

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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**WHO Traditional
Medicine Strategy**

2014-2023

WHO Traditional Medicine Strategies:

WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2002–2005

WHO Traditional Medicines Strategy 2004– 2007

WHO Traditional Medicines Strategy 2008–2013

WHO Traditional Medicines Strategy 2013–2024



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Need for a new strategy WHO:

- Continued uptake of T&CM
- T&CM has growing economic importance
- The global nature of T&CM
- Recent advances in T&CM research and development
- Levels of education, accreditation and regulation of T&CM practices and practitioners
- Intellectual property
- Integration of T&CM into health systems



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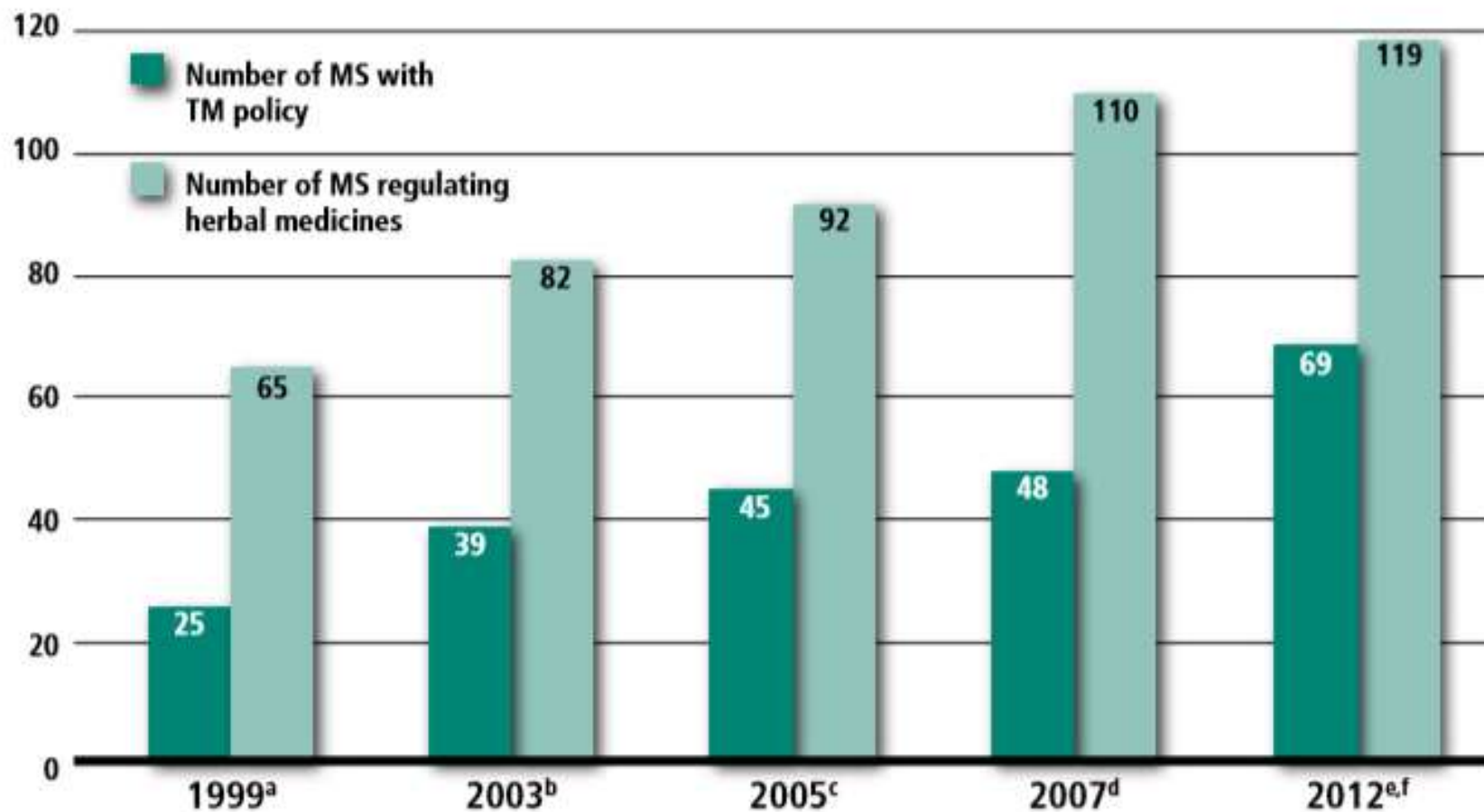
Why WHO support for T&CM?

- ❑ the safety, effectiveness, quality, availability, accessible and affordable of T&CM.
- ❑ T&CM continues to be widely used and increasing rapidly in countries.
- ❑ For many millions of people, T&CM are the main source of health care, and sometimes the only source of care.
- ❑ T&CM recognizes the need to focus on quality of life when a cure is not possible.



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Figure 1: Monitoring changes in country progress indicators defined by the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy



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Use of T&CM:

In some countries such as Singapore and the Republic of Korea, 76% and 86% of the respective populations still commonly use TM.

prevalence of use ranges from 41% in Spain to 70% in Canada and 82% in Australia.



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Traditional medicine (TM):

Traditional medicine has a long history. It is the sum total of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.



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Complementary medicine (CM):

“complementary medicine” or “alternative medicine” refer to a broad set of health care practices that are not part of that country’s own tradition or conventional medicine and are not fully integrated into the dominant health-care system. They are used interchangeably with traditional medicine in some countries.



