

Importance of Dietary Therapy (Ilaj Bil Ghiza) in Unani System of Medicine

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Abstract

Today's major health care problems are increasingly the result of acute and chronic conditions related to poor nutrition and/or overconsumption. A large proportion of coronary disease and cancer can be attributed to unhealthy eating habits and obesity. Chronic diseases continue to increase due to such factors as the rise in obesity in the global population.

Individualized diet therapy can provide the patient important insight into food-related illnesses and education regarding how various nutrients (protein, carbohydrate, fat, alcohol) affect illness, diseases, or obesity. Dietary therapy (Ilaj bil Ghiza) can be tailored to meet the treatment needs of patients on diagnosis of specific illnesses, can help reduce complications and/or side effects, and can improve general well-being.

The Unani system of medicine believes that a physician is not the healer but an assistant to nature *Tabiyat* (physique) of the body, which is the true healer hence the diet should be in accordance with it. Diets have been mentioned according to various stages of life to maintain the digestive system at its best. Unani dietary therapy deals with certain ailments by treating them with specific diets or by regulating the quantity and quality of food.

Ibn-e-Sina (Avicenna) wrote, "Most illnesses arise solely from long-continued errors of diet and regimen." The manner in which foods affect the body is viewed in Unani from a simple yet highly interesting viewpoint.

In this paper efforts have been made to elaborate the concept of Dietary Therapy (Ilaj bil Ghiza) in Unani system of medicine as well as its importance, classifications, terms and benefits.

Keywords: Unani; Ilaj Bil Ghiza; Dietary Therapy; *Tabiyat*; Ibn-e-Sina

Introduction

The term diet is derived from Greek word 'diaita' means a way of living. It is defined as liquid and solid food substances regularly consumed in the course of normal living or a prescribed allowance of food adapted for a particular state of health or disease [1].

Dietary therapy is the application of foods for the purpose of preservation of strength, flesh and energy or to their repair when diminished by disease. Necessarily the value of foods in health must be understood in order to appreciate their relative utility in disease. The human body contains the following chemical elements: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, iodine, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium and iron. A few other elements have been found in the human body, but they are not uniformly present. It is self-evident that food that is to make an infant's body grow to man's dimensions and capacity must contain these elements. It is, however, impossible to feed human beings upon chemical elements. To become useful they must be furnished in certain combinations [2].

On the other hand, Dietary Therapy is a therapy by which patients are treated with a non medicinal therapy from which health

is attained by modulation of dietary habits [3]. In modern era, Nutrition is educated as a separate kind of science which deals with science of food, the nutrient and the other substances, their action, interaction and balance in relation to health and disease and the processes by which the organism ingests, digests, absorbs, transports, utilizes and excrete food substances [4].

Historical Background

Dietary Therapy has an old history, it stems from the Zhou Dynasty, 1000 BC. Zhang Ji, a distinguished physician in the Han Dynasty realized the action of dietary therapy during the rehabilitation from disease [5]. Egyptian, Roman, Greeks such as Hippocrates (460-327 BC), Aristotle (384-377BC), Celus (53BC-7AD), Galen (130-200AD) were great legends in dietetics. They gave much importance to diet during health and sickness [6]. In Unani system of medicine, the role of diets and drinks for health issues has been considered very much significant since date back. Hippocrates has compiled two treatises on dietary therapy as 'Kitab al-Ghiza' (book on dietetics) and 'Kitab Ma-us-Shaer' (book on barley water). Aristotle, Celus and Galen have also emphasized on the use of various food items for the treatment of common and specific diseases of the human body. Aristotle wrote the book 'Kitab fi Tadbeer al- Agh-

