



## Persian Medicine Standard Terminology

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### Abstract

Persian Medicine (PM) is an ancient and holistic healthcare approach that has been practiced for thousands of years. While PM is often considered to be a traditional or alternative form of medicine, it has a rich history and a wealth of knowledge that can be of great value in contemporary medical practice. It encompasses a wide range of medical practices, including herbal medicine, dietary therapy, manual intervention, and lifestyle modification. Despite its long history and widespread use, there is a lack of standardized terminology in PM, which can lead to confusion and miscommunication among practitioners and patients. The Persian Medicine standard terminology provides a framework for understanding Persian medical concepts and terminology and can serve as a bridge between traditional and modern medicine. Therefore, to systematize the use of Persian medicine standard terminology, a working group was formed in the Persian Medicine Office of the Iranian Ministry of Health. After gathering opinions from experts in Persian medicine and the English language, a set of commonly used words was identified for the project. The first step of the project includes 100 standardized terms which are presented in this paper.

**Keywords:** Database; Persian medicine; Mesh term; Standardization; Terminology

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## Introduction

Persian Medicine is a holistic system of health that has been practiced for centuries in Iran and surrounding regions. This school of medicine is based on the principles of humoral medicine which is also a common concept in traditional Chinese medicine and Indian Ayurvedic medicine [1]. One of the key features of Persian Medicine is its emphasis on the balance of the four humors which are believed to regulate bodily functions and maintain health. These humors are described with four qualities of hotness, coldness, wetness, and dryness; the equilibrium of which is known as "Mizaj". They are thought to correspond to different organs and bodily systems [2]. Persian Medicine also incorporates principles of herbal medicine, nutrition, exercise, and lifestyle practices to promote overall health and prevent illness.

While Persian Medicine has a rich history and is still practiced by many in Iran and neighboring countries, one of the challenges it faces is the lack of standardized terminology. In the last two decades, the scientific approach to Persian medicine has been increasing and related articles in various fields are being published. The annoying point that every researcher encounters when reading Persian medical articles is the diversity of English equivalents of Persian medicine terms. Undoubtedly, a lack of coordination in these cases will face the introduction of this valuable heritage with serious problems and even reduce synergy between the researchers.

Standardization of medical terminology is essential for effective communication between healthcare providers and patients and for research and development of evidence-based treatments. To develop a standardized terminology for Persian Medicine, experts have convened to identify and define key concepts, diagnoses, and treatment modalities used in the practice.

The development of standardized terminology for Persian Medicine faces several challenges, including the need to reconcile different interpretations and variations of the practice across different regions and cultural contexts. Additionally, there is a need to integrate modern medical concepts and terminology into Persian Medicine to facilitate communication and collaboration with modern medical practitioners.

Despite these challenges, efforts to develop a standardized terminology for Persian Medicine hold great promise for advancing the recognition and integration of this traditional system of medicine into modern healthcare. In addition, the development of standardized terminology can help to preserve and promote the rich history and cultural heritage of Persian Medicine.

Many efforts have been made previously to unify Persian Medicine terminology. In these studies, English equivalents have been suggested for some of the most common terms in Persian Medicine [3,4]. For the "Persian Medicine" term itself, many debates have been made to choose it as the standard term [5]. Consensus on "Persian Med-

icine" and its frequent use by scholars of this field finally led to its inclusion in the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) database of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in 2022 [6].

This paper is the first outcome of an ongoing project that aims to provide standard English equivalents and definitions for common Persian Medicine terms.

## Methods

Considering that the use of Persian medicine standard terminology is one of the strategic plans for its systematization, a working group was formed in the Persian medicine office of Iran's Ministry of Health to conduct the project. The working group comprised of six experts in Persian Medicine, one historian of medicine, and an expert in the English language, who worked closely together. A set of frequently used terms of Persian medicine were put on the agenda using the opinion of a group of experts in Persian medicine and the English language.

To select English equivalents for Persian medical terminology, the working group relied on previous efforts, including the "Glossary of Traditional Persian Medicine" under the supervision of Dr. Abu-al-Qasim Soltani (compiled by Dr. Meysam Shirzad and others) [7]. To update and find new equivalents, in addition to common dictionaries for translating more general terms from Persian/Arabic to English (such as Steingass [8] and Hans-Wehr [9]), the working group used the Online Dictionary of Arabic Philosophical Terms for philosophical terminology [10].

