

Traditional Medicine: Overview on national policies and regulations of traditional medicine

Kallesh Danappa Jayappa, Ph.D student
Infectious minds presentation
22nd June 2011

- 
- WHO strategy: Ensuring safety, efficacy and quality of herbal medicines; ensuring proper accessibility of traditional medicine
 - WHO resolutions were adopted in 2003: General guidelines, technical standards, policies and regulations
 - A global database: National policies and regulation of herbal medicine
 - Global database is only open to national drug agencies
 - More global surveys on traditional medicine are proposed in future

SOUTH EAST ASIA REGION



National policy on TM/CAM
Law or regulation on TM/CAM
National programme on TM/CAM
National office for TM/CAM
Expert committee on TM/CAM
**National research institute on TM,
 CAM or herbal medicines**
**Law or regulation on herbal
 medicines**
Registration of herbal medicines

**Member States
 in the South-
 East Region
 responding
 positively
 with the
 following**

8

7

9

10

9

7

7

9

INDIA

- National policy, laws and regulations were introduced as early as 1940
- The Central Council of Indian Medicine act (1970): Governs traditional medicine education and traditional medicine practitioners
- The Drugs & Cosmetics act (1940): Regulates the herbal medicines (licensing, inspection and testing)
- Ayurvedic pharmacopoea of india and Unani pharmacopoea of india: Official documents for herbal medicine in India
- There are 4246 registered herbal medicines sold in a special outlets
- Department of Medicine and Homeopathy (1995) under the ministry of health and family welfare was established

Department of AYUSH

Department of AYUSH - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.indianmedicine.nic.in/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Department of AYUSH

Department of AYUSH

 **Department of AYUSH**
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Citizen Services | RFD | RTI | CGHS | Related Websites | Intra Health Portal | Feedback | SiteMap | Contact Us

हिन्दी

Home

Back

About The Department
About The Systems
Infrastructure
Acts, Rules and Notifications
Education
Research
Schemes
National Campaigns
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
International Cooperation
IEC
Tenders / Announcement
TKDL
Photo Gallery

Welcome to AYUSH

Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) was created in March,1995 and re-named as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in November, 2003 with a view to providing focused attention to development of Education & Research in Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems. The Department continued to lay emphasis on upgradation of AYUSH educational standards, quality control and standardization of drugs, improving the availability of medicinal plant material, research and development and awareness generation about the efficacy of the systems domestically and internationally.

News Update /Events

- Minimum Standards Norms for conditional permission to ASU colleges for the academic session 2011-12 reg **NEW**
- Amendment in IMCC PG Ayurveda Education

Search:





Visitor No: 185852

<http://www.indianmedicine.nic.in/>

Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

Department of AYU... Microsoft PowerPoi... 5:31 PM

National policy on traditional medicine (2002)

Traditional medicine accessibility & delivery system

- Central council of family welfare (1999): Integration of traditional medicine practice into national health care program
- Renovation of referral traditional medicine hospitals
- At primary health center and district hospitals, a speciality center for traditional medicine was proposed
- A separate federal funds to procure traditional medicines
- Private hospitals: Speciality center for traditional medicine



Standardization & quality control of herbal medicines

- The enforcement of regulatory laws is lagging behind at state levels
- All pharmacopoeia works were proposed to complete by 2005 and proper enforcement mechanism will be initiated
- Proposed to modernize quality control centers at local level
- A new legislation for nutraceuticals/food supplements is proposed
- Initiatives for traditional medicine industry: priority industry, tax cuts
- Financial support: Clinical trial, pharmacokinetic and toxicological work

The traditional medicine education

- Huge surge in substandard educational institutes
- Proposed model colleges and center for excellence
- A separate common admission test for traditional medicine schools
- Compulsory re-orientation training for physicians and instructors

Minor policy issues

- Conservation of rare medicinal plants was proposed
- Proposed to increase budget allocation towards tradition medicine
- A digital library for ancient medical manuscripts was proposed