zia' (book on diet management). Galen compiled the book 'Kitab Qawi al-Aghzia' (book on the strength of diets). Masar Joya Basri (d. 730 AD) compiled 'Kitab al-Aghzia' (book on diets). Jibreel ibn Bakhteeshu (d. 828 AD) wrote 'Risala fi al-Taamva al-Sharab' (document on food and drink). Ibn Masoya (d. 857 AD) wrote number of books on various aspects of nutrition and dietary therapy e.g. 'Kitab fi al-Ashrab' (book on drinks), 'Kitab fi al-Aghzia' (book on diets), 'KitabKhawas al-Aghziawa al-Buqul' (book on the properties of diets and vegetables), 'Kitab fi Sharab al-Fakeh' (book on drink and fruits). HunyenIbnIshaq (d. 873 AD) has compiled three books on diet i.e. 'Kitab fi-l-Labn' (book on milk), 'KitabQawi al-Aghzia' (book on strength of diets) and 'Kitab fi Tabae al-AghziawaTadbeer al-Insan' (book on nature of diet and management). The 'KitabJalinus fi al-Aghzia' (book of Galen on diets) is compiled by Sabitibn Qartah (d. 901 AD). Qusta bin Luqa (d. 912 AD) has written 'Kitab al-Aghzia ala Tareeq Qawaneen al-Qulliyah'(book on dietary principles). Razi (d. 925AD) has written two manuscripts on dietetics i.e. 'Kafiyat al-Aghtiza' and 'Kitab Munafe al-Aghziawa Dafe Mazariha'. Ibn Butlan (d. 1064 AD) has compiled 'Taqveem al-Sahet fi Quwa al-Aghzia va Dafe Mazariha'. Najeebuddin Samarqandi (d. 1220 AD) wrote 'Risale Aghziawa-l-Ashrab alil Marza' [7].

According to Ibne-Sina, Abu-Sahal Masihi and Rabban Tabri, there are four types of naturally occurring edible items i.e. Ghiza (food), Dawa (drug), Ghiza-e-Dawai (food n drug) and Dawa-e-Ghizai (drug n food). Ghiza and Ghiza-e-Dawai comprise cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, eggs, meat, sugar, honey, etc. whereas, Dawa and Dawa-e-Ghizai comprise different plant parts, herbo-animo-mineral items, horns, teeth, castoreum, liver, brain, fat, blood, glands and birds and Zavi-al-ajsad (gold, zinc, silver, copper, iron), Zavi-al-arwah (sulphur, mercury, arsenic), Hajaryat (diamond, jad, sapphire) and Araziat (gil-e-makhtoom, gil-e-armani, gil-e-multani) from mineral origin. Ghiza and Ghiza-e-Dawai are used to maintain physical and mental health, and Dawa and Dawa-e-Ghizai are used to eradicate the disease not only by providing nutrition but also by combating the disorder either by their action on the micro-somal-enzyme systems of the body or on microorganism directly. Basically, Ghiza-e-Dawai and Ghiza energize and nourish the body and ultimately escalate the body resistance to prevent from diseases [3].

Concept of diet in unani medicine

According to Unani physicians it is believed that diet/food provides strength to the body and to the morbid matters both. The wrong selection and misappropriation of diet may hamper the tabiyat (physic) which is known to increase the severity of diseases. Complete restriction from diet or partially reduction is generally advised in acute diseases whereas only partial reduction is recommended in chronic diseases so that the faculties of the body may be restored.

- **Tark-e-Ghiza (Stop diet):** When the tabiyat (physic) is strong, such patients are advised to stop the diet completely; which helps in evacuation of morbid matter from the body.

- **Taqleel-e-Ghiza (Reduced diet intake):** The amount of food is reduced quantitatively as well as qualitatively with an aim to restore quwa (faculties of the body), which helps tabiyat (physic) to work solely in one direction and participate in eradication of disease from the body. Half boiled egg may be advised if quwa (faculty) of the body is weak. On the other hand, watermelon and muskmelon can be advised if quwa (faculty) of the body is strong.

The diet can be reduced as per the following details:

- **Reduction in kammiyat (quantity) of the diet:** The quantity of diet is reduced but the nutritional value does not get affected. This type of diet is advised when digestion of the patient is weak but needs to provide strength to the faculties of the body e.g. egg.
- **Reduction in kaifiyat (quality) of the diet:** The quantity of diet in terms of nutritional value is reduced. This type of diet is advised when the patient has desire of food but simultaneously the vascular system of the body is hampered with morbid matters. In this situation, the production of humours is decreased which provides favourable medium for concoctive action of morbid matters e.g. vegetables and fruits.
- **Reduction in kammiyat (quantity) and kaifiyat (quality) of the diet:** The diet in terms of quantity and quality both, is reduced particularly when faculties of the body are not markedly disturbed [7].