A "Short Definition" was created based on a detailed description that was as comprehensive and accurate as possible. Firstly, definitions were extracted from relevant Persian medical sources such as *al-Qānūn fī al-Ṭibb* (The Canon of Medicine) [11] and *Zakhireh Kharazmshahi* (Treasure of the Khwarazm Shah) [12] to form the "Description" section. As many of the terms discussed have acquired various layers of significance over time, it was decided that a mere repetition of the definitions found in historical texts would not suffice to capture their pragmatic meaning, and the definitions need to be reinterpreted to fit the needs of today. Therefore, an "Ijtihadi (inferential) definition" was prepared in Persian for each term. This definition was based on existing definitions in the canonical texts of Persian Medicine and the reading of the members of the working group, from a pragmatic perspective, addressed to the contemporary readers and practitioners of Persian Medicine. In most cases, a consensus was reached through live discussions between the experts of Persian Medicine in the working group. In cases where the significance of a term was deemed as important in the context of natural philosophy as in medicine, apart from the "inferential definition" of the term in the medical context, a technical definition of the term in the context of natural philosophy was also agreed upon and noted (see, for instance, entry 69). The Persian definitions were then

translated into English and compared with the results of Indian colleagues in the field of Unani Medicine (Standard Unani Medical Terminology) [13] to create a detailed English description for each term. In cases where it was not possible to reach a consensus, the final decision was approved based on the vote of the majority of the members of the working group.

## Results

The results of the first stage of this ongoing project include the standardization of 100 terms. Table 1 presents transliteration, a short definition, and a description for each term in addition to its English equivalent. The table is also available on the project's website: "pmterminology.com", allowing visitors to search the terms in Persian and English [14].

**Table 1.** Persian Medicine Standard Terminology (Part 1).

Number	Term	Transliteration	English Equivalent	Short Definition	Description
1	آب زن	<i>ābzan</i>	Immersion bathing	Immersion bathing	Immersing part(s) of the body for a specific duration in water which is usually warm and might be infused with medicine.
2	احتباس	<i>ehtebās; ihtibās</i>	Retention	Keeping matter in the body	Keeping matter in the body as reserving (natural) or confinement (unnatural)
3	احتباس و استفراغ	<i>ehtebās va estefrāgh</i>	Retention and Evacuation	One of The Six Essentials	It is one of The Six Essentials, related to the retention of essential matter in and evacuation of waste matter from the body.
4	احتراق	<i>ehterāq; ihtirāq</i>	To burn (intr.), Combustion	Separation of parts due to heat	The separation of wet and tenuous parts of the substance from the dense ones due to excessive heat (inside or outside of the body) leading to sublimation of the former and sedimentation of the latter.
5	احراق	<i>ehraq; iħraq</i>	To burn (tr.)	Separating of parts due to heat	Separating the wet and tenuous parts of matter from the dense parts by excessive heat.
6	اخلاط	<i>akhlāt; aħlāt</i>	Humors (pl. of Humor)	Humors	
7	ارکان	<i>arkān; arkān</i>	Elements (pl. of Element)		
8 9	ارواح استسقا	<i>arvāh; arwāh estesqā'; istisqā'</i>	Plural of <i>rūħ</i> Dropsy	Diseases caused by the accumulation of aqueous, ventose, or viscous matter	A group of diseases that occur due to the accumulation of aqueous, ventose, or viscous matter within/between tissues or organs; it has three types: general dropsy, abdominal dropsy, and tympanic dropsy.

