Stomatitis is the inflammatory condition of mucus membrane of mouth in unani system of medicine stomatitis is known as Qula. Qula is ulceration of oral mucosal layer caused by fasaad in any one of the akhlaat-e-arbah of the body first line treatment consist of topical medication with use of systemic medication as nessesary. Management of Qula in unani system of medicine , Unani physician prescribe to manage the cases of Qula by musakkin, Qabiz, mutayyib-e-dahan, mujaff-e-Qarooh mulatif, mujaffi-e-zakhm adviya.

**ABSTRACT**

Stomatitis is the inflammatory condition of mucus membrane of mouth in unani system of medicine stomatitis is known as Qula. Qula is ulceration of oral mucosal layer caused by fasaad in any one of the akhlaat-e-arbah of the body first line treatment consist of topical medication with use of systemic medication as nessesary. Management of Qula in unani system of medicine , Unani physician prescribe to manage the cases of Qula by musakkin, Qabiz, mutayyib-e-dahan, mujaff-e-Qarooh mulatif, mujaffi-e-zakhm adviya.

**INTRODUCTION**

Qula (stomatitis) is an Arabic word which means blisters in the superficial layer of mucus membrane when blisters are deep seated, long lasting the termed as qaroohe khabeesa dahan. The most reknown Unani physician Ibne Sina (982-1087 AD) in Alqanoon-fit-tib, described Qula as qrooh (ulcer) in the mucosal membrane of muh (buccal cavity) and zubaan (tounge) cause by fsaad. Disturbance in any one of the Akhlaat-e-Arbaa (four humerous) of the body.12

In Sharh-e-Asbaab by Samarqand(c.1222-AD) Qula is described as zakham (cut) or qarooh (ulcer) in outer most layer of mouth and it do spread in such way that it involes the whole buccal cavity and sometimes may spread in the inner mucosal layer of oesophagus and stomach resulting in pain, burning sensation. Halitosis, increased salivery secretion, thirst, white coated tounge.3

Qula (stomatitis) is defined as zakhum (ulcer) of outer and upper most layer of mucus membrane of mouth and tounge that spreads rapidly to whole of buccal cavity caused by hot vapors raised from stomach towards mouth resulting in formation of funsiya (blister) and that funsiya (blisters) in arabic is called as”Qula” when these blisters are long lasting

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and deep seated then termed as “Qarooh-e-Khabeesa. stomatitis is the inflammatory condition of mucus membrane of mouth there are many types of stomatitis, among them Recurrent Aphthous ulcer (RAS) is the most common found ulcer, RAS being well known mucosal ulcer with unclear etiopathogenesis for which symptomatic therapy is only available. The lesions are present as recurrent multiple, small or ovoid ulcers, having yellow floors and are surrounded by erythematos haloes, present first in childhood or adolescence. These small, superficial ulcers do often starts with vesicles, may develope upon the mucosal surface of lips, cheeks, tongue or palate and are usually between 2mm to 3mm. They appear and disappear simultaniously. Clarke 1

EITIOLOGY
In Unani literature the asbab (cause) resulting in formulation of Qula (stomatitis) as are
1. Imbalance in anyone among the akhlaat-e-arbaa. (humorous) but mostly occur due to imbalance in the safra (yellow bile).
2. Mostly seen in breast feeding baby from the infected milk or occurs due to unhygienic oral cavity of baby most after milk feeding.
3. It mainly occur in indigestion.

PREDISPOSING FACTOR
- Tobacco
- Cigarette (smoking)
- Hot and spicy food.
- In children during eruption of teeth.
- Constipation.
- Use of corrosive (mercury, lead)
- It is found in different type of fever eg malaria, measles etc.
- It is commonly found in humid season i.e rainy season.
- In elderly person having guot.
- In some disease syphilis and gonorrhoea in which inner temperament of blood increase mostly in the late stages.
- The last stage of those disease that leads to general weakness eg TB.

ETIOPATHOGENESIS
According to Abdul Hassan Ahemad bin Mohmmad Tabri in Moalijat-e-Buqratiya Qula is define as mouth wounds in which then is formation of small ulcers in mouth and tounge these ulcer occurs due to hiddat of safra in blood.

In the book of Alqanoon-fit-tib by Ibn-e-Sina it is given that qula is the qarooh (ulcer) of outer most layer of mouth in which is disturbance in anyone of the akhlaat arbaa.

CLASSIFICATION OF STOMATITIS
1. Traumatic stomatitis
   Simple cut or burn of the mouth which is commonly cause by vigorous use of hard tooth brush, ill fitting teeth.
2. Monilia stomatitis
   It also known as thrush it is commonly caused by Fungus known as Candida albicans. It is found in infant within few weeks of life, prolong use of antibiotic in DM patient.
3. Vincent stomatitis
   Also known as ulcerative stomatitis it is caused by Borrelia Vincentia which is an aerobic spirochete it is mostly found in adult.
4. Angular stomatitis
   It is superficial ulceration at the corner of the mouth it is found in children due to Rubbing and leaking of corner of mouth these infection caused by candid albicans and streptococci.

CLINICAL FEATURES OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF QULAI DAHAN

Damvi
This pt are having the following clinical feature
- Extream pain
- Burning sensation
- Foul smell (halitosis)
- Difficulty during mastication
- Dysphagia

Safravi
- Pain
- Extream burning sensation
- Dysphonia
- Dyspepsia
- Dysphagia

Balgami
- Mild pain
- Excessive salivation
- Thining of oral mucosa
- White coloured blisters

Saudavi
- it is very rare type found this pt have following c/f
- Extream pain
- dryness of mouth
- halitosis
- on inspection the oral mucosa contain black coloured ulcer with black colour tounge
USOOLE ILAJ AND ILAJ (Line of management)

- Removal of cause

- If it is caused by su-e-mizaj saada, it can be treated with taadil-e-mizaj (alteration of temperament) such as if pain is due to su-e-mizaj haar (excess of heat) then for taadil-e-mizaj (alteration of temperament) should use cold applications which is useful for restoration of health in the same way in case of su-e-mizaj barid (excessive cold) use of hot applications is beneficial

- If it is caused by mawad-e-faseda, it should be treated with tanqiya-e-mawad (evacuation of vitiated or morbid matter)

Murakkab Advia (Compound formulation):  

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