



Review Article

Concept of Siman-E- Mufrit (Obesity) According to Eminent Unani Physicians: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a public health problem that has become an epidemic worldwide. The WHO now describes global obesity, or "globesity" as risks to human health. In Unani medicine obesity is termed as Siman-e-Mufrit means excessive fat and farbahi (Persian word) means Motapa (obese). Most of the Unani Physicians Buqrat, Rufas, Jalinoos, Rabban Tabari, Ibn Sina, Ibn Nafis, Zakariya Razi described Siman-e- Mufrit in classical Unani treatise with detailed description of its aetiology, sign and symptoms, complications and treatments. Siman-e-Mufrit is considered as balghami disease. Obesity is an important risk factor for hypertention, dyslipidaemia, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, obstructive sleep apnoea, fatty liver, osteoarthritis, and different types of carcinoma. This study was undertaken to provide a comprehensive view of Siman-e-Mufrit to halt its progression and complications thereby reducing the diseases burden. Extensive literature survey was carried out to suffice the objective which included scientific papers from reputed journals. Unani medicine has great potential in the management of obesity and its complications as well.

Keywords: Siman-e-Mufrit, Globesity, Balghami, Farbahi, Unani Physicians

Introduction

Obesity is the most common nutritional disorder.¹ It is described as an excess of body fat in the body.² In Unani system of medicine, the obesity term is known as Siman-e-Mufrit. It is a chronic and life style disease.³ Bugrat (420 BC) described complication, prevention, and management of obesity in his book "Fasool-e-Buqratia".⁴ According to Rofas, Obese people are more affected to indigestion. If obese women is pregnant then after some time she suffer from abortion and these women face many problems during delivery time.⁵ Obesity is divided into:

- Simple Obesity (It is also known as primary obesity)
- Secondary Obesity
- Drug Induced Obesity⁶

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Assessment of Obesity: the most widely used method to estimate obesity is the Body Mass Index (BMI), which is equal to weight/ height² (in kg/ m^2).

Other methods are:

- Anthropometry (skin fold thickness),
- Densitometry (underwater weighing),
- Computed Tomography (CT) or
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and
- Electrical impedance.7

Definition of Obesity: According to WHO, obesity is defined as, If BMI is >30 or equal to 30, then a person is called obese.8

Many factors to develop obesity are endocrinal factors,



socio economic factors, cultural factors, genetic factors, environmental factors, situational factors, drug induced factors, metabolic factors and physiological factors etc.⁹

Causes

- All Martoob things
- Farhat
- Rahat
- Naghma o Suroor
- Iqtedar-e huqoomat¹⁰
- Alcohol
- Oily and fatty diets
- Excessive eating habit
- Sedentary life style
- Lack of exercise
- Excess sleep
- Excess rest¹¹

Complication

- Ghashi (Nausea)
- Sara (Epilepsy)
- Falij (Paralysis)
- Waja-ul-Fuwad (Stomach Pain)
- Neurological: Pseudotumour cerebri
- Cardiovascular: Hypertension, Dyslipidaemia, Coagulopaty etc
- Endocrine: Insulin resistance, Type 2 diabetes,
- precocious puberty
- Renal: Renal cancer, Glomerulosclerosis
- Musculoskeletal: Osteoarthritis, Back pain etc
- Gastrointestinal: Gallstone, Colon cancer etc
- Pulmonary: Asthma, Obstructive sleep apnoea
- Psychosocial: Eating disorders, Depression etc¹²

Obesity in View of Unani Physicians

In ancient Arabic literature, the word obesity is called as *farbahi* that is a Persian word. According to *lbn-e-Sina*, due to obesity side effects abnormal enlargement of body and bad external appearance had been seen. This description is present in *Al-Qanoon Fil Tibb*.¹³ *Hakim Azam Khan* (1813-1902 AD) delineated treatment of *Siman-e- Mufrit* in his famous book *Rumuz-e-Azam* (*Azam,2006*). *Daud Antaki* (1541-1599 AD) described complication and treatment of obesity of obesity in his famous book *Tazkiratu Uolil Albab*. One of the famous *Unani* physicians *Zakariya Razi* (865-925 AD) described treatment of obesity, mentioned therapy like: such as dietotherapy, hydrotherapy, drugs, massage, exercises etc.¹⁴

Management of Obesity in Unani System

In *Unani* system there are following methods of Management of Obesity:

- Ilaj bil Ghiza
- Ilaj bil Dawa

• Ilaj bit Tadbeer

llaj bil Ghiza

Ghiza which should be used in obesity are:

- Ghiza should be used less in amount more in nutrients.
- Do not use oily and fatty diet
- Ghiza is Kaseef and Qalilul Taghzia

Ilaj bil Dawa (Pharmacotherapy)

Single *Unani* drug is used in the treatment of obesity. All the following drugs have temperament *Haar Yabis*.

