



IBN SINA

# NEWSLETTER OF IBN SINA ACADEMY NISA

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### IAMMS ACTIVITIES

#### Symposium on Hazards of Nuclear War & Exhibition of Posters

To mark the 61<sup>st</sup> anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Bombing in Japan, International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), Ibn Sīnā Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences and Department of Community Medicine of Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College (JNMC), Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, organized an Exhibition of Posters and Symposium on Hazards of Nuclear War on August 8, 2006 at the Library Hall of Ibn Sīnā Academy, Aligarh. After formal introduction, Professor Usha Singhal (Dean, Faculty of Medicine, JNMC) inaugurated the Exhibition of Posters and Pictures. While expressing her views, she stressed the need for such awareness programme for general public. Dr. M. Athar Ansari, Reader in the Department of Community Medicine and organizing secretary, spoke on the 'Effects of Nuclear War and its Prevention'. He told that the purpose of this activity is to create awareness in the community regarding effects of nuclear war on public health; to train and build capacities of health professionals and general population against nuclear threat; to document and publicize the health and environmental consequences of nuclear weapons and to mobilize direct political action at national and international levels for a complete and universal ban on developing, testing, production, sale, transfer, stock piling or use of nuclear warfare. While, Mr. M. Bilal Hussain, Lecturer in the Department of Radiotherapy, enlightened with his mesmerizing words all about the Adverse Effects of Radiation and Nuclear War.

60 delegates attended the symposium including many postgraduates of both Medical College and Tibbiya College, senior teachers like Dr. K. C. Singhal (formerly Professor and Chairman Deptt. of Pharmacology), Dr. R. R. Sukul (Professor, Ophthalmology), Dr. Mobarak Hussain (Reader, Physiology), Dr. Aijaz Ahmad Khan (Reader Anatomy), Dr. M. Arif Hanif (formerly CMO), Dr. Abdul Razaque

(Senior Lecturer, Community Medicine), Dr. Abdul Latif (Reader, Ilmu Advia), Dr. Amit Jain, Dr. Anees Ahmad (Lecturer, Community Medicine), Dr. Ali Jafar Abedi (Medical Officer), Mr. Jamal Ahmad (District Project Coordinator), etc.

During the programme, Dr. M. Tauheed Ahmad who is pursuing MD in Community Medicine presented a poem which he composed specifically for this event. Prof. Qazi Abdussattar, renowned Urdu novelist, also expressed his own views regarding the tragic event that occurred in Japan. The Programme was compered by Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, Lecturer, Department of Pharmacology, JN Medical College, AMU, Aligarh.

It was decided that the poster exhibition would remain exhibited for two more days. These posters and photographs were arranged by the courtesy of IPPNW, which is an international association and recipient of Nobel Peace Prize.

#### Visit of Dr. Basil Al-Shaikh

Members and Executive Committee of Ibn Sīnā Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences invited Dr. Basil Al-Shaikh, Director, Medical Education, King Faisal University, Dammam, KSA, to visit the Academy on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2006. Professor Ashraf Malik (Former Chairman, Department of Paediatrics, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh) presided over the function while Prof. Ather Husain Siddiqi (Vice President of the Academy) delivered the "Welcome Address and Introductory Remarks". Professor Syed Zillur Rahman (President of the Academy) compered the programme. Earlier the programme was started with the recitation of the Holy Quran by Dr. Misbahuddin, who is currently pursuing post-graduation (MD Pharmacology) at the JN Medical College. Both Professor Ashraf Malik and Dr. Basil Al-Shaikh also spoke on that occasion. Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman (Treasurer of the Academy) presented honorary life membership certificate and few publications of the Academy to Dr. Basil Al-Shaikh. In the end, Dr. Masood Hasan (formerly, Prof., Economics Department) presented the vote of thanks.



### **An Evening with Prof. Mujahid Hussain Hussaini**

Prof. Syed Mujahid Hussain Hussaini, former Head Department of Urdu, Bombay University, visited Ibn Sina Academy on August 28, 2006. An interactive get-together was arranged and following personalities attended the program: Prof. Asghar Abbas, Dr. Syed Hasan Abbas, Prof. Nafees Baig, Prof. A. K. Jafri, Dr. Abdul Latif, Dr. Mohd Abid Ali Abid, Mr. Rahat Hasan, Mr. Aslam Khursheed Aslam, Mr. Sarfraz Zaidi, Mr. Fayyaz Haider Nasim, Mr. Amanatullah Asir, Mr. Syed Mohd Imran, Mr. Nematullah Khan Sherwani, Dr. Tasawwer Hussain, Dr. Moazzam Ali Khan, Mr. Zahoor Mohammad, Dr. Khalid Nadeem Farooqui, Dr. Masood Hasan, Mr. S. H. Zahid Jamal, Dr. M. T. Ahmad, etc..

### **Interviews for the Award of Scholarship**

AMU Alumni Association (Michigan, USA) invites applications every year from bonafide students of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the award of scholarship to the needy and bright students.

This year, the scholarship committee asked the administration of the Ibn Sina Academy to provide its premises to conduct interview of the short listed candidates. The interviews were held during 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> week of September continuously for 15 days. Nearly 300 students appeared in the interviews. Dr. Suhail Sabir (of Chemistry department) and Dr. Akram Jawed (of Geology department) took the interviews.

### **Book releasing ceremony of M T Ahmad's *The Timeless Epitaph and Other New Poems***

The first collection of poems by Dr. Md. Tauheed Ahmad, a student of MD Community Medicine at AMU, was released by renowned Urdu poet Professor A M K Shahryar at Ibn Sina Academy, Aligarh.

