Qiwam. 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 Qiwam 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 Qiwam.

(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 of 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 Qiwam.

(vi) Floos-e-Khiyar Shamber (Pulp of Drum stick plant, 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 Qiwam.

(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 Qiwam.
(v) BIBLIOGRAPHY
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<th>S.No.</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Qarabadeen-e-Majidi</td>
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