10	استسقای زقی	<i>estesqā-ye zeqqī</i>	Abdominal dropsy, ascites	Accumulation of aqueous matter in peritoneal space	Accumulation of (primarily) aqueous matter in peritoneal space, causes heaviness and distention in the abdomen.
11	استسقای طبی	<i>estesqā-ye tablī</i>	Tympanic dropsy, tympanites	Accumulation of ventose matter in the abdomen	Accumulation of (primarily) ventose matter in the abdomen, causing its distention and a tympanic sound upon percussion.
12	استسقای لحمی	<i>estesqā-ye lahmī</i>	General dropsy, hyposcara, general pitting edema	Accumulation of viscous matter in flesh, a type of anasarca	Accumulation of (primarily) viscous matter in flesh, causing flabbiness, puffiness, and pitting edema in the organ/tissue.
13	استفراغ	<i>estefrāgh; istifrāg</i>	Evacuation	Clearing the body of waste matter	Expulsion of waste materials in a natural manner (e.g. intercourse) or through medical interventions either via available options (e.g. vomit or sweat) or by newly created ways (e.g. venesection).
14	اعتدال	<i>e'tedāl; i'tidāl</i>	Equability	Being balanced	The state of being balanced in quantity or quality that can lead to optimal functionality.
15	اكتحال	<i>ektehāl; iktiḥāl</i>	Eyelining	Eyelining with a soft powdery medicine	Applying a soft powdery medicine (similar to kohl) to the edge of the eyelids.
16	امتلاء	<i>emtelā'; imtilā'</i>	Plethora	Excessive accumulation of matter	Excessive accumulation of matter in the body associated with a quantitative or qualitative abnormality that may result in the sensation of heaviness or merely perceiving its effects when the accumulation is quantitative.

17	انصباب	<i>ensebāb; inṣībāb</i>	Inpouring	Pouring in of matter	Pouring of matter in an organ from a superior organ which is usually stronger and/or placed above.
18	انكباب	<i>enkebāb; inkibāb</i>	<i>Enkebāb; inkibāb</i>	Medicinal steaming therapy	To treat an affected organ by holding it over the steam rising from a boiled or infused medicine
19	بخار	<i>bokhūr; būḥār</i>	Vapor	Suspended liquid particles	Liquid particles are suspended in the air when heat affects the moist part of a substance
20	بخور	<i>bakhūr; baḥūr</i>	<i>Bakhūr; baḥūr</i>	Medicinal smoke or vapor	A medicine that is burned or boiled to produce smoke or vapor for medicinal purposes.
21	بخور	<i>bokhūr; buḥūr</i>	<i>Bokhūr; buḥūr</i>	Burning or boiling (of <i>bakhūr</i> )	Burning or boiling a substance for medical use of its smoke or vapor, respectively.
22	بلغم	<i>balgham; balḡam</i>	Phlegm	Phlegm (of the four humors)	One of the four humors; natural phlegm is white and mildly sweet, and of cold and wet quality. It can transform into blood when necessary, nourishes some organs such as the brain, lubricates joints, and moisturizes organs. Unnatural phlegm can be divided into varieties according to taste, form, and consistency.
23	بلغمی	<i>balghami; balḡamī</i>	Phlegmatic	Related to Phlegm	Related to Phlegm
24	تحلیل	<i>tahlīl; taḥlīl</i>	Dissolution	Evacuation of matter by dissolving	Subtle evacuation of matter by dissolving and converting it into tiny particles (e.g., vapor)
25	تر	<i>tar</i>	Wet	Wet	That which possesses wetness.
26	تری	<i>tarī</i>	Wetness	Wetness	One of the four primary qualities associated with fluidity and flexibility. COMPARE wetness ( <i>rutūbat</i> )
27	جالی	<i>jālī; ḡālī</i>	Abstergent	Polishing agent	An agent that wipes the surface of an organ clean of viscid fluids

28	جوهر	<i>johar; ġawhar</i>	Substance	Subsisting by itself	That which subsists by itself; counterpart of an accident.
29	حار غریزی	<i>hārr-e gharīzī</i>	Innate Hot (substances)	Innate Hot (substances)	The substances of radical moisture that function as the fuel for innate heat, or can act as the source of functions.
30	حرارت اسطقسی	<i>harārat-e ostoqossī</i>	Elemental heat	Heat at the level of elements	It is the essential heat at the level of elements that even survives death.
31	حرارت عرضی	<i>harārat-e arazī</i>	Accidental heat	Heat accidental to the body	The heat contingently caused by an external (heat stroke, food, medicine, etc.) or internal origin (fever) that might positively or negatively affect the body.
32	حرارت غریبه	<i>harārat-e gharībe</i>	Extraneous heat	Abnormal heat	The unnatural heat due to an internal or external cause and disturbing the functions.
33	حرارت غریزی	<i>harārat-e gharīzī</i>	Innate heat	Innate heat	The heat resulting from the natural burning of radical moisture.
34	حرارت قاصره	<i>harārat-e qāsere</i>	Inadequate heat	Heat less than required	The heat which is less than the equable amount necessary for a process.
35	حفظ الصحة	<i>hefz os-sehhe; ħifẓ uş-şihha</i>	Health preservation	Preservation of health according to six essentials.	Science of preventive health measures which includes the application of the six essentials.
36	حقنه	<i>hoqne; ħuqna</i>	Enema	Injection into rectum or uterus	A method for the expulsion of matter through the insertion of a fluid into the rectum or the uterus
37	خشک	<i>khoshk</i>	Dry	Dry	That which possesses dryness.
38	خشکی	<i>khoshkī</i>	Dryness	Dryness	One of the four primary qualities associated with stability and inflexibility.