On the occasion, Prof Shahryar said that Tauheed's poetry is rich with all the elements of a mature poetry. He further said that the quality of the verses betray the fact that it is the first collection of a poet's work. The poetry is

gushing with waves of freshness and the reader feels connected to the ideas and emotions. Prof. Shahryar further said that the poetry has a deep human element. Further appreciating the poetry, he said that the poet has refrained from the personal mode in his poems. He expressed the hope that Dr. Tauheed would write even better in the times to come.

Dr. M Shafey Kidwai, Reader in AMU's department of Journalism and Mass Communication and a noted critic, reflecting on Tauheed's poetry said that it was glowing with feelings of human sympathy and in spite of refraining from using an emotional vocabulary, he has been successful in transporting the reader to a deeper plane of thought. He further said that the daily life experiences have been elevated to a level that the reader cannot help but feel with all his senses.

Former chairman of AMU's Department of English, Prof. Masoodul Hasan said that Tauheed has an exemplary feel for words and he uses this to create a definite effect. One striking feature of Tauheed's poetry is that he has not based his work on mere imagination rather it throbs with his artistic synthesis and his deep sense of beauty. He especially commended the poet for his romantic poems which take the reader to a new psychological dimension.

Welcoming the dignitaries, Professor Syed Zillur Rahman said that AMU has given a number of exemplary Urdu poets but there has not been much development on the English side. He expressed that Tauheed's poetry will scale newer heights bringing glory to the alma mater.

In his address, Dr. Tauheed said that though he had started writing in the verse form early in his school, he started pursuing the craft seriously after having met Mr. Baldev Mirza of Skylark Publications six months back. Commenting on his art of poetry, he said that he took care not to complicate the ideas and tried to enrich the verses with elements which enhance the feeling part.



Dr. Tauheed earlier had been the editor of *The Hadi* (Hadi Hasan Hall magazine) and *Grey Matter* (J N Medical College magazine). He has been active in the field of tobacco control in the university, founding the Students' Movement Against Tobacco and Smoking (SMATS) in 1998. In 2003, he founded Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College-Central Alumni Node (JNMC-CAN), which has been promoting the uplift of the medical college in its own little way-organizing a number of activities especially concerning post-graduate entrance examination. He was also elected as the Joint Secretary of Junior Doctors' Organization (JDO). In future, he aims to make a significant contribution in the field of public health as well as attain newer heights in the field of poetry.

#### INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF IAMMS

##### 1. Prof. S. Zillur Rahman

###### \* Halqa-e-Arab Adab Bhopal Felicitates Prof. Rahman

A felicitatory function in honour of Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman was organized by Halqa-e-Arab-o-Adab Bhopal on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2006 for his significant contribution in the field of Unani Medicine, Literature and Social Activities. Jb. Akhtar Saeed Khan (Iqbal Samman Awardee), Justice Faizanuddin (ex Judge Supreme Court), Jb. S. K. Dhillon (Former vice-chancellor, Barkatullah University, Bhopal), Hakim Abdul Hannan (Dean Faculty of Medicine, Hamdard University, Karachi, Pakistan) were the guests of honour. The program was held at Acharya Narendra Dev Library, Kamla Park, Bhopal. The program was very well organized by Mr. Ram Prakash Tripathi, Mr. Owais Arab, Mr. Nizam Ahmad Qureshi and Mr. K. D. Sharma. On the same occasion, a book on his personality was also released.

\* Attended All India Seminar on **Qadeem Dilli College Ki Ilmi, Adabi-o-Saqafati Khidmaat**, which was held on 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2006 at Ghalib Academy, New Delhi. During the conference, he presented a paper entitled

*Dilli College Aur Uloom Jadeed Ki Isha'at* and presided over a session.

\* Attended a seminar on **Hakeem Abdul Hameed: Personality & Services** on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2006 at Ghalib Academy, New Delhi. During the seminar, he presented a paper and presided over a session.

\* Attended "System Rejuvenation Initiative – III **Geriatrics in Unani Medicine – National Consultation**, organized by CCRUM at ASSOCHAM House, New Delhi on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2006. Prof. Rahman also presided over the first technical session.

##### 2. Professor SM Razaullah Ansari

###### \* Meetings in Berlin and Louvain Meetings

Professor S. M. Razaullah Ansari (General Secretary of the Ibn Sina Academy) was invited to attend the First Advisory Board Workshop/Meeting of a worldwide project in Berlin. The Meeting was held during September 18-19, 2006. The project is the "*Islamic Scientific Manuscripts Initiative*", which is actually a compilation of the database of primary source material particularly in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. The Board consists of 11 renowned scholars of Islamic exact science, for instance Professors Sonja Brentjes (London), Ahmed Djebbar (France), David King (Frankfurt), Tzvi Langermann (Israel), Jamil Ragep (Montreal), Julio Samso (Barcelona), to name just a few. Prof. Ansari represented South Asia on the Board. This Project (and also the Workshop) is sponsored by Max Planck Institute of the History of Science (Berlin) and McGill University (Montreal).

As the President of the International Commission for the History of Ancient and Medieval Astronomy (CHAMA), Professor Ansari attended the Meeting of CHAMA at the Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) at the invitation of Prof. Anne Tihon, Secretary of CHAMA. The meeting was held on September 29, 2006 at the Institute of Oriental Studies. It was resolved that the CHAMA activities should not be confined only to the publication of its Newsletter and holding a symposium at the International Congress of



History of Science every four years. It was further resolved that possibilities may be explored to organize a symposium on the topic: "*Ptolemy and His Time — Status and Problems of Research*", at the Institute Orientaliste, Université Catholique de Louvain in 2007.

At the invitation of Prof. David King, Director of the Institute of the History of Science of the University of Frankfurt, Prof. Ansari visited also and spent three days at the Frankfurt Institute, in order to interact with its scholars and to collect some source material.