Dietary terms used in Unani medicine [7,8].

Terms	Description
Ghiza-e-Lateef (Light and soft diet)	The foods which are easily digested and reduce the viscosity of khilt (humour) inside body. e.g. Aab-e-anar (pomegranate juice), Aab-e-mosambi (orange-navel juice), Aab-e-naranji (orange juice), Ma-al-shaeer (barley water), tea, coffee, wine, etc.
Ghiza-e-Lateef Kasser-ut-Taghzia (Attenuated highly nutritious diet)	The foods which are easily digested and rich in calories such as Ma-al-lahem (meat distillate) and Zardi baiz-e-murg neem birasht (yolk of half boiled egg).
Ghiza-e-Lateef Qaleel-ut-Taghzia (Attenuated less nutritious diet)	The foods which are digested easily and having low calories such as fruits.
Ghiza-e-Lateef Kasser-ut-Taghzia jayyad al-Kaimus (Attenuated, highly nutritious and good chyme forming diet)	The foods which are digested easily, having high calories and produce good chyme such as meat distillate, yolk of half boiled egg etc.
Ghiza-e-Lateef Kasser-ut-Taghzia raddi al-Kaimus (Attenuated, highly nutritious and bad chyme forming diet)	The foods which are digested easily, having high calories and produce bad chyme such as liver and lung.
Ghiza-e-Lateef Qaleel-ut-Taghzia jayyad al-Kaimus (Attenuated, less nutritious and good chyme forming diet)	The foods which are digested easily, having low calories and produce good chyme such as fruit juices and fruits.

Ghiza-e-Lateef Qaleel-ut-Taghzia raddi al-Kaimus (Attenuated, less nutritious and bad chyme forming diet)	The foods which are digested easily, provide less energy and produce bad chime e.g. radish, mustard, lettuce, etc.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef (Heavy diet)	The foods which are not digested easily, form ghaleez khilt (viscous humour) which produces sudda (obstruction) in organs.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Kasser-ut-Taghzia (Heavy and highly nutritious diet)	The foods which are not digested easily and having high calories such as beef.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Qalil-ul-Taghzia (Heavy and less nutritious diet)	The foods which are not digested easily and having high calories such as dry beef.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Kasser-ut-Taghzia jayyad al-Kaimus (Heavy, highly nutritious and good chyme forming diet)	Heavy and highly nutritious foods which produce good chyme e.g. fully boiled egg, meat of young sheep, etc.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Kasser-ut-Taghzia raddi al-Kaimus (Heavy, highly nutritious and bad chyme forming diet)	The foods which are not digested easily and always produce bad chyme e.g. duck meat and horse meat.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Qaleel-ul-Taghzia jayyad al-Kaimus (Heavy, less nutritious and good chyme forming diet)	Less nutritious foods which produce good chyme e.g. meat of young beef.
Ghiza-e-Kaseef Qaleel-ul-Taghzia raddi al-Kaimus (Heavy, less nutritious and bad chyme forming diet)	Less nutritious and heavy foods which are not digested easily and produce bad chyme e.g. dry beef meat.
Ghiza-e-Motadil (Moderate diet)	Foods that produce khilt (humour) of moderate viscosity which is not harmful to the human body e.g. Khichdi, cow's milk, etc.
Aghzia Barida/Aghziya Mubarrida	The food of cold temperament having ability to produce the humours which induce coldness in the body e.g. Khas (<i>Andropogan muricatus</i> Retz.), Kasni (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> Linn.), etc.
Aghziya Hamiza	Sour foods e.g. lemon, sour pomegranate, sour apple, orange, vinegar, curd, etc. They change the thick waste products of stomach into smaller particles.
Aghziya Harra	The foods of hot temperament having ability to produce the humours which induce heat in the body e.g. onion, garlic, etc.
Aghziya Hirrifa	Spicy (pungent) foods that may produce heat in the body e.g. pepper.
Aghziya Lazija	The foods which increase the viscosity of humours e.g. Khurfa, Till, etc.
Aghziya Mahmuda	Foods that produce good humours.
Aghziya Maliha	Salty foods.

