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Unani drugs used in different conditions of cervical erosion/cervical carcinoma: A literature survey

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Abstract

Cervical erosion is a condition in which the squamous covering of the vaginal aspect of the cervix is replaced by columnar epithelium, which is continuous with the lining of the endocervix. This condition is one of the most commonly found gynecological conditions. The prevalence of cervical ectropion ranges between 17 percent and 50 percent. The prevalence increases with parity but decreases with age 35 and above. It is understood that cervical ectropion may cause desquamative inflammatory vaginitis, which is a poorly understood chronic vaginitis with an unknown etiology. Benign cervical ectropion presents various painful conditions, including recurrent cervicitis and susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections, especially Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Neisseria gonorrhoeae, and Chlamydia trachomatis. Both HPV and Chlamydia trachomatis are known to cause cervical cancers. Conservative treatment such as cryotherapy, electrocautery, laser therapy, or even is meant to destruct the overgrowth of columnar epithelium but is not helpful in growing the normal epithelium from the basal cell. Contrary to that, Unani drugs have Muhallil (Resolvents) and Mujaffif (Dessicators) properties, which remove the abnormal epithelium naturally and help produce normal squamous epithelium. Keeping in this view, it was decided to carry out a detailed literature survey of the well-recognized classical literature to identify the drugs used by the majority of Unani Physicians for the treatment of Busoor-e-Reham/Qurooh-e-Reham (cervical erosion) Warm-e-sulb-e-reham (might be interpreted as cervical carcinoma in modern term). During the survey, a sizable number of single and compound drugs were found on record being used for this condition. It is of herbal, mineral, and animal origin for local application as well as systemic administration, which might be monitored to screen their healing efficacy against the existing conditions. If it shows efficacy against the HPV & Chlamydia trachomatis, it will be a good step towards preventive oncology.

Keywords: Unani drugs, busoor-e-reham, qurooh-e-reham, warm-e-sulb-e-reham, cervical ectropion, cervical carcinoma

1. Introduction

Cervical erosion is a condition in which the squamous covering of the vaginal aspect of the cervix is replaced by columnar epithelium which is continuous with that lining of endocervix^[1]. Cervical ectropion is one of the most commonly found gynecological conditions. The prevalence of cervical ectropion ranges between 17 percent and 50 percent. The prevalence increases with parity but decreases with age 35 and above. Cervical ectropion can be found in up to 80% of sexually active adolescents^[2]. Desquamative inflammatory vaginitis is a poorly understood chronic vaginitis with an unknown etiology. Symptoms of desquamative inflammatory vaginitis include copious yellowish discharge, vulvovaginal discomfort and dyspareunia. Cervical ectropion may be a cause of desquamative inflammatory vaginitis^[3]. Although benign, cervical ectropion can cause a range of symptoms including excessive vaginal discharge, intermenstrual and post-coital bleeding, pelvic pain, dyspareunia, and severe symptoms such as recurrent cervicitis and susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections, especially Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Neisseria gonorrhoeae, and Chlamydia trachomatis^[1, 3-7]. Both, HPV and Chlamydia trachomatis are known to cause cervical cancers. Cervical ectropion has not been linked to cervical cancer, but it is thought to facilitate the acquisition of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), like Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection, as it provides a favorable microenvironment for virus infection and dissemination. We and others have described the presence of oncogenic HPV types in women with symptomatic cervical ectopy^[5].

Current treatment approaches to symptomatic cervical ectropion include ablative treatments such as cryotherapy, electrocautery, laser therapy, focused ultrasonography and local application of boric acid and other drugs^[1, 4].

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Although these treatments are effective, there is a high rate of recurrence due to various causes such as change in vaginal micro-biota, pregnancy or hormonal imbalances in women [6]. Cervical erosion is not described in Unani medical literature as such but the sign and symptoms of the disease are very much found on record attributed to Busoor-e-Reham/Qurooh-e-Reham. Warm-e-sulb-e-reham and sartan-e-reham has been referred for cervical carcinoma in classical literature.

2. Study Rationale

The conservative treatment is meant to destruct the overgrowth of columnar epithelium by the use of local chemical, electrical cauterization or diathermy, or even excision of diseased area, but these treatments very often are not successful as after destruction of the surface these methods are not helpful in growing the normal epithelium from the basal cell. These procedures may produce certain complications as well.