### 3. Dr. S. Ziaur Rahman

#### \* Junior Scientist Award to Dr. S. Ziaur Rahman

Dr. Syed Ziaur Rahman, lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh, has been honored by the American Safety Pharmacological Society (SPS) for the prestigious 'Junior Scientist Award - 2006'. SPS Junior Award Committee selected Dr. Rahman to represent Asia region and present his research work during the 6th Annual Meeting of Safety Pharmacological Society at San Diego, California, USA, held on 26 - 28 September 2006. In addition to travel award, stay and per diem, Dr. Rahman was also honored with one-year membership of Safety Pharmacological Society.

\* Coordinated IMA, NACO and Clinton foundation sponsored **HIV/AIDS Training Workshop cum CME** for Medical Practitioners in Aligarh District. Six sessions were organized on every Sunday from 13<sup>th</sup> August 2006 till 24<sup>th</sup> September 2006. 50 participants in each sessions (total 300 medical practitioners) participated in these sponsored MCI approved CME.

\* Attended **HIV/AIDS Training Workshop**, IMA, NACO & Clinton foundation, Aligarh, 13<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

\* Attended **Traditional Indian Medicine for HIV/AIDS, a research agenda conference** at Delhi on 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> September 2006.

### 3. Dr. M. Tauheed Ahmad

\* Attended **ICMR and NIH Sponsored Symposium on Bioethics**, King George Medical Science University, Lucknow, 15-16, September 2006.

\* Attended **HIV/AIDS Training Workshop**, IMA, NACO & Clinton foundation, Aligarh, 20<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

### 4. Dr. Misbahuddin

\* Attended **HIV/AIDS Training Workshop**, IMA, NACO & Clinton foundation, Aligarh, 20<sup>th</sup> August 2006.

\* Attended **Traditional Indian Medicine for HIV/AIDS, a research agenda conference** at Delhi on 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> September 2006.

\* Attended **ICMR and NIH Sponsored Symposium on Bioethics**, King George Medical Science University, Lucknow, 15-16, September 2006.

## Forthcoming Activities at IAMMS

### Exhibition on Sir Syed and Aligarh

A section of the Library of Ibn Sina Academy is devoted to Sir Syed and Aligarh. It has a good collection of books on the History of MAO College, Aligarh Muslim University and its founder Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. The Library has many books authored by the old boys and staff of both MAO College and the Muslim University. Books/Material on diverse themes also extant in the Library, for instance, University Culture and Traditions, Biographies / Autobiographies of Distinguished Old Boys, university colleges and departmental publications. The periodical section has also a long list of journals/periodicals, such as *Fikro Nazar*, *Tahzibul Akhlaq*, *Residential and NRSC Hall Magazines*, *University Gazettes*, *Muslim Educational Conference Gazettes*, *Annual Reports of the University*, *Souvenirs of AMU Old*



Boys' Associations, *Aligarhian* of Students' Union, *Proceedings* of Seminars and Conferences, etc.

In view of this large collection on Sir Syed and Aligarh, a function is being organized in October every year to mark the birth anniversary of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. The Academy organizes 'Exhibition of Books and Periodicals on Aligarh & Sir Syed Ahmad Khan' and 'Prize Distribution Ceremony'. This year, it is proposed to organize a painting competition amongst school children on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2006 and prize distribution on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2006 along with inauguration of exhibition. Er. Jamil A. Khan (of Delhi), an old boy of AMU and one of the executive members of the Ibn Sina Academy, will inaugurate the "Exhibition of Books and Periodicals on Aligarh & Sir Syed Ahmad Khan at 11.00 AM followed by Prize Distribution.

**Participation of IAMMS Members in NMM**  
National Mission for Manuscripts (New Delhi) in collaboration with Manuscripts Conservation Centre (Delhi) and Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage (Intach) – Indian Conservation Institute (ICI) of Lucknow, are organizing a workshop on 'care and prevention conservation of manuscripts' from November 8-10, 2006 under the guidance of Ms. Mamta Mishra, Director ICI, Lucknow.

Since the Library of Ibn Sina Academy is a member of Manuscripts Conservation Partners Centers (MCPCs) Programme of NMM, two of its honorary members Mr. S. H. Zahid Jamal and Ms Sabiha Khatoon are visiting Lucknow to participate at the said workshop.

#### Forthcoming Conferences / Seminars Elsewhere

**National Symposium in Aligarh on Pharmacovigilance of Herbal Products**  
Society of Pharmacovigilance, India (SOPI) in association with the Faculty of Medicine and Unani Medicine, Aligarh Muslim University,

Aligarh, is organizing National Symposium on Herbal Products on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2006.

Adverse reactions to drugs are as old as medicine. Concept of adverse events by therapeutic doses and potential activity by poisonous plants has been mentioned in both Ayurveda and Unani Medical Materia Medica. To minimize these events, traditionally drugs of both systems are being given as per their quality on the basis of Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava in Ayurveda and on the basis of Mizaj like Hot, Cold, Dry and Moist in Unani System of Medicine. Disturbance in their combination may manifest undesirable adverse effects.

The Society (SOPI) is organizing this symposium for health and social care professionals who are associated with Pharmacovigilance, Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoenvironmentology. The SOPI intends to promote evidence-based medicine amongst general practitioners particularly those who are practicing Ayurveda and Unani. Many international and national experts are called upon to facilitate in the proceedings of the symposium and share their experience of evidence-based practice. It is hoped that participants will have the added benefit of attending this symposium which is new of its type.