39	خلط	<i>khelt; hilt</i>	Humor	Humor	The wet and fluid matter yielded by the first digestion of food including blood, phlegm, chole, and melanchole.
40	دخان	<i>dokhān; duhān</i>	Smoke	Suspended solid particles	Solid particles suspended in the air when heat affects the dry part of a substance
41	دقیق	<i>daqīq; daqīq</i>	Fine	Narrow, delicate	Narrow (e.g. pulse) or having tiny particles (e.g. powder)
42	دم	<i>dam; damm</i>	Blood	Blood (of the four humors)	One of the four humors; natural blood is red and very sweet, and of hot and wet quality. Its main function is to contribute to nutrition and growth. Unnatural blood can be divided into varieties according to taste, odor, color, and consistency.
43	دموی	<i>damavī; damawī</i>	Sanguine	Related to Blood (the humor)	Related to Blood (the humor)
44	رادع	<i>rāde'; rādi'</i>	Restraining agent	Medicine that restrains through condensation	A medicine that prevents the inpouring of morbid matter to organs through condensation (by virtue of its coldness and astringency) of the organ and/or the matter flowing into it.
45	رطوبت	<i>rotūbat; ruṭūbah</i>	1. Moisture 2. Wetness	1. Liquid matter 2. Quality of fluidity and flexibility	1 Liquid matter in the body including humors and aqueous substances 2 The quality of fluidity and flexibility of matter
46	رطوبت اسطقسیه	<i>rotūbat-e ostoqossiyye</i>	Elemental moisture	Moisture-binding particles of organs	It is the essential moisture that keeps the particles of organs together.
47	رطوبت اصلیه	<i>rotūbat-e asliyye</i>	Inherent moisture	Inherent Moisture	Innate moisture at the outset of birth
48	رطوبت اولیه	<i>rotūbat-e avvaliye</i>	Primary moisture	Humor	Any of the four fundamental humors

49	رطوبت ثانویه	<i>rotūbat-e sānaviyye</i>	Secondary moisture	Extravascular moisture, the precursor of organs	The moisture that result from the extravascular transformation of humors partially become a part of the organs.
50	رطوبت غریبه	<i>rotūbat-e gharībe</i>	Extraneous moisture	Abnormal moisture	Abnormal moisture created due to a shortage in the innate heat of the body
51	رطوبت غریزی	<i>rotūbat-e gharīzī</i>	Radical moisture	Innate moisture	The moisture that functions as the fuel for innate heat
52	رطوبت فضلیه	<i>rotūbat-e fazliye</i>	Extra moisture	Reserved moisture in some plants	The moisture reserved in some plants which is not thoroughly blended with other components and is used for growth as required.
53	رقیق	<i>raqīq; raqīq</i>	Thin	Thin, dilute	The attribute denoting low density, diluteness, or small width; COMPARE thick, dense, tenuous
54	رکن	<i>rokn; rukn</i>	Element	Primordial element	Any of the four elements which make up the material world, and into which matter is ultimately divisible. Their intermixture results in different temperaments. They include fire, air, water, and earth.
55	روح	<i>ruh, rūh</i>	Pneuma; spirit	Tenuous vapory matter	Vapory matter formed from the tenuous part of humors, categorized as natural, vital and psychic.
56	روح طیبی	<i>rūh-e tebbī</i>	Medical pneuma		
57	زحیر	<i>zahīr; zaḥīr</i>	<i>Zahīr</i>	Proctitis accompanied by tenesmus	A condition accompanied by tenesmus of the rectum for urgent expelling of stool, usually including excretion of mucous and sometimes blood.
58	سبب	<i>sabab; sabab</i>	Cause	Agent of health or disease	It is an agent (whether from inside or outside the body) that generates a new state (whether health or disease).