Aghziya Mubakhhira	The food liable to produce flatus and vapours e.g. cabbage, pea, brinjal, cauliflower, beans, turnip, etc.
Aghziya Mughalliz-e-Dam	Foods producing Dam (Sanguine) of thick consistency.
Aghziya Mugharriya	Glutinous foods.
Aghziya Mujaffifa	Foods causing desiccation of body fluid e. g. roasted gram.
Aghziya Muraqqiq-e-Dam	Foods that cause thinning of Dam (Sanguine)
Aghziya Murattiba / Aghziya Rataba	Foods of wet /moist temperament having ability to produce the humours which give rise to wetness in the body e.g. milk, kadu, (Cucurbita maxima Duchesne.) cucumber, watermelon, clarified butter, almond oil, etc.
Aghziya Musakhhina	Foods producing heat in the body e.g. spices.
Aghziya Musamma	The foods which help to put on body weight e.g. dry fruits, milk and products, etc.
Aghziya Mutaaffina	Putrefied food stuffs.
Aghziya Muwallid-e-Balgham	The foods which produce excessive quantity of phlegm in the body e.g. sheep milk, beet root, cucumber, etc.
Aghziya Muwallid-e-Dam	The foods which produce an excessive quantity of sanguine in the body e.g. grapes, pomegranate, egg yolk, fried meat, boiled meat, milk, dairy products, gram, etc.
Aghziya Muwallid-e-Safra	The foods which produce an excessive quantity of yellow bile in the body e.g. cheese.
Aghziya Muwallid-e-Sawda	The foods which produce an excessive quantity of black bile in the body e.g. buffalo meat, cabbage, brinjal, etc.
Aghziya Nashifa	Foods that have the property of absorbing the moisture of the body.
Aghziya Radiyya	Foods that produce bad quality of humours.
Aghziya Saliha	The foods which produce good quality of humours.
Aghziya Saqila	The foods which are difficult to digest.
Aghziya Yabisa	The foods of dry temperament which produce dryness in the body e.g. meat, lentil, etc.

Table 1

Specific diets and their uses [6]

According to Unani system of medicine, many modified diets, separately or as an adjuvant with pharmacotherapy, are also used for the treatment of various diseases. These diets have been mentioned in several Unani pharmacopoea