#### Aims

By the end of this symposium, participants will feel confident about:

- Finding and critically appraising research evidence &
- Understanding herbal drugs' ADR Monitoring (Pharmacovigilance)

For more details, contact Prof. K. C. Singhal, Organizing Secretariat, Department of Pharmacology, JN Medical College, AMU, Aligarh. E-mail: kcsinghal1941@yahoo.com

**The Second International Conference in the History of Medicine in Southeast Asia**  
The Second International Conference in the History of Medicine in Southeast Asia with the theme *Treating Diseases and Epidemics in*



*Southeast Asia over the Centuries* intends to explore how the inhabitants of Southeast Asia faced the ravages of innumerable diseases and epidemics over the ages. Adopting a liberal time frame (prehistoric to modern times), participants are encouraged to trace the development of medical and religious responses to diseases and the devastation of epidemics. Further lines of thought are offered for deliberation, viz. 'How did the peoples fight off diseases that might spell their extinction?', 'What did communities do to prevent the spread of certain illnesses?', 'Were European colonial administrations more successful in disease containment than indigenous authorities?' These are just some of the questions that deserve attention.

Individuals are invited to present a 20-minute working paper relevant to any aspect of the conference's theme. They are requested to submit an abstract (150-200 words) to the Secretariat. Scholars who wish to organize a panel discussion (4-5 presenters; 1-hour per panel) based on a particular topic relevant to the conference's overall theme are to submit to the Secretariat the following materials:

Proposed Panel: Abstract (350-400 words)  
Convenor / Panelist I: Abstract (150-200 words)  
Panelist II: Abstract (150-200 words)  
Panelist III: Abstract (150-200 words)  
Panelist IV: Abstract (150-200 words)  
Panelist V: Abstract (150-200 words)

Deadline for Abstracts: 1 May 2007 while  
deadline for working papers: 15.11.2007

Organizer / Conference Secretariat

1. Asia-Pacific Research Unit (APRU), School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia
2. Wellcome Centre for the History of Medicine, University College, London, UK

*Venue and Date:* Penang, Malaysia: 9 -10 January 2008. *For Further information, inquiries and General correspondence*

*regarding Submission of abstracts, proposed panel, and working papers, Please contact The Conference Secretariat*

The Second International Conference HMSEA Asia-Pacific Research Unit (APRU)  
School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia,  
11800 Penang (Malaysia)  
E-mail: shakila@usm.my  
Website: [www.usm.my/APRU/index.html](http://www.usm.my/APRU/index.html)

### **International Multi-Conference on the Role of Isfahan in the Development of Islamic Science, Culture and Civilization**

The historical city of Isfahan is proud of being selected as the cultural capital of the Islamic world in 2006. To honour this great occasion, the International Multi-Conference on the Role of Isfahan in the Development of Islamic Science, Culture, and Civilization (IIMC 2006), is slated to be held from December 11 to 13, 2006 at the University of Isfahan. The conference and its 20 separate sub-conferences will consider "Islam" and "Isfahan" as their main themes.

The organizing committee of the conference welcomes articles and research reports on the relevant issues. More details can be found at following web: [www.ui.ac.ir/iic/E/mainpage.htm](http://www.ui.ac.ir/iic/E/mainpage.htm)

### **Update Ayurveda '06**

Dr. Sharadini Dahanukar Advanced Centre for Ayurveda Research, Training and Services, Department of Clinical Pharmacology, TN Medical College and BYL Nair Ch. Hospital (Mumbai) proudly presents Update Ayurveda - 2006 - Towards an Emphatic International Presence from 22<sup>nd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> November 2006 and Pre-Conference Workshop on *Pharmacovigilance of Ayurvedic Medicines* from 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> November 2006. Last date for registration: 15<sup>th</sup> October 2006. For further details contact: Dr. Supriya Bhalerao, Organizing Secretary, Dr. Sharadini Dahanukar Advanced Centre for Ayurveda Research, Training & Services, Department of Clinical Pharmacology, TN Medical College & BYL Nair Ch. Hospital, Dr. AL Nair Road, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008.

Email: [updateayurveda2006@gmail.com](mailto:updateayurveda2006@gmail.com)

Web: [www.nair.edu](http://www.nair.edu)



### Conferences / Seminars Held

#### Traditional Indian Medicine for HIV/AIDS - A Research Agenda Conference

Samueli Institute (USA) organized and sponsored a research agenda conference on Traditional Indian Medicine for HIV/AIDS at Delhi on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> September 2006.

Dr. Kamini Walia, Senior Research Officer, Division of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research, introduced about the Planning Committee and objectives and format of the conference, while, Dr. Wayne Jonas, Executive Director, Samueli Institute, Prof. S.K. Bhattacharya, Additional Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Dr. Bob Bollinger, Director, Center for Clinical Global Health Education, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dr. Nilima A. Kshirsagar, Head of Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Dean, Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, spoke in details about the Planning Committee.

Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN), Inc., delivered the Keynote Address on *Clinical trials with traditional medicines - special scientific and ethical perspectives*.

A session on Current State of the Science in Research on Traditional Indian Medicine for HIV/AIDS was held under the moderatorship of Dr. Chettykulam N. Deivanayagam, President, Health India Foundation. Dr. Amita Gupta, Deputy Director, Center for Clinical Global Health Education, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dr. Ikhlas Khan, Research Professor, National Center for Natural Products Research, University of Mississippi and Dr. Nilima A. Kshirsagar, Head of Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Dean, Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital, spoke in the session.

Post Lunch Panel: Perspectives from Key Indian Organizations was held under the Moderatorship of Dr. Adriana Andrade, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Johns

Hopkins University School of Medicine. Dr. R.R. Gangakhedkar, Assistant Director, National AIDS Research Institute and Dr. Nandini Kumar, Deputy Director, Traditional Medicine Unit, Indian Council of Medical Research.

Another panel entitled, "Perspectives on Traditional Indian Medicine from the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)", was held under the moderatorship of Dr. Ian Coulter, Director of Clinical Research, Samueli Institute. Following speakers threw light on different discipline. Shri Shiv Basant, Joint Secretary, AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, Dr. N. Srikanth, Assistant Director, Central Council for Research on Ayurveda and Siddha, Dr. B. T. Chidananda Murthy, Director, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Dr. Chaturbhuja Nayak, Director, Central Council for Research in Homeopathy.