In Unani system of medicine this condition is dealt with two main principles -

- Tahleel (Dissolution).
- Tajweef (Dessication).

Therefore, the Mohallilat (Resolvents) and Mujaffifat (Dessicators) are being used for this disease. These drugs not only remove the abnormal epithelium naturally but help in production of normal squamous epithelium.

So it was decided to carry out a detailed literature survey of the well-recognized classical literature to identify the drugs

used by majority of Unani Physicians to treat this condition.

2.1 Objective

To identify the drugs from the classical literature of Unani Medicine for the treatment of Busoor-e-reham/Qurooh-e-reham (Cervical Erosion) and Waram Sulb-e-reham.

3. Methodology

A thorough literature survey was carried out from 12 well recognized books of Unani Medicine

1. Kamilussana
2. Kitab Al Hawi Vol IX.
3. Kitab Al Mansoori.
4. Ghina Muna.
5. Al Qanoon fittib Vol III.
6. ZakheeraKhawarizam Shahi.
7. Sharah Asbab Vol III.
8. Tibb-e-Akbar.
9. Ilaj-ul-Amraz.
10. Akseer-e-Azam.
11. Bayaz-e-Kabir.
12. Al Qarabadeen Taba Sani.

During the text survey of the above-mentioned treatises, it was observed that numerous compound formulations and single drugs were found on record mentioning the therapeutic effects in healing the conditions relating to cervical erosion/carcinoma, see in Table-1.

Table 1: Single drugs and formulations with dose & mode of administration for cervical erosion

Name of the disease / Pathological conditions	Single drugs / formulations with dose & mode of administration	Action	References
Cervical erosion & Boil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment: Dried Rose flower 14 g, Teen-e-Qaimooliya (SufaidKhariya Mitti) 14 g, Chandi kaMael, 7 g, Murdar Sang 7 g, make fine powder and mix it in melted wax and Roghan-e-Gul and prepare a ointment and use it. • Dried Rose flower 14 g, Sumbul 14g, baikh-e-Sosan 7g, Pindol 10½ g, Murmakki 5¼ g make fine powder and mix them in a suitable decoction and make vaginal pessary (Batli). • If there is fresh bleeding then ask the patient to sit in Aab-e-Qum Qum and also wash with it. • Vaginal Suppository: Make vaginal suppository of Aab-e-Bartang and Lal Sag, kundur 1part, Anzroot 1part, Dam-ul-Akhwain 1part, Phitkari 1part, Juz-us-saru 1part, Post Anar 1part, murmakki ½part, make fine powder and mix them in Aab-e-Barg-e-saru and also add post Anar and make a pessary. 	Cicatrizant Anti-styptic	[7]
Cervical erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huqna: Give huqna of AaskaPani 1part, ShekheNauPasta khurmekaPani 1part, Gulab 1part, Aab-e-Bartang 1part and lal sag kaPani 1part Total 8¼g and mix powder of Gil-e-Irmani 3½g, Aqaqia 3½g, mazu 3½g, and Usara lahtut tees 3½g, Juzbua 1. 75g and give enema in vagina 		[7]
Cervical cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is acute pain: Make a decoction of Chaulai & Fresh Khatmi in honey water and mix Roghan-e-Gul and use as an ointment. • Fresh khashkhash, kishneez fresh, Lal sag, greenmako pound the medicines and mix roghan-e-Gul and use as as ointment. • Sitz bath: Khatmi, Methi, Alsi, Ikleelulmalik make a decoction and use as sitz bath. • Ointment: Methi 35g, Alsi 35g, tukhm-e-Kirnab 35g, Banafsha khushk 35g, Habb-ul-Ghar 35g, Rateenaj 35g, Babuna52½g, Ikleelulmalik52½g, Fitrasaleeyoon52½g, Ard-e-Baqila52½g, Gogul52½g, mea Khushk21g, Sandal Surkh21g, root of khatmi21g, Soya21g, BaikhKirnabNabti24g, Anjeer Sheereen 20no, • Roghan-e-Susan 33. 75g, Kunjad 33. 75g, and Murghabi fat 33. 75g, Mom Safaid204g, Melt all the oils and fats and mix them in medicines and use it as an ointment • Ointment: pound fresh barg-e-Khatmi and mix in duck's fat and glue of almond tree • Pessary- melts Lazan and Murghabi fat. 	Analgesic and cicatrizant Anti-inflammatory Analgesic do do	[7]
Cervical erosion	In case of Pus	Antiseptic	[8]

