

**Online Training course on Building Knowledge Base and Awareness about
Traditional and Complementary Medicine**

07th to 09th February 2023

Duration: Three working Days (Tuesday to Thursday)

COURSE COORDINATING TEAM

Coordinator: Dr. Monika Saini

**Co-Coordinator: Prof. M. Mahapatro
Dr. Vaishali Jaiswal**

Course Associate: Dr. Athira K R



**The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
In collaboration with MEA - eITEC
Munirka, New Delhi - 110067**

BRIEF CONCEPT NOTE

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine is an important healthcare resource in many developing countries throughout the world. According to World Health Organization, traditional medicine is the sum total of the knowledge, skills, 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. Despite its significance in meeting the global healthcare needs, the role of traditional medicine is often underestimated in many countries.

India possesses the world renowned unique traditional system of medicine which has been majorly categorized into six distinctive categories: Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy. Few medicinal systems like Homeopathy and Unani introduced in India from outside and got completely assimilated in to the Indian traditional medicine system. During British era, allopathic drug was introduced that diluted and neglected the Indian traditional medicine. High scientific progress in allopathic medicine and modern facilities also resists the growth of traditional medicine. Modern medical science, despite so many achievements and progress, is finding itself difficult to reach to every people posing a big challenge to attain the objective of Universal Health Coverage. Still, about 70% rural populations of India believe in traditional medicine for primary healthcare. Additionally, the contribution of traditional medicine in the management of COVID-19 pandemic is hugely complementing the medical and healthcare services.

Acknowledging the contribution of traditional medicine to health, wellness, people-centred health care and Universal Health Coverage, WHO seeks to bring traditional medicine “into the mainstream of health care, appropriately, effectively, and above all, safely.” WHO’s traditional medicine strategy 2014-23 developed in response to the World Health Assembly resolution on traditional medicine aims to support Member States in developing proactive policies and implementing action plans that will strengthen the role TM plays in keeping populations healthy.

Keeping in view the above rationale, NIHFV proposes to conduct a three days virtual training program on “**Building Knowledge Base and Awareness about Traditional and Complementary Medicine**” from 07th to 09th February 2023.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Advance the recognition and acceptability of Indian traditional medicine in providing healthcare to attain the objective of Universal Health Coverage.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

At the end of the training course, the participants should be able:

- To recognize and harness the potential contribution of Indian traditional medicine in people centred health care delivery;
- To stimulate strategic research into traditional medicine for