Plenary presentations related to "Key issues in conducting research on Traditional Indian Medicine" were offered under the moderatorship of Prof. S.K. Bhattacharya, Additional Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research and Dr. Christine Choate, Deputy Director, Samueli Institute was also held. Following speakers threw light on different discipline: Dr. Shri K. Mishra, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Dr. Radha Maheshwari, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Dr. Sanjay Garg, Associate Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Auckland, Dr. Vinod Kochupillai, Chief, Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Prof. R. H. Singh, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Dr. Gajendra Singh, Director, Institute of Medical Sciences, Benares Hindu University, Prof. A.K. Agarwal, Dean, Maulana Azad Medical College, DCS Reddy, World Health Organization India office.

In the evening, welcome and reception dinner was held with the opening remarks by Shri Yoganand Shastri, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Government of Delhi



Next day session started with following simultaneous break-out groups:

1. **Epidemiology** of traditional Indian medicine use, including prevalence, patterns and trends of use
2. **Safety** issues, including quality control, standardization, and interactions between traditional Indian medicines and antiretroviral therapy
3. **Effectiveness** of traditional Indian therapies for HIV/AIDS, including anti-retroviral effects, immunomodulation and quality-of-life outcomes

*Epidemiology chairs:*

- Dr. Dipali Mukherji, Chief of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research
- Dr. Christine Choate, Deputy Director, Samuelli Institute

*Safety chairs:*

- Dr. Nilma A. Kshirsagar, Head of Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Dean, Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital
- Dr. Adriana Andrade, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

*Effectiveness chairs:*

- Dr. Satish Vaidya, Deputy Director, HIV/AIDS Clinical Research Program, Human Healthcare and Research Foundation
- Dr. Amita Gupta, Deputy Director, Center for Clinical Global Health Education, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

In the above three Break-Out Groups, following respective presentations were also delivered:

1. **Epidemiology**

- Dr. Jayagowri Sastry, Project Coordinator, BJ-JHU MIT Project
- Dr. Sheela Godbole, Research Officer, National AIDS Research Institute
- Dr. G.G. Gangadharan, Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions

- Dr. K.S. Wahi, Special Secretary, Health & Family Welfare and Director, Indian Systems of Medicine & Health, Government of Delhi

2. **Safety**

- Dr. R.B. Narayanan, Director, Centre for Biotechnology, Anna University
- Dr. G. N. Qazi, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Council Of Scientific and Industrial Research
- Dr. Tej Paul Ahluwalia, Deputy Director General, Division of Reproductive Health and Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research

3. **Effectiveness**

- Dr. Vaidya B. L. Gaur, Director, National Institute of Ayurveda
- Dr. Ramadasan Kuttan, Amala Cancer Hospital & Research Centre
- Dr. Ram Manohar, Director of Research, The Ayurvedic Trust
- Prof. Suresh Kumar, Officer-on-Special Duty, Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy

After thorough discussions, presentations of results of above deliberations were again held for future developing and implementing the research agenda under the guidance of following renowned moderators:

- Dr. Bob Bollinger, Director, Center for Clinical Global Health Education, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
- Dr. Wayne Jonas, Executive Director, Samuelli Institute
- Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLIN), Inc.

Dr. S. Ziaur Rahman, Dr. Misbauddin and Dr. Varun Gupta represented AIDS Cell of the Ibn Sina Academy during the above AIDS Research Agenda Conference. They not only participated in the conference but also held discussion with NACO, NARI and different AIDS related NGOs.

AIDS Cell of the Academy wishes to organize many functions on 'World AIDS Day' in 2006. Those interested may contact AIDS Cell of the Ibn Sina Academy.



### Safety Measures for Traditional Medicine in HIV/AIDS\*

\*The subject discussed in the following paper, are notes taken during a session on safety issues, including quality control, standardization, and interactions between traditional Indian medicines and antiretroviral therapy.

#### PRE-CLINICAL MEASURES

Following measures need to be taken before clinical trials

Find out Gaps:

##### (A) Plants / Compounds

- \* Identify plants being used in TM practice for possible candidates for treatment in HIV/AIDS
- \* Compounds – Alone or Complex Mixture
- \* ID Plants – Determine supply and source
- \* Characterization of available compounds
- \* Survey of ongoing studies
- \* Select from these, the compounds and plants that are most effective against HIV / AIDS
- \* Define end points: Determine appropriate outcomes - QOL? CD4? Viral Loads? and others?

(B) Share data, with patients, with agencies (e.g. ICMR) using pharmacopoeia type databases

(C) Review data of the research available (e.g. Selenium supplementation significantly improved CD4 cell responses to antiretroviral treatment)

(D) Harmonization of Pharmacopoeias (IP, USP, BP)

(E) Standardization

(F) Validation

(G) Communication among other researchers

(H) Experimental (animal) data if available

#### CLINICAL TRIALS

(I) Screening

- \* Phase 1

- \* Phase 2
- \* Phase 3
- \* In Vitro – Hepatocytes Culture
  - CYP 450 (Screen)
  - Cell Line
- \* In Vivo – PK Studies – Healthy Volunteers
- \* In patients (including Drug Interaction between ART and TM)
- \* Population PK
- \* Selective Studies
  - \* Drug Information on concomitant Herbominerals Prescribed
- \* Drug Utilizations Studies
- \* Pharmacovigilance

#### PROSPECTS & OPPORTUNITIES

- \* Harmonization among various government agencies, academic institutions and international organizations
- \* Sharing Information
- \* Identify likely benefit areas
- \* Identify single plant combination
- \* Search traditional literature and published research literature
- \* Herbominerals – Standardization Method