(Qurooh-e-raham)	Sibr-e-Zard, Dam-ul-Akhwain, Anzroot, Kundur – Sprinkle powder of these drugs on the affected site. Mix Israb with kishneez water or water of kasni or kahu and apply enema of these drugs into. Vagina Marham-e-Rusul is also effective in this disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment: Khashkhash, Kishneez tar, Enab-us-salab, Safaidi Baiza-e-Murgh and alcohol. • In case of bleeding – Enema of water of Lahyeh-al-tais, Gile-e-Irmani, SafaiiArzeer, Aab-e-bartang. 	Anti-styptic	
Cervical erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astringent medicines are useful. • Decoction of Anar kiChaal, Saru, Safarjal, Habb-ulAas, Izghar. It can be injected or used as pessary. In this decoction, KasailiSharab, Shubb-e-yamani and Qurz can be added. 	Astringent	[9]
Cervical Cancer	Decoction of methi and Khubbazi is useful in pain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment: Kazbara, Afoon, Zafran, Ikleelulmalik, duck-fat. 	Analgesic	
Cervical cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitz bath: Make a decoction of methi&Alsi to relieve pain. • Soothing demulcent, Prepare a poultice by khashkhash, Kibr, Mako with Roghan-e-Gul • If there is profused bleeding then add Asfeedaj, Gil-e-Irmani&Aqaqia 	Analgesic	[9]
Cervical erosion	Vaginal Suppository: Make an ointment with Susan oil, egg yolk one partmurone forth part Afoon 10th part with Murghabi fat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoction of Aash-e-jo and decoction of Amaltas orally • Qurs-e-Kaknaj Orally • Give pessary of marham-e-Dakhliyoon and Roghan-e-Susan • Pessary of Duck fat, Bone marrow of tibia of steghorn& cow, Decoction of Gogul, Zafran, Egg yolk, Residue of Roghan –e-Kadu, Roghan-e-Susan in equal amount and make soft with alcohol and use it as pessary. • Sitz bath: Decoction of Methi, Alsi, babuna, Nakhuna, Karam KallakaDanthal pessary • Pessary-Boil tukhm-e-Khahkhash in UsaraeAngoor until it gets mixed then filters it and again boils with Brain of Calf or bran of reindeer or Duck’fat or cock’fat until it gets thick and uses it as pessary. If there is acute pain then add afoon 3½g, Murmakki 3½g, and loban 3½g. • If there is pus inside the wound along with pain then Boil Methi, Ardjau and Injeer and mix sugar in it and pigeon excreta until the wound is burst and pus comes out. • In case of fresh bleeding, Sibr, Dam-ul-Akhwain and Anzroot, Kundur Mix all the medicine and use then locally. 	Analgesic and Anti-inflammatory	[10]
Cervical cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give enema(enema) of marham-e-Safaida kashghari in vagina 		[10]
Cervical erosion	Take two pieces of Jast and rub them with Luab-e-Aspghol and give douche with this luab <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment: Ointment which is made by egg & Ikleelulmalik, after that Roghan-e-Zafran and Roghan-e-Nardeen is added. • Poultice: Which is made by Ard-e-jau, Injeer, hulba, Tukhm-e-Katan and Ikleelulmalik is used as poultice. 	Anti-Inflammatory	[11]
Warm-e-Sulb-e-Raham	Mushil- e-Sauda should be given <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment: Marham-e-Dakhliyoon and Basaleequn and that ointment which are made by adding Muqil, murghabi’s fat and Maghz-e-Saq-e-Gozan and Sheep’s excreta. • Ointment: (Qairooti): Which are prepared by Roghan-e-Susan and Roghan-e-Razfi and Roghan-e-Nargis, Roghan-e-Shibt, Roghan-e-babuna and Hulba, Roghan-e-Bedanjeer, Roghan-e-Hina and Roghan-e-Aqwahan. Mom zard is added, usually Egg yolk is also added. To increase efficacy- Jund Bedaster, Sibr Sumhani, Kharghosh ka Chista and Irsa, Iqwahan and nasib or Alakul Batam and Zafran(crocus sativus), AlakulAmbat and Zimgh-e-Luz is added • Marham-e-mujarriba: Soak barg-e-Kibr&Barg-e-kirnab in water unless soft and grind with Sibr and make ointment with &Ma-ul-Asl. • Ointment: Make with marzan Josh and Ikleelul Malik and hulba, babuna and khatmi • In eroded cancer: Hot temperament medicine such as ointment made by Roghan-e-Zaitoon (oil of <i>Olea europaea</i>) kept in copper pot for some time until it gets rusted Add mom zard (Paraffin wax) and apply locally. • Ointment made by Khashkhash, Kishneez and Mako, Roghan-e-Gul and egg white. 	cicatrizant	[11]
Cervical Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fasad Basaleeq • Marham-e-Dakhliyoon and Basaleequn or Duck’s fat melt them in sheep’s butter and mix gogul in them and put Roghan-e-Nargis drop by drop and make a ointment with wool. • To make stronger – Add Jund Bedastar, and Ailuwa, Paneermaya, Zafran, Aqwahan, AlakulAmbaat and glue of almond tree. • If there is acute pain then boil fresh khatmi and barg-e-Khurfa in Ma-ul-asl 	Anti-inflammatory Analgesic	[12]