REGION OF AMERICAS



	Member States in the Americas Region responding positively with the following
National policy on TM/CAM	3
Law or regulation on TM/CAM	6
National programme on TM/CAM	4
National office for TM/CAM	8
Expert committee on TM/CAM	9
National research institute on TM, CAM or herbal medicines	7
Law or regulation on herbal medicines	13
Registration of herbal medicines	13

(National policy on traditional medicine and regulation of herbal medicine, WHO, 2005)

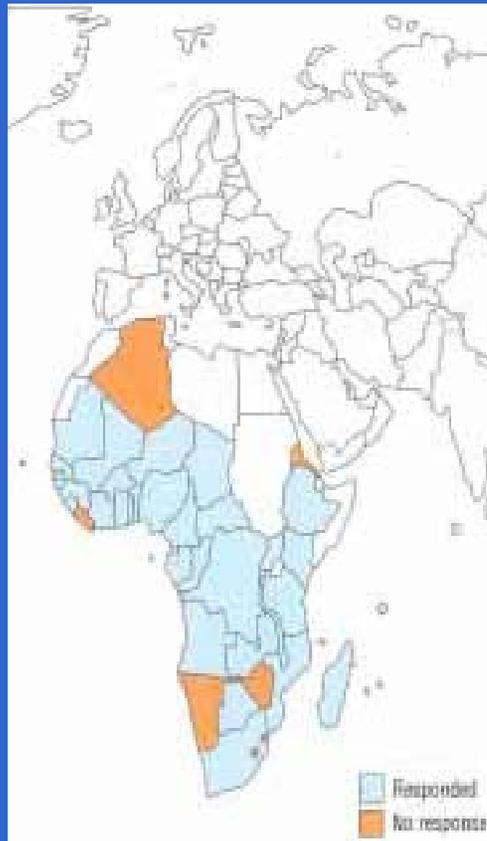
CANADA

- Canada has no universal national policy, laws or regulations
- No accreditation or validation programs for traditional medicine schools
- Canada food & drug act do not recognize traditional medicine practitioners
- The herbal medicines are called natural health products (NHP)
- About 10,000 registered NHPs in Canada, but no pharmacopoeia
- Under ministry of health, a standing committee was set up in 1997

The key recommendations of the standing committee

- Suggested the Health Canada to define the status of NHPs
- A separate regulatory body for NHPs is recommended
- Separate protocols for GMP, safety, efficacy trials of NHPs
- A Canadian pharmacopoeia and protocols for product licensing
- Urged federal govt agencies to encourage research on NHPs
- Govt of Canada established "Office of Natural Health Products"

THE AFRICAN REGION



National policy on TM/CAM
Law or regulation on TM/CAM
National programme on TM/CAM
National office for TM/CAM
Expert committee on TM/CAM
**National research institute on TM,
 CAM or herbal medicines**
**Law or regulation on herbal
 medicines**
Registration of herbal medicines

**Member States
 in the African
 Region which
 responded
 positively**

12
 10
 15
 25
 16
 18
 12
 8

(National policy on traditional medicine and regulation of herbal medicine, WHO, 2005)

KENYA

- No national policy, laws or regulations to govern traditional medicine
- No regulatory authority or expert committees for traditional medicine
- Kenyan Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)- Traditional medicine research
- Safety assessment of herbal medicines are established by KMRI
- The registration of herbal medicines is not in place
- The government of Kenya initiatives- lacks general consensus

Take home message

- WHO initiatives: Global survey, strategic plans and resolutions
- South east asia region (India): Favourable and pro-active
- Region of Americas (Canada): Pro-active, but lacks broader attention
- Region of Africa (Kenya): Striving, but fail to achieve general consensus



References.

- Legal status of traditional medicine and complementary/alternative medicine: a worldwide review, Geneva, WHO, 2001
- National policy on traditional medicine and regulation of herbal medicine, Geneva, WHO, 2005
- National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy-2002, India.
- NATURAL HEALTH PRODUCTS: A New vision, *Report of the standing committee on health*, November 1998
- Sama, M. and Ngyuen, K.V., Governing the Traditional Health Care Sector in Kenya: Strategies and Setbacks., *Governing Health System in Africa*, pp. 25-33.

Thank
You