- **Ma-al-shaeer (Barley water):** Barley is soaked in water for four hours, and boiled (in twenty times water) till the colour of water becomes reddish. According to Buqrat (Hippocrates) barley water is most appropriate diet in diseases of hot temperament according to him it eliminates the morbid matter, cleans the system, easily absorbable, palatable, moderate, quenches thirst and easy digestible. It is also useful in acute conditions, cool and moist in nature, moderate, cleanses the system and produces good chyme.
- **Jubn (Milk):** It is moderate in temperament with little influence of cold and moist. It possesses three major qualities viz it is light, excess water content helps to eliminate morbid matter, maintains body heat, nourishes and energizes body increases body weight. Milk is useful in those conditions which produce dryness in the body.
- **Ma-al-jubn (Milk water):** This is prepared by boiling sheep/goat's milk with equal quantity of water with adding some sour juice like grape or lemon juice to curdle the milk. Then it is filtered through a thick cloth and hanged for some time. Finally water is collected, boiled, filtered, cooled and mixed with sikanjabeen. It works as purgative and used in bilious condition like jaundice. It is dilute and light, easily absorbable and digestible. Its oily contents keep the organs soft that prevents irritation.
- **Ma-al-lahm (Meat distillate):** It is prepared by process of distillation. This is rich in calories and easy digested. It is used in malnourished and weak patients.
- **Ma-al-raib (Butter milk):** It is cold and moist in temperament, easy absorbed, cool and quenches thirst.
- **Ma-al-asl (Honey water):** Honey is boiled with water or herbal decoction. It is useful in fever, irritation, thirst and in dry cough.
- **Ma-al-usool:** Certain roots like beekhbadyan, kasni, karafs, etc. are crushed and boiled.
- **Ma-al-fawakeh (fruit juices).**
- **Ma-al-buqool:** It is extracted juice of crushed, pounded and vegetables.
- **Paneer maaya:** It is sort of milk collected after the birth. It is boiled and when cooled it solidifies mostly prepared from milk of camel, cow and sheep. It is nutritious, strengthens heart, brain and useful in diarrhoea.
- **Jullab:** It is prepared by boiling honey/sugar syrup and rose water. It is used as strong purgative.
- **Sikanjabeen (Oxymel):** It is prepared by boiling 1 part vinegar and 2 parts honey. It is useful in purging out thickchime. It is a soothing medicine, removes yellow bile, acts as emetic when used with hot water and anti emetic if used with cold water.
- **Aabkama (Mar/sirkahindi/Kaanji):** It is prepared by fermentation of mustard, salt, zeera, ajwain or wheat roti, vinegar, salt, mint, ginger, pepper, etc.
- **Asfeedaj.** It is mutton soup prepared without spices and mostly used in winter season. It is nutritious and energetic.
- **Sikbaj.** It is prepared with meat and vinegar. It is cool in temperament, anti-bilious and used in inflammation of liver.
- **Khamar (Sharab):** It is obtained by fermenting starchy substances. It is cardiac, brain stimulant and tonic if used in less quantity but becomes dangerous and toxic when used in large quantity.
- **Murabba:** Seasonal fruits are preserved by boiling in sugar syrup or honey so that they can be used later. Use of Murabba amla, halela, bihi, adrak, Aam, Seb, etc, strengthens stomach and acts as anti bilious.
- **Gulqand:** Rose petals are preserved in sugar syrup or honey to form a jam. It is anti-pyretic, moderate laxative, hepatic and cardiac tonic and acts as purgative when used in large quantity.
- **Halwa:** Maida, Sooji, honey, clarified butter and dry fruits, are mixed in herbs like aloe vera, carrot, onion and prepared as halwa. It is rich in calories, nutritious and energetic preparation.
- **Hareesa:** A sort of diet prepared by boiling meat and wheat It is pounded into paste and spices are added for flavour.
- **Hasarmiya:** A diet prepared with grape juice, lauki, palak and cucumber. It is useful in diseases of hot climate and hot temperament and also used as ant bilious.
- **Zeerbaaj:** Type of soup which is prepared with vinegar, dry fruits, saffron, and spices. It is useful in the diseases of stomach and liver.
- **Mazeera.** A diet which is prepared with curdled milk. It is cool and viscous and useful in hottemperament.
- **Masleeya:** This is curd and rice used same as mazeera.
- **Falooda:** A nutritious diet which is prepared with starch, milk or water. It sets when cooled and can be cut into pieces. It is coolant and nutritious.
- **Alqabees:** A sort of halwa which is prepared with milk cream, maida and dates similar to falooda.
- **Firni:** It is prepared with broken rice, sugar and milk. It is nutritious diet.
- **Maibah:** It is prepared with quince fruit juice, grape wine, honey, powder of dried ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and saffron is added. It strengthens the stomach and useful in diarrhoea, indigestion nausea and vomiting.
- **Fateer:** It is special type of Rotis which is prepared with fermented or unfermented dough. It strengthens the body.

- **Qashkar:** It is kind of Roti which is prepared without removing husk. It is nutritious.
- **Hareera:** It is prepared with heating of Maida, clarified butter, milk, sugar and dry fruits. It is easily digested coolant, nutritious and used in acute conditions.