	(honey water) and mix Roghan-e-Gul and use it as an ointment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give huqna of Roghan-e-Gul, woman's milk, green Kishneez water and barg-e-khurfa Khashkhash, green coriander, mako and Egg white and Roghan-e-Gul are used as an ointment. 	Analgesic	
Basoor-e-Raham (Boils)	In case of bleeding then Lahyah-al-tais, Gil-e-Irmani, Safaida Kashghari and bartang – soak all the medicines in water and give huqna from this water Marham-e-Safaid – Made with Gul-e-Surkh, Gil-e-Qaimoolia, Chandi ka Mail, Murdar Sang, Safaida Qalai, Mom, Roghan-e-Gul Luab-e-Bahidana 3g, Sheera-e-Unnab 5no. is prepared in Arq-Gaozeban 144g and mix in Sharbat-e-Neelofer, Sharbat-e-Unnab for oral use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give ItrifalShahtra with Arq-e-Shahtra at bed time. 		[13]
Cervical Cancer	Marham Dakhliyon with Gogul&Roghan-e-Baboona&Duck'fat Natool – Decoction of methi, Babuna, TukhmeKatan and Barg-e-Karam Kalla Sitz bath, Barg-e-Khatmi, KaramKalla, Banafsha, Alsi Kimad: GuleTesu12g, Post Khashkhash12g Boil in water and give with intervals After that Aab-e-Kasni, Aab-e-Kahoosabz, AabKashneez, Roghan-e-gul, Rub these medicines with lead until it becomes like ointment then mix egg white and soak cotton in it. Marham-e-Kafoori, M. Dakhliyon	Anti-inflammatory Anti-inflammatory	[13]
Cervical erosion	Marham-e-Basaleequn Zift 84g, Rateenaj 84g, Bahroza 18g – Melt all the medicines in Roghan-e-Zaitoon Dousche: Boil Barg-e-Neem and kamela in water and filter it. Ointment: Keep Roghan-e-hina on fire and add Kamela in it and keep aside for five minutes. After that Murdar sang, Safaida kashghari and Kafoor and make ointment with rubbing Neem's wood and add Egg white and Aab-e-Kasni and use it. Ointment: Murdar sang, Geru, Sang-e-Jarahat make powder and mix them in Marham-e-kafoori.		[13]
Cervical erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FasdBasaleeq Sharbat-e-naranj, Sikanjbeen, Sheera-e-khurfa, Kashak-e-jau orally (Moaddilat-e-Safra) 		[14]
Cervical cancer	Marham Asfeedaj, marham-e-Gul-e-Surkh, teen-e-Qaimooliya, Khabsul-sana, murder Sang, SafaidArzeer, Mom Safaid, Prepare tila in Roghan-e-gul <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marham-e-Dakhliyon, Muqil, Roghan-e-babuna, Duck's fat Sitz bath – Boil hulba, babuna, Tukhm-e-katan, Barg-e-kirnab, tukhm-e-Alsi, Banafshan 		[14]
Cervical cancer	Fasd Basaleeq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ointment: Marham Dakhliyon, Basaleequn, Duck' fat Bone marrow of goat melt white coin and mix gogul in it and add Roghan-e-nargis or Roghan-e-Susan and Roghan-e-Soya, Roghan Aqwahan, Roghan-e-BabunaMethi and Roghan-e-Arandi and donkey's fat and Roghan-e-Alsi 		[15]
Cervical erosion	If there is bleeding then ask the patient to sit in Aab-e-Qum Qum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make fine powder of Kundus, Anzroot, Dam-ul-Akhwain, Juz-saru, Post Anar, Shibb-e-yamani, Murmakki, Gul-e-Surkh and mix all the medicines in Aab-e-bartang and soak it in a cloth and keep it in Vagina Qurs kaharba for oral use. If there is pus in this ulcer then first give enema of Roghan-e-Gul, Roghan-e-Banafsha and ma-ul-Asl. <p>After Marham-e-Basaleequn with Roghan-e-Gul is used. After that pessary of cold & astringent medicines i. e. HabbulAas, Gulnar, Kazmaraj-make fine powder and mix them with Roghan-e-Gul.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is ulcer with acute pain then Boil khatmi, in Ma-ulAsl and add Roghan-e-Gul and used it as an ointment Give Enema of Sheer or lukewarm with and R. Gul. If there is fresh wound then ask the patient to sit in Aab-e-Qum Qum. (Sitz bath) Qurs-e-Kaharba with Aab-e-Bar tang orally. LuabIsabgul 7g, Tukm-e-khatmi 7g, Gul-e-Maru 7g, Roghan-e-Gul 24ml, Aqaqia 3½g, Gulnar, Saq-e-GozanSokhta 3½g, KaghazSokhta 3½g, Post baiza-e-Murg 3½g, and mix all the medicines in Aab-e-Bartang and Ma-ul-Qum Qum and used in lukewarm. In acute condition – Cold and soothing ointments are used e. g. Luaab-e-Aspghol In absence of pain: Laxative and anti-inflammatory ointments are used. E.g. Marham-e-Dakhliyon, Roghan-e-Babuna and Piya bat are used. Decoction of Hulba, babuna, Bazr-e-Katan, barg-e-Kirnab are used as Rubifacient and anti-inflammatory. If there is a pain, Gul-e-Khatmi 3g, MaveezMunaqqa 10no. Boil these medicines in Arq-e-Enab-us-salab, After filtering, Add – Shure Tukhm-e-kaknaj 4g, 	Anti-styptic Anti-septic Analgesic Cicatrizing Anti-inflammatory & Rubifacient	[16]