59	سده	<i>sodde; suddā</i>	Obstruction	Obstruction in vessels or ducts	Any (partial or total) blockage in small vessels or ducts caused by ductal contraction, intraductal accumulation of matter or extraductal pressure.
60	سرد	<i>sard</i>	Cold	Cold	That which possesses or generates coldness potentially or actually.
61	سردی	<i>sardī</i>	Coldness	Coldness	One of the four primary qualities which is associated with density or causes condensation.
62	سهر	<i>sahar; sahar</i>	Insomnia	Insomnia	The state of not being able to sleep as a disorder, i.e. Insomnia.
63	سودا	<i>sodā; sawdā</i>	Melanchole	Black bile (of the four humors)	One of the four humors; natural melanchole (black bile or atrabile) is the sediment of blood, with a taste between sweet and astringent, and of cold and dry quality. It is stored in the spleen. It is responsible for the nutrition of such organs as the bones, contributes to the consistency of the blood, and stimulates the appetite. Unnatural atrabile is produced by the effect of excessive or insufficient heat on various humors.
64	سوداوی	<i>sodāvī; sawdāwī</i>	Melancholic	Related to Melanchole	
65	صداع	<i>sodā'; şudā'</i>	Headache	Headache	Pain in the head
66	صفرا	<i>safrā; şafrā</i>	Chole	Yellow bile (of the four humors)	One of the four humors; natural chole (yellow bile) is the froth of blood; it is yellowish red, light, of hot and dry quality, and has a sharply strong taste. A part of it flows with blood and the other flows to the gall bladder. It assists the flow of blood through narrow vessels and is responsible for the nutrition of organs such as the lungs, and stimulates passing of urine and stool. Unnatural bile can be divided into varieties according to taste, odor, color and consistency. Related to Chole
67	صفراوی	<i>safrāvī; şafrāwī</i>	Choleric	Related to Chole	
68	طبیعت	<i>tabi'at; tabi'ah</i>	Nature	Governing power of the body	1 Constitution, temperament 2 An inner power governing self-preservation, healing, and functions of the body.

69	عرض	<i>araz; 'araḍ</i>	Accident	1. Contingent property 2. Disease/Sign/Symptom	1 A property that the substance has contingently. 2 It is an unnatural state emerging following a disease or its cause. This state can itself be considered a disease, or a sign/symptom.
70	عروق غلاظ	<i>orūq-e ghelāz</i>	Thick vessels	Main pathways for the transfer of matter	Pathways responsible for transfer of matter in the body, in physiologic or pathologic conditions, along membranes including fascias, or as a part of the vascular, neural, and especially lymphatic systems.
71	غشيان	<i>ghasayan; ḡaṭayān</i>	Nausea	Nausea	The sensation of unease and discomfort often perceived as an urge to vomit.
72	غرويت	<i>gharaviyyat; ḡaraw-iyya</i>	Adhesiveness	Stickiness	The property of a matter that sticks to pores blocking a duct or adheres to surfaces covering them.
73	غليظ	<i>ghaliz; ḡalīz</i>	Thick	Thick	The attribute of a matter with high density or width; COMPARE dense, tenuous, thin
74	فصد	<i>fasd; faṣḍ</i>	Phlebotomy	Incising of blood vessel, venesection	Incising blood vessels to evacuate blood for medical purposes
75	قابض	<i>qābez; qābiḍ</i>	Astringent	Contracting medicine; astringent taste	1. medicine that shrinks the parts of organs and contracts tissues, resulting in blockage of ducts and/or retention of matter. 2. one of the nine tastes, creating a sense of contraction through shrinking of oral mucous membrane.
76	قبض	<i>qabz; qabḍ</i>	1. Contraction 2. Astringency	1. Contraction 2. Astringency	Contraction of tissue; quality of an astringent agent
77	قرحه	<i>qarhe; qarḥa</i>	Ulcer	Purulent wound	An infected purulent wound
78	قوا	<i>qovā, quwā</i>	Plural of <i>quwwa</i>		