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T&CM components:

- Lifestyle modification
- Herbal materials
- Animal or mineral materials
- Acupuncture
- Manual therapies



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Benefits of T&CM:

- Safety
- Potential cost savings Effectiveness
- Quality
- Availability & Accessibility
- Affordability



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The most important benefit of using T&CM:

Potential cost savings are an important reason for individuals to opt for T&CM services.

Manual therapy is more effective and less costly for treating some disease than physiotherapy or care provided by a general practitioner.



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Risks associated with T&CM:

- Products: poor quality, adulterated or counterfeit products.
- Practitioners: Unqualified practitioners.
- Diagnosis: Misdiagnosis, delayed diagnosis, or failure to use effective conventional treatments.
- Treatment: unreliable information, adverse events, side effects or unwanted treatment interactions.



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The top diseases for admission to TCM:

- Chronic musculoskeletal disorder
- Cerebrovascular accident
- Intervertebral disc displacement
- Hemorrhoids
- Ischemic heart disease
- Essential hypertension
- Dyspepsia
- Facial nerve disorders
- Multiple sclerosis



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Three WHO strategic objectives:

- Build the knowledge base that will allow T&CM to be managed actively through appropriate national policies.
- Strengthen the quality assurance, safety, proper use and effectiveness of T&CM by regulating products, practices and practitioners.
- Promote universal health coverage by integrating T&CM services into health service delivery and self-health care.



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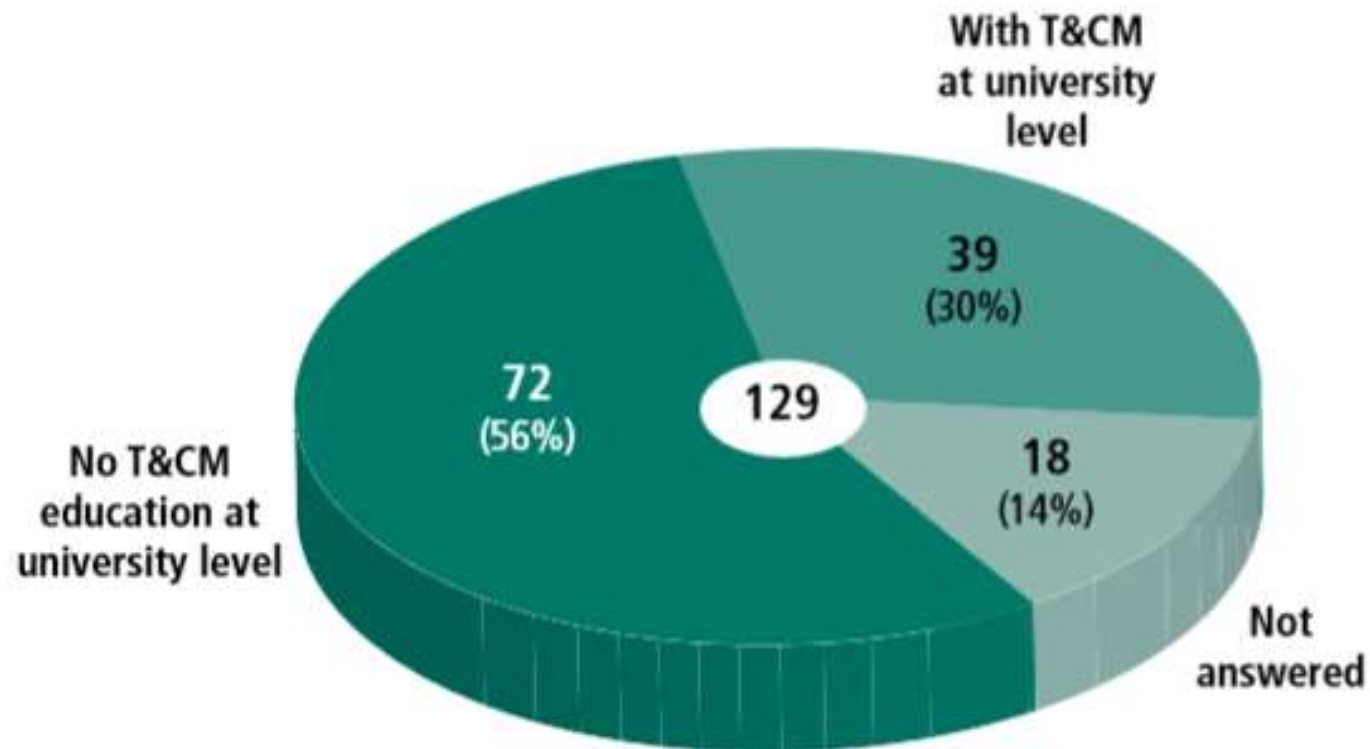
How to integrate T&CM?

- Surveying T&CM use including benefits and risks.
- Analyzing national health resources.
- Strengthening or establishing all relevant policy (products, practices and practitioners).
- Promoting equitable access to health and integration of T&CM into the national health System.



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Figure 3: T&CM education at university level



Source: Interim data from 2nd WHO TRM global survey as of 11 June 2012.



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Selected examples of notable T&CM initiatives



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Example 1:

By 2010, 22 countries were conducting research on traditional medicines for malaria, HIV/ AIDS, sickle-cell anemia, diabetes and hypertension using WHO guidelines.



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Example 2:

Between 2002 and 2011, 91 medical colleges in the US integrated complementary and alternative medicine into their compulsory educational curriculum for conventional medicine.



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Example 3:

By 2010, eight countries had institutionalized training programs for T&CM practitioners and 13 countries developed training programs for health science students.



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