- Anisoon (Pimpinella anisum) Dose: 2-5 gm
- Afsanteen (Artemisia absinthium) Dose: 3-5 gm
- Asarun (Asarum europium) Dose: 3-5 gm
- Filfil Siyah (Piper nigrum) Dose: 4-6 gm
- Lehsun (Allium sativum) Dose: 3 gm
- Zanjabeel (Zingiber officinale) Dose: 1 gm
- Ajwain (Ptychotis ajowan) Dose: 1.5-1 gm
- Elva (Aloe barbadebnsis) Dose: 6 gm
- Badiyan Foeniculm vulgare) Dose: 5-7 gm
- Zeera (Carum carvi) Dose: 3-5 gm
- Tukhme Sudaab (Ruta graveolens) Dose: 3-5 gm
- Luk (Coccus lacca) Dose: 0.5-2 gm¹⁵

Compound Drugs (Murakkab Advia)

- Jawarish Kamooni Kabir Dose: 4-6 gm BD
- Majoon-e-Muhazzil Dose: 10 gm HS
- Majoon-e-Muqil Dose: 10 gm HS
- Safoof-e-Muhazzil Dose: 5 gm with Arq zeera 20ml BD¹⁴
- Jawarish Bisbasa Dose: 5 gm BD
- Arq Zeera Dose: 20 ml BD
- Jawarish Falafili Dose: 5gm BD
- Qurs-e- Muqil Dose: 2 BD
- Hab Sandroos Dose: 2 BD
- Qurs-e-Luk Dose: 2 BD

Unani Prescriptions

- Sandroos, Luk Maghsool, Marzanjosh in equal quantity then make a fine Powder and to take 4 gm BD with Arq Zeera 20 ml.
- Luk Maghsool 28 gm, Ajwain 14 gm, Badiyan 14 gm, Zeera Siyah 14 gm Suddab 14 gm, Marzanjosh 3 gm, Boora Armani 3 gm to formulate a fine Powder and to take 4 gm BD + Arq Zeera 20 ml.¹⁶

Ilaj bit Tadbeer (Regimenal Therapy)

Ilaj bit tadbeer is the most effective treatment in *Unani* system that means, moderation in *Asbabe Sitta Zarooriyah*.

For obesity treatment the following therapies are used:

- i. Riyazat (Exercise)
- ii. Tareeq (Diaphoresis)
- iii. Hammam (Bath/Bathing)

- i. **Riyazat (Exercise):** Riyazat helps to burn extra calories from the body and Riyazat also helps to remove Maadae-Balghamia. Both function of riyazat are beneficial for the treatment of Sue Mizaj Balghami.
- ii. *Tareeq* (Diaphoresis): It is beneficial in obesity treatment. It expel out most of the waste product from the body.
- iii. Hammam: This regimen is suggested by Zakariya Razi in his book Al-Hawi Fit Tib for the treatment of obesity. Hammam remove the morbid matter especially Balghami Maada from the body by sweating. It open pores of skin. It perform Nuzj in Mawad and to expel also.¹⁷

Basically, three types of *Hammam* are used for obesity in *Tibb-e-Unani*:

- Hammam Bukhari or Vapour bath or Steam bath
- Hammam Turki or Turkish bath
- Hammam Har or Hot bath¹⁸

Conclusion

The *Unani*, originated in *Greece* and developed by *Arab* physicians, so called *Graeco-Arab* medicine. *Unani* medicine has great potential in the management of obesity and its complications also.

This *Unani* system can be better proved to control obesity in the future time.

More research of *Unani* physicians to prevent obesity that is mentioned in classical literature needs to be re-evaluate. Obesity is a major problem in India it is economic burden but there is no satisfactory treatment available in conventional medicine. Hence this system of medicine can be a better option to control the progress of obesity.

Conflict of Interest: None

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