79	قوبا	<i>qūbā'</i> ; <i>qawbā'</i>	<i>Qūbā'</i>	A spectrum of dry and coarse skin conditions	A skin condition with dryness and coarseness and severe pruritus as its symptoms. Based on the responsible humor, the color of the lesion can be red, yellowish white or dark. Its description in TPM sources closely resembles eczema, various dermatites and psoriasis. <i>Qūbā'</i> in children can resemble atopic dermatitis. The secretions, if present, would be non-purulent. The capacity to execute (natural, vital and psychic) functions of the body
80	قوه	<i>qovve</i> , <i>quwwa</i>	Faculty	The ability to execute functions	
81	قی	<i>qey</i> ; <i>qayy</i>	Emesis	Vomit	Ejecting matter from the stomach through the mouth.
82	کثیف	<i>kasif</i> ; <i>kaṭīf</i>	Dense	Dense	The attribute of a matter (usually medicine) which is not readily disintegrated leading to density, stability, opacity, not being easily affected through contact or absorbed by the body; COMPARE thick, tenuous, thin
83	گرم	<i>garm</i>	Hot	Hot	That which possesses or generates hotness potentially or actually.
84	گرمی	<i>garmī</i>	Hotness	Hotness	One of the four primary qualities which is associated with sparsity and causes disunity.
85	گوهر	<i>gawhar</i>	See <i>ḡawhar</i>		
86	لزوجت	<i>lozujat</i> ; <i>luzūḡa</i>	Viscosity	Viscosity, viscidit	The resistance of a matter to deformation of shape or movement leading to the ability of being extended without disruption.
87	لطیف	<i>latif</i> ; <i>laṭīf</i>	Tenuous	Fine and easily disintegrated	The attribute of a matter which is readily disintegrated leading to diluteness, flowability, friability, transparency, being easily affected through contact, or being absorbed by the body easily; COMPARE dense, thick, thin
88	محلل	<i>mohallel</i> ; <i>muḡhallil</i>	Resolvent	Dissolving agent	An agent that can displace and disperse matters by virtue of its heat, and decompose them into their ingredients.
89	مراق	<i>merāq</i> ; <i>mirāqq</i>	Abdominal wall	Abdominal wall	Abdominal wall including skin and the connective tissues below it

90	مسهل	<i>moshel; mushil</i>	Purgative	Evacuating agent acting through intestines	An agent (medicine or food) that penetrates the organs and facilitates the evacuation of abnormal humors from them, which would eventually be expelled from organs and vessels via the intestines
91	مصلح	<i>mosleh; muṣliḥ</i>	Ameliorator	Modifying agent	An agent that ameliorates foods and drugs: either by resolving its harm, strengthening its function, maintaining its potency, breaking its pungency, or by conveying medicine to organs to which drug delivery is difficult.
92	مغری	<i>moghrī; muḡrī</i>	Adhesive	Glutinous matter	One that possesses adhesiveness.
93	ملطف	<i>molattef; mulaṭṭif</i>	Attenuant	Disintegrating agent	A medicine that, by virtue of its moderate heat, disintegrates thick / dense matter, rendering it dilute and porous.
94	ملین	<i>molayyen; mulayyin</i>	Laxative	Softening agent	An agent that softens stool and relieves constipation
95	منضج	<i>monzej; munḡiḡ</i>	Coctive	Ripening agent	An agent (drug etc.) that modifies the consistency of humors and prepares them for purgation.
96	نبض	<i>nabz; nabḍ</i>	Pulse	Throbbing of the arteries	A rhythmical contraction and expansion of the arteries as blood is propelled through them due to cardiac movement.
97	نزله	<i>nazleh; nazla</i>	<i>Nazleh; nazla</i>	Descent of abnormal moisture	Descent of abnormal moisture from the head down to pharynx, lungs or other organs

98	نَضَج	<i>nozj; nuḍġ</i>	Coction	Ripening of matter	Preparation of matter (via rheological change) for digestion, absorption, or purgation, either as a physiological process or as a therapeutic measure.
99	نَطْوِل	<i>natūl; naṭūl</i>	Pouring bath	(Liquid) medicine to pour over	A dosage form as a boiled medicine poured over an organ
100	هَشَاشَت	<i>heshāshat; hišāša</i>	Brittleness	Crispiness	The property of a matter that readily fractures when subjected to stress or heat.

## Conclusion

Undoubtedly, providing the standard terminology of Persian Medicine is one of the most important steps in its systematization and international recognition. We cordially invite all colleagues and researchers to use this standard terminology to pave the way for indexing these terms in the MeSH database. It is hoped that shortly, we will witness the next fruits of this move to harmonize Persian medicine terminology.

## Conflict of Interests

None.

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