#### FELLOWSHIP / SCHOLARSHIP

##### Postdoctoral Fellowship and Travel Grant Opportunities at the NIH

DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Fellowship at the National Institutes of Health seeks to encourage historical research and writing about biomedical sciences and technology by providing a postdoctoral fellow, at the beginning stages of the professional career, with a year's research experience in residence at the Office of NIH History. The Stetten Fellow will have access to the resources of the Office of NIH History, the collections of the Stetten Museum, the National Library of Medicine, and to other repositories in the Washington, DC area. The Fellow will conduct research under the supervision of the Director of the Office of NIH History and also be guided by a scientific mentor (for assistance in finding a scientific mentor, contact the Office of NIH History). The Fellow will be expected to participate in historical activities on campus, including presentation of one or more seminars



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For more information, please visit website: <http://history.nih.gov> and click on Fellowships and Grants. If you have any further question, please contact Dr. Buhm Soon Park. E-mail: [parkb@mail.nih.gov](mailto:parkb@mail.nih.gov) or send your email to: [history@nih.gov](mailto:history@nih.gov)

#### DOCUMENTATION

**The Library of Ibn Sina Academy possesses translation of Ibn Sīnā, al Qānūn fi 'l-tibb (Canon of Medicine), in English, Urdu, Arabic, Russian and Uzbek. Following are two more translation, which Ibn Sina Academy wishes to acquire.**

**Editor**

**Ibn Sīnā, al Qānūn fi 'l-tibb, Japanese Translation by Hitoshi Igarashi, Tatsuo Sato & Shuntaro Ito**

This is the eighth volume of the series of *Kagaku no Meicho (Bibliotheca Scientiae)*. The *Qānūn* is one of the most important works of Ibn Sīnā (980-1037), a universal genius of Islamic world. It is voluminous work on medicine, which had a great influence not only in the Islamic world but also in the Latin West until the Book I of the *Qānūn*, which treats of the general principles of medicine and the anatomy of the human body.

The history of the Arabic science has not called much attention so far in Japan. There were only a few books on this subject: Suketoshi YAJIMA *Arabia-kagaku no Hanashi* (A story of Arabic Science), Tokyo, 1965; Shinji MAEJIMA *Arabia no Ijutsu* (Arabic Medicine), Tokyo, 1965; Suketoshi YAJIMA *Arabia-kagaku-shi Josetsu* (Introduction to the History of Arabic Science), Tokyo, 1977; Shuntarō ITŌ *Kindai-kagaku no Genryu* (Roots of Modern Science), Tokyo, 1978 – reviewed in *Japanese Studies in the History of Science* No. 18 (1979) pp. 130-132. The first two books are interesting, but not written for the specialists in the history of science. Yajima's second book contains the studies based mainly on the secondary sources and Latin translations. Itō tries the study from the original Arabic texts in a part of his book.

The book consists of four parts: Introduction, translations and notes, anatomical plates, and the Arabic text. In the introduction, Ito writes on the Arabic science in general and the scientific achievements of Ibn Sīnā, and Igarashi writes on the Islamic thoughts, the life, philosophy and medicine of Ibn Sīnā, and the *Qānūn*.

The translation was made by Igarashi and checked by Satō from the medical point of view. Igarashi is a lecture of the School of Nursing affiliated to faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo. He studied Greek and Latin philosophy at the University of Tokyo and then Islamic thoughts at the Imperial Iranian Academy of Philosophy as a research fellow. Satō is a professor of Tokyo Medical and Dental University and his special field is anatomy. The cooperation of the scholars of different fields is one of the characteristics of this translation. Without it, the book would have reduced its value. The translation is literal, and in the sections of anatomy, which O.C. Grunner omitted from his English translation of the Book I, the modern names of bones, muscles, etc., are added in parenthesis. It is also to be noted that the translator Igarashi has the knowledge of the Greek language and philosophy, which is indispensable for the study of the origins of Arabic science. He refers to Aristotelian physics



and compares the medicine of Ibn Sīnā with that of Galen in the notes.

**Ibn Sīnā, al Qānūn fi 'l-tibb, Turkish Translation by Prof. Esin Kahya, Ankara, Turkey**

Following is the e-mail (March 17, 2006) by Prof. Esin Kahya written to Prof S. Zillur Rahman informing about the Turkish Translation of *al-Qānūn*, "I am delighted to hear that you have founded Ibn Sīnā Academy of Medieval Medicine and Science at Aligarh / India. As you know that I have already translated two books of *al-Canon* from Arabic to Turkish and now I am translating the third book. If God wishes and helps I wanted to complete my translation before my departure from this world. Although I wish to concentrate on the translation, as you can imagine I have to do some other things. If you let me know your programme and if I have to do something to improve this research center I will be very happy. Please convey my regards to all the members of this institute and especially Prof. Ensari. Hope to see you. Yours Sincerely, Prof. Esin Kahya.

**BOOK REVIEW**

**Medicine of the Prophet (Tibb al-Nabvi) A Message Par Excellence**

**By Dr. M.Iqtedar Husain Farooqi**

**Email: mihfarooqi@satyam.net.in**

Practice and Saying (Traditions) of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) on hygiene, sanitation and treatment of diseases by medicine are called *Tibb-al-Nabvi* (Medicine of the Prophet or Prophetic Medicine) by Muslims all over the world. About fifty Traditions (Arabic, *Ahadith*) on specific ailments and their remedies have been grouped together under the Chapter called *Kitab-al-Tibb* (Book of Medicine) of well-known collections of *Ahadith* by Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi etc. In addition of this fifty, more than three hundred Traditions on aspects of hygiene, cleanliness, habit of eating and drinking etc. find mention under the head of Drinks. (*Kitab al-Ashribah*), Foods (*Kitab al-Atimah*) Clothing (*Kitab al-libas*), Purification (*Kitab al-Tahara*), Menstruation (*Kitab al-Haid*), Funerals (*Kitab al-Janaiz*), Diseases (*Kitab al-Marza*) etc. All these

Traditions, which number about four hundred, constitute the Prophetic Medicine, and can be found together in classic books of Ibn al-Qayyim Aljouzi (8th century *Hegira*) Abu Nu'aim (5th century *Hegira*). Abu Abd-Allah al-Dhahbi (8th century *Hegira*), Abu Bakar Ibn al-Sani (4th century *Hegira*). Most of these original Arabic treatises have been recently translated in English and other languages.

Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) laid foundation a social order in which every Muslim, for that matter every human being, was advised to maintain healthy life physically, psychologically and spiritually. Indifferences to any aspects of life was discouraged by the Prophet. In the opinion of Douglas Guthrie (A History of Medicine - 1945), great advances in Medicine made by Muslims of Middle Ages were mainly due to the impact of the Sayings of Prophet Muhammad. Guthrie says, 'had not the Prophet Muhammad himself said, "O Servant of God, use medicine, because God hath not created a pain without a remedy for it". Guthrie has not quoted the source of this important Tradition but it is obvious that he was referring to the famous Saying from *Tirmidhi* (one of the six most important collections of Traditions). As a matter of fact there are several such Sayings in which Prophet laid great stress on Medicine and discouraged seeking help through amulets, relics, charms etc. For instance Prophet once said, 'There is a remedy for every malady and when the remedy is applied to the disease, it is cured'. These and several such Traditions have been described in *Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud* etc. Once Prophet was asked by one of his Companion, 'Is there any good in medicine'. To this he emphatically replied, 'Yes.' He is also reported to have said that the use of Medicine is the Decree of God. One can see the basic truth made known to the humanity by the Prophet that there is no disease for which there is any remedy. These Sayings have made it the duty for every society or group of people to conduct research and find out the remedy for diseases that afflict human beings. The concept of incurable diseases is thus alien to Islam. There were several occasions when Prophet visited the sick (He used to advice his followers 'visit the sick') and after enquiring about the ailments, advised to take the medicine prescribed from genuine Physicians. On several instances he advised the sick to approach Harith bin Kalda, a well-known Jew Physician of *Thaqif* (A



place near *Madina*). Once Prophet visited Sa'ad Bin Waqqas who had suffered heart attack. Prophet placed his hand on the chest of Sa'ad and he (Sa'ad) felt great relief but the Prophet cautioned him and said, 'You have heart attack and, therefore, consult Harith Bin Kalda, who is the expert Physician'. Such instances greatly changed the attitude of the Arabs towards diseases, who during pre-Islamic period depended mainly on invoking supernatural aid or different deities for treatment of diseases.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), realized the consequences of infectious epidemics and, therefore, advised very rationally, 'When you hear about a break of plague in any area, do not enter there and when it has broken in a land where you are, then do not run away from it (and spread elsewhere).' On the basis of this Tradition, Muslims considered precaution and vigilance against the epidemic as the Command of the God.

The Prophet opposed charms and incantations as the remedy for diseases but on some occasions, when physical remedy (medicine) was not available, he allowed, mainly for psychological reasons, to recite something having definite meaning. He also declared the victims of epidemics like Cholera and Plague as martyrs. This was a great consolation for those who suffered from it and knew the consequences. The Prophet always cautioned the Physicians to take extreme care in treating the patients and warned those not well versed and expert in the skill of medicine not to attempt the treatment lest they might be held responsible for any complications. Quackery is, therefore, forbidden in Islamic medical ethics. Prophet Muhammad advised his followers to be always careful about their health and in case of any ailments, serious or otherwise, consoled the patient not to feel guilty of being sufferer or victim of the wrath of Allah. 'Disease' he said, 'is not the wrath of Allah, because Prophets also suffered great pains, much greater than ordinary people.' Imagine what a solace these Sayings would have provided to the followers of Islam. There are many Traditions of Bukhari, Muslim etc. that show that people used to come to the Prophet regularly and tell him about their ailments. He used to advise them to resort to Medicine first and then pray to God to get rid of the diseases. On several occasions he would himself suggest

medicines. For instance, in case of loss of appetite he frequently advised to take *Talbina*, a preparation of Barley. For constipation he used to recommend the use of Senna. He was also in favour of regular use of honey for keeping fit. Similarly, for different ailments he would advise for taking herbal drugs like Olive, Black Cumin, Chicory, Endive Fenugreek, Ginger, Marjoram, Saffron, Vinegar, Water-Cress etc. Sayings on these medicines and others show the concern of the Prophet for the welfare and good health of his followers. For apparently small matters like drinking water, eating food, keeping clean and tidy he gave appropriate advices. He is even repeated to have said 'Cleanliness is half of faith (*Iman*)'.

Some of the Sayings on Black Cumin, Senna and Cress are very thought provoking. For instance the Prophet is reported to have said that - 'Black Cumin (*Hadith; Habb al-Sauda*) is a remedy for every disease except death. The Prophet expressed similar views on the efficacy of Senna (*Hadith, Sana*) and Cress (*Hadith; Thafa*). The style and language of these Sayings are the clear indication of the fact that the Prophet laid great stress on medicine (herbs), some of which might have uses in more than one ailment. These Sayings also put emphasis on confidence building attitude of sick persons towards their diseases and agonies suffered. Very rational advice was given that none should be disheartened by the intensity and duration of the diseases because remedies have been provided by Nature. And also none should be afraid of impending death. Once during the time of the Prophet, a person committed suicide, as he could not bear the agony of the disease. Listening the episode, Prophet condemned the act and refused to participate in the last rites (*Namaz-Janaza*) of the person. Thus, hopelessness, despondency, dejection and frustration on account of serious disease and pain are against the spirit and tenets of Islamic medical ethics, as shown by the Tradition of the Prophet.