Diseases and recommended Unani diets [7]

Diseases	Recommended Unani diets
Headache	Masoor dal (Red lentil) along with vinegar, green leafy vegetables, fresh fruits.
Meningitis	Barley water.
Cerebro-vascular accident	Fresh fruits having cold temperament, ma-al-asl
Paralysis	Bengal gram, olive oil, ma-al-asl
Febrile convulsion	Barley water, chicken soup
Epilepsy	Fried mutton, Onion, garlic, <i>Brassica nigra</i> , <i>Vicia faba</i> , Cabbage
Melancholia	Mutton of young sheep, Chicken, Bread of fine wheat, Fresh milk, Live fish, Sweat made with Sugar and Roghan-e-Badam. Ma-al-Jubn. Avoid taking dry mutton, Masoor dal, Cabbage, Salty and acrid taste food
Common cold	Barley water, Murabba-e-banafsha
Conjunctivitis	Fruit juices
Cough	Barley water, Made vegetable of <i>Vicia faba</i> or spinach made along with almond oil
Pleurisy	Barley water
Tuberculosis	Goat's milk, Barley water, Fried fish, Vegetables made with leaves of <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> and cucumber, <i>Ma-aul-lahem</i> , Water melon, Pomegranate, Grape, <i>Prunus domestica</i> , Apple, Turmeric, Turnip, Ma-al-asl
Palpitation	Chicken soup made with mixture of hot spices and unripe grapes, Sikanjabeen-e-shakri, murabba-e-amlam, Arq-e-kewda, Arq-e-gaozaban, Murabba-e-anannas, Murabba-e-tamarhindi
Cholera	Pomegranate juice alone or mixed with wheat bread
Gastritis	Pomegranate juice, <i>Sikanjabeen</i> , <i>Cydonia oblonga</i> mixed with wheat bread, Fruits having cold temperament
Jaundice	Vegetable made with pumpkin, Spinach, <i>Malva sylvestris</i> , Cucumber, <i>Prunus domestica</i> , <i>Solanum nigrum</i> , <i>Cichorium intybus</i> , Pomegranate juice
Urolithiasis	Bengal gram, milk, cheese
Burning micturition	Hasramiya
Worm infestation	Wheat bread with Kanji
Fever	Vegetables having cold and moist temperament, Mutton of young goat, Chicken and live fish, Diet made with Vinegar, Olive oil and sugar, Vinegar and almond oil

Anorexia	Fried chick with pomegranate juice and mint, Live fish, Vinegar, and Onion with vinegar, Fried chick with <i>Ruta graveolens</i> , <i>Anethum graveolens</i> , Garlic and onion
Hepatic pain	Watermelon with sugar, Pumpkin and grape juice, Cucumber juice along with <i>Solanum nigrum</i> , <i>Cichorium intybus</i> juices, <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , <i>Sikanjabeen</i> and amaltas (<i>cassia fistula</i>). Vegetables such as spinach, <i>Chenopodium album</i> , leaves of beet root, <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> leaves with almond oil
Haematuria	<i>Faluda</i> with almond oil, Rice soup
Gout	<i>Prunus domestica</i> , Sugarcane juice
Oligozoospermia and spermatorrhoea	Onion, Carrot, Gram, Mint, Fenugreek, Almond, Walnut, Pistachio nut, Grape, fig, Banana, Dates, Milk, Egg, Mutton, Chicken, Sweet made with chest nut, Coconut
Urticaria	Pomegranate juice, Curd and vinegar
Eczema	Barley water, Cucumber juice, Pumpkin juice, Mucilage of isabgol
Diabetes	Pomegranate juice, Mucilage of isabgol, <i>Prunus domestica</i> juice, Barley water, Spinach, Pumpkin
Psoriasis	Black gram, Pumpkin, Spinach, Fresh milk, Ma-al-jubn, Fresh milk along with Black gram and Almond. Cold dry, hard and melancholic producing diets like Red meat, Salty fish and cheese should be avoided
Obesity	Onion, Garlic, Mint, <i>Carum carvi</i> , <i>Piper longum</i> , Green leafy vegetables

Table 2

Conclusion

This may be concluded that the Unani medicine has given a clear guidance on description, classification and role of diet which could be enlighten the modern terms Dietary therapy for the better utilization in both health and disease of a person.

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