Cervical Cancer	<p>Sharnbat-e-Tukhm-e-Khashkhash 24g and Sprinkle Tukhm-e-Rehan 4g, Bartang 4g</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimad: Enab-us-Salab 4g, Gul-e-Khatmi 4g, Ard-e-jau 4g, Isabgul 4g, Tukhm-e-Rehaan 4g, Rasaut 4g Grind all the medicines and mix in Aab-e-Enab-us-salab, Roghan-e-Gul and Sirka and use it as Zimad • Safoof-e-Hindi and marham should be used as it is. • Arad-e-jau 4g, Gul-e-Khatmi 4g, Arad-e-Baqila 4g, Tukhm-e-Katan 4g, Khubbazi 4g, Hulba 4g, Gul-e-Banafsha 4g, Murdar sang 4g, Kafoor 1g, Dam-ul-Akhwain 4g, SafaidaKashghari 4g, Safaidi 2no, waZardiBaiza-e-Murgh 2no, Roghan-e-Gul24g, prepare all the medicine and use it as pessary. <p>This pessary is used to clean wound and very useful in healing wounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marham or ointment prepared by Hkm. Alvi Khan's father • Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-Kadoo biryan 4g, Maghz-e-Tukhm-e-tarbooz biryan 4g, dam-ul-Akhwain, Gulnar, murdar sang, Pestle in SirkaTootiyaKirmaniMaghsool1g, barg-e-Hina 1g, Post kadoo Sokhta 1g, Safaida Qalai 2g, Make fine powder and melt Mom Safaid 2g, Roghan-e-Gul12gand prepare ointment from it. <p>If this Cancer is in form of fresh wound barg-e-Khatmi, Kirnab, Banafsha, Tukhm-e-Katan Ask the patient to sit in this decoction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To relieve pain, huqna of Shiaf-e-Abyaz, Afyoon and Sheer-e-zan add Zafran for Islah of Afyoon. • Decoction of Unnab and sapistan with Maghz-e-faloosKhayareshamber and Roghan-e-Badam should be used orally. • Piece of Sarab should be rubbed on another piece with Roghan-e-Gul or Luab-e-Aspghol is used as huqna 	Sedative Laxative and anti-inflammatory Rubifacient and anti-inflammatory Analgesic Useful in healing wounds Cicatrizant Anti-styptic Analgesic	[16]
Cervical cancer	<p>If there is bleeding from wound Marham-e-Jadwar Hakeem Ali is used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaginal Suppository: Pound a piece of lead with mortar to be thick then wet a piece of cloth in this preparation as a suppository • Make a pessary with wool, babuna, Duck's fat Afyoon, Mom in equal quantity • Grind Murdar Sang 3½ g with Aab-e-Kasni Hen' fat, Mom Safaid 35g, Roghan-e-Gul70g and mix all the medicine & prepare a pessary with wool. 	Analgesic & Anti-inflammatory	[17]
Cervical erosion	<p>Pessary Make powder with mom, Murghabi' fat, Guggal all 10½g Khatmi, Tukhm-e-Alsi60g and make dough with honey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dousche <p>Boil Barg-e-Neem 60g, Kamela 6g, in water and use as Dousche</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment <p>Keep RoghanHina400g on fire and kamela 60gm, and keep aside for five minutes After that Murdar Sang 12 g, Safaida kashghari12g, Kafoor 6g, is added and make ointment with rubbing neem's wood and Egg white and Aab-e-Kasni is added before use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment • Murdar Sang, Geru, Sang-e-Jarahat in equal quantity – grind all the medicines and add M. Kafoori 24g 	Antiseptic	[18]

Description with reference of single drugs used in compound formulations

Tables 2: Single Drugs of herbal origin

S. No.	Unani Names	Scientific Names	Local Names	Used Plant Part	References
1.	Irsa	<i>Iris ensata</i> Thunb	Irisa	Beekh	[19, 20]
2.	Maweez Munaqqa	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> Linn	Angoor	Fruit	[19, 20]
3.	Ikleelul malik		Nakhoona	Fruit With Seeds	[19, 20]
4.	Roghan-e-Zafran	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L. Oil	Kesar	Flower	[19, 20]
5.	Roghan-e-Nardeen	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> oil	Jatamansi	Oil From Rhizome	[19, 20]
6.	Ard-e-jau	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> Linn	jao	Seeds	[19, 20]
7.	Injeer	<i>Ficus carica</i>	anjeer	Dried Fleshy Receptacles-Figs	[19, 20, 27]
8.	Hulba	<i>Trigonella foenum</i>	methi	Seeds	[19, 20]
9.	Tukhm-e-Katan(Alsi)	<i>Linum usitassimum</i> seeds	Alsi	Seeds	[19, 20, 28]
10.	Muqil	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> or <i>Balsamodendron mukul</i>	gugal	Gum	[19, 20]
11.	Sausan	<i>Iris germanica</i>		Leaves	[19, 20]
12.	Nargis	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> Linn.	Nargis	Flower	[19, 20]
13.	Shibt	<i>Anethum sowa</i> Roxb. ex Flem.	Dill	Fruit and Seeds	[19, 20]
14.	Babuna (Uqwahan)	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> Linn	Babuna	Flower	[19, 20]

15.	Bedanjeer	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arand	Flower	[19, 20]
16.	Hina	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Mehndi	Leaves	[19, 20]
17.	Sibr Sumhani	<i>Aloe barbadens</i> Mill	Ailwa	Pulp Of Leaves	[19, 20]
18.	Alak-ul -Batam	Glue of <i>Pinus longifolia</i> Roxb	Chir, gandabehroza	Glue	[19, 20]
19.	Sumbul-ut-Teeb	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> Dc	Balchchadh, Jatamansi, Spikenard, Indian nard	Whole Plant	[19, 20]
20.	Zafraan	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn.	kesar	Dried Stigma	[19, 20]
21.	Neelofar	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> Linn	Nilofar, chotakanwal	Root	[19, 20]
22.	Khashkhash	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linn.	Khas khas	Seeds	[19, 20]
23.	Kishneez Khushk	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.	Dhania	Leaves	[19, 20]
24.	Samagh-e-Lauz(Badam)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Baill.	Badam	Glue	[19, 20]
25.	Barg-e-kabr	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> Linn.		Leaves	[19, 20]
26.	Barg-e-karnab	<i>Crambe maritima</i> Linn.	karamkalla	Leaves	[19, 20]
27.	Marzanjosh	<i>Origanum majorana</i> Linn	Sweet Marjoram	Leaves	[19, 20]
28.	Khatmi	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> Linn.	Khatmi	Seeds	[19, 20]
29.	Mako	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn	Mako	Leaves	[19, 20]
30.	Juzbua	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Jaephal, Nutmeg	Fruit	[19, 20]
31.	Kundur	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb	Shallaki, salai, Olibanum	Oleo Resin Gum	[19, 20]
32.	Gaozaban	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Gaozaban	Leaves, Flower	[19, 20]
33.	Unnab	<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> Mill.	Unnab	Fruit	[19, 20]
34.	Gul-e-Surkh	<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.	Gulab	Flower	[19, 20]
35.	Khurfa	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn	Nuni sag	Leaves	[19, 20, 22]
36.	Shahtra	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> Linn.	Pat papra	Leaves	[19, 20]
37.	Methi(Hulba)	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> Linn.	Methi	Seeds	[19, 20]
38.	Banafsha	<i>Viola odorata</i> Linn.	Bag-Banosa, Banaphsa	Flower	[19, 20]
39.	Kasni	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> Linn	Kasni	Whole Plant	[19, 20]
40.	Kahoo	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> Linn	Lettuce	Seeds	[19, 20]
41.	Kashneez(Kazbara)	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.	Dhania	Seeds, Leaves	[19, 20]
42.	Gul-e-Tesu	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Tesu, Dhak, Palash	Flower	[20, 32]
43.	Sapistan	<i>Cordia latifolia</i> Roxb.	Lisoda, labheda	Fruit	[19, 20]
44.	Zift	<i>Picea abies</i> (Linn.) Karst		Resin	[19, 20]
45.	Rateenaj	Resin of <i>Pinus Gerardiana</i> Wall.	Sanobar Resin	Resin	[19, 20]
46.	Bahroza	Glue of <i>Pinus Longifolia</i> Roxb	Chir, gandabehroza	Glue	[19, 20]
47.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , A. Juss		Leaves	[19, 20]
48.	Kamela	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> Muell. -Arg.	Monkey face tree	Seeds	[19, 20, 32]
49.	Kafoor	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Linn.) J. Presl	Kapoor	Stem Extract	[19, 20]
50.	Chaulai	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>		Leaves, Root	[19, 20]
51.	Lal Saag	<i>Amaranthus Cruentus</i>		Leaves,	[19, 20]
52.	Habb-ul-Ghaar	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> Linn.	Baz	Leaves,	[19, 20]
53.	Afyoon	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linn.	Afeem, Opium	Inspissated Juice	[19, 20]
54.	Habb-ul-Aas/Murad	<i>Myrtus communis</i> Linn	Myrtle, Vilayati Mehndi	Leaves	[19, 23]
55.	Saru	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Linn	Janglijhan	Leaves	[19, 20]
56.	Aqagia	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Babool	Gum	[19, 20]
57.	Sha'r-al-Jinn/Persiaaushaan	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> , Linn	Maiden hair Fern, Hansraj	Leaves	[23, 24]
58.	Khayar e shambar (Amaltas)	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> Linn.	Amaltas, Golden Shower	Fruit	[19, 20]
59.	Gulnar (Gulnar Farsi) Anar	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.		Flower/Rind Of Fruit	[19, 20]
60.	Kazmazaj	<i>Tamarix orientalis</i> Vahl	Lal Jhau	Leaves	[19, 20]
61.	Guggal(Muqil)	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook. Ex Stocks) Engl.		Gum From Bark	[19, 20]
62.	Safarjal	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Miller.	Behi	Mucilage From Seeds	[19, 20]
63.	Aspghol	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk	Isabgol	Seeds	[19, 20]
64.	Anzaroot	<i>Astragalus sarcocolla</i> Dymock.		Gum	[19, 20]
65.	Dam-al-Akhwain	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> , Balf.	Hiradukhi	Gum	[19, 20]
66.	Murmakki	Commiphora Myrrha or Balsamodendron Myrrha		Gum	[19, 20]
67.	Bartang(Lisaan-ul-hamal)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Linn	Baltanga	Seeds, Leaves	[19, 20]
68.	Baqla	<i>Vicia faba</i> Linn		Seeds	[19, 20]
69.	Enabussalab	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn	mako	Whole Plant	[19, 20]
70.	Kaaknaj/Junjal	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> Linn.	Strawberry tomato	Fruit	[19, 20]
71.	Raihan/Shahsafram/Tulsi/Zemraan	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.	Sweet Basil, Sabzah	Seeds	[19, 20]
72.	Khubbazi	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L.	Gul Khair	Leaves	[19, 20]
73.	Tukhme Kadu	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Kashiphal	Seeds	[19, 20]
74.	TukhmeTarbooz	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> , Schrad.	Water Melon	Seeds	[19, 20]

Tables 3: Single Drug of Animal origin

S. No	Scientific names	Common name	Local name	References
1.	Castorium	Testis of an animal	Jund Bedaster	[20, 29]

Tables 4: Single Drugs of Mineral origin

S. No	Scientific names	Common name	Local name	References
1.	Silver, Argentum	Fizza	Chandi	[20, 30]
2.	Silver, Argentum	Chandi ka mail		[20]
3.	Bees Wax	Mom	Mom Zard	[20]
4.	Mono oxide of Lead	Massicot, Litharge	Murdar Sang	[20, 25]
5.	Silicate of Alumina and Iron Oxide	Red Ochre, Red Earth	Geru, Teen-e-rumi	[20, 23]
6.	Hydrated Magnesium Silicate	Soap stone, Talc	Sang-e-Jarahat	[20, 23]
7.	A compound of Zinc Oxide, Tin and Lead	Safaida, White Lead	Asfeedaj	[20, 23]
8.	Aluminium Silicate, Silicate of Alumina	Armenian bole	Gile-e-irmani, Safedkhariyamitti	[20, 23, 30]
9.	Zinc Oxide	(Flowers of Zinc)	Safaida Kashghari	[20, 23, 30]
10.	Tin, Stannum		Safaida Qalai	[19, 30]
11.	Copper Sulphate	Blue Vitriol	Tutiya (Kabood)	[19]
12.	<i>Aluminium hydroxide</i>	Alum	Phitakari (Shibb-e-Yamani)	[20, 30]
13.	Calcium Oxide	Chuna, lime	Qalai	[20, 23, 30]
14.	Chalk (Sedimentary Rock)	Khariyamitti, gile-e-khurasani	Teen-e-Qaimooliya (Safed Khariyamitti)	[20, 31]

4. Discussion and Conclusion

For facilitating and designing a protocol to evaluate the therapeutic effects of Unani medicines in the cases of cervical erosion/ cervical carcinoma, it was felt essential to carry out the thorough literature survey of classical Unani medical treatises. For this purpose, it was decided to select the well-recognized and accessible texts. Therefore, the following treatises were surveyed-Kamilussana, Kitab Al Hawi Vol IX, Kitab Al Mansoori, Ghina Muna, Al Qanoon fittib Vol III, ZakheeraKhawarizam Shahi, Sharah Asbab Vol III, Tibb-e-Akbar, Ilaj-ul-Amraz, Akseer-e-Azam, Bayaz-e-Kabir, Al Qarabadeen Taba Sani. During the survey, it was found that there were abundant formulations being used since very early times in this system of medicine to treat this very condition. Though, exact description of cervical erosion is not found in Unani medical literature but there are various conditions described in the literature resembling to the condition known as cervical erosion in modern times, i.e. Qurooh-e-Raham, Busoor-e-Raham. Sartan-e-Raham is very much on record as Waram-e-sulb-e-Raham which is described as cervical carcinoma in the present times. These formulations as well as single drugs of herbal, mineral and animal origin, which are being prescribed for this condition are mostly having following properties.

- Tahleel (Dissolution).
- Tajweef (Dessication).

The present study shows the drugs found on record endorse the basic concept of treatment of this condition, therefore practiced since the ancient times to heal these conditions [32]. These drugs resolve the inflammation, desiccate the lesions and change the local culture media of the micro-organisms which contribute in gaining the health of the tissues. It is also noted that there are provisions for oral administrations of the drugs which affects systematically in addition to local application. We hope that by using these medicaments we can treat these conditions effectively vis-à-vis the therapeutic effects might be monitored against the HPV. High-risk HPV types are detected in 99% of cervical precancers. Type 16 is the cause of approximately 50% of cervical cancers worldwide, and types 16 and 18 together account for about 66% of cervical cancers. An additional five high-risk types, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58, are responsible for another 15% of cervical cancers and 11% of all HPV-associated cancers [32]. Therefore, it will be proved a potential arm of preventive oncology against cervical carcinoma.

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conflict of interest.

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