There are several authentic Traditions, according to which people used to come to the Prophet for spiritual remedies of their own sickness and that of their kith and kin. The Prophet, of course, blessed them but after suggesting remedies in the form of medicines. Often he would advise the patients to consult the best physician around the place. Once a lady came to him with her child who was bleeding because of the throat infection (*Hadith, Udhirah*). He admonished her and advised to treat



the disease by putting the extract of costus (*Hadith, Qust*) and pseudo-saffron (*Hadith, Warus*). Similarly once his wife complained of some boil (abscess) in her fingers. Prophet suggested application of Sweet flag (*Hadith, Dhanira*) on the fingers and then asked her to pray to Allah for recovery. There was also an instance when a scorpion bit Prophet himself. He immediately asked for hot water in which salt was added. The hot solution was poured on his bitten fingers while he recited *Maudhatin* (Quranic Verses). These instances and Sayings led Muslims to believe in rationale of the use of medicine rather than resorting to charms and incantations. On several occasions he exhorted them not to depend on supernatural methods of healing. He is also reported to have said, 'charm is nothing but a work of Shaytan' (Satan). Once he asked for a particular person of the Tribe *Hazm*, to treat one of his Companions bitten by a poisonous snake. He was told that after his (Prophet) exhortations against incantation, *Hazm* tribe had given up the practice of supernatural treatment. He then gave special permission of invoking supernatural aid, provided what was recited had some meaning and sense. This clearly implies that the practice was only allowed as a psychological remedy when no other remedy in the form of medicine was available.

Although the Prophet on one hand gave suitable advice to his followers on earthly affairs when such situations were brought to his attention, but on the other hand tried his best to create confidence in themselves so that they could act according to their own experience and opinions. Once, while withdrawing his advice given earlier on the fecundation (cross pollination) of Date Palm, he said, "Whenever I command you to do something related to religion, do obey and if I command you something about earthly matters, act on your own (experience) and (do remember) I am a human being"; This statement of the Prophet was transmitted by *Al-Saraksi (Al-Usal-Principles)* in the following words: "If I bring something to you on your religion, do act according to it, and if I bring you something related to this world, then you have a better knowledge of your own earthly affairs (Maurice Bucaille in 'Quran Bible and Science').

In recent years several books have been published, particularly in India and Pakistan, on Prophet Medicine, which do not project the true

message on Medicine by the Prophet. For instance, the author of recently published book entitled *Tibbe Nabwi Aur Jadid Science* (Prophetic Medicine and Modern Science), claims that Prophetic treatment of heart attack by eating seven dates, as was suggested to Sa'ad bin Waqqas, is still the better treatment than modern by-pass surgery, provided people have faith in the treatment of the Prophet. The learned author failed to understand that the Prophet while suggesting to Sa'ad bin Waqqas to take dates as temporary relief, also advised him to consult the expert physician Harith bin Kalda for treatment. As a matter of fact it is not desirable to consider the Traditions on Medicine as something like the prescription of a physician. In this connection, opinion of Ibn Khaldun (14th century AD) is highly relevant and realistic. He says, 'Prophet's mission was to make known to us the prescription of the Divine Law and not to instruct us in medicine of common practice of ordinary life.' (*Muqqaddima*). In his opinion, even very authentic Traditions cannot be taken as a mere medicinal prescription, which is the duty of ordinary physician. He, however, says, 'with sincere faith, one may derive from them (Traditions) great advantage though this form no part of medicine properly called.' To emphasize his point of view, Khaldun refers instances when the Prophet tried to create confidence in his followers by advising them to take their own judgments in worldly affairs.

Prophetic Medicine, infact, is a *MESSAGE PAR EXCELLENCE*. It is an advice to keep always healthy body and soul and to have faith in both physical and spiritual treatment. It is a command to us o strive hard to find newer medicines and newer remedies. It is a warning to those who consider diseases as the Will of God for which no remedy is needed. It is an admonition for us to keep away from so-called spiritual treatment based on superstitions like sorcery, amulets, charms etc. Islam is the name of a mass movement and a radical change in every aspect of human life, both spiritual and physical, based on reason and rationale. Great advances in medical science made during the medieval ages, is, therefore, an important part of Islamic revolution, which has its origin in Prophetic Medicine

(This is a Chapter from the Book by the Author entitled Medicinal Plants in the Traditions of Prophet Muhammad)



**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE**  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India  
Department of AYUSH

**THE COUNCIL**

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Department of AYUSH. Established in 1978, the CCRUM started functioning from 10 January, 1979, and ever since it has been busy researching into various fundamental and applied aspects of Unani Medicine. Over the years, the CCRUM has emerged as the world-leader in the field.

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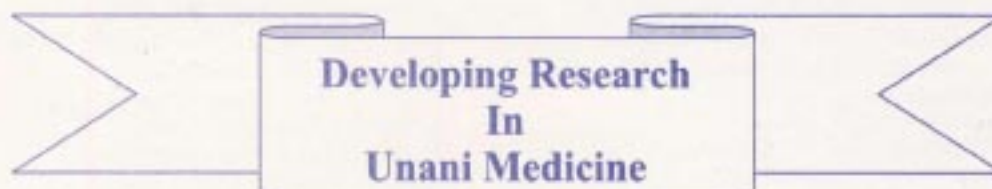
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- Has produced over 1000 research papers and brought out 116 research publications, besides regular publications of a bimonthly CCRUM Newsletter, Quarterly Urdu Journal Jahan-e-Tib and Annual Report.

For further information, please contact

Director

**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE**

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Department of AYUSH

61-61 Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi 110058 (INDIA)

Tel: +91-11-28521981, 28525831, 52,62,83,97. FAX: +91-11-28522965

E-mail: unanimedicine@gmail.com & ccrum@rediffmail.com

Website: www.unani.org.in & www.ccrum.org



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Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences  
Tijara House, Dodhpur, Aligarh -202002, India  
E-Mail: ibnsinaacademy@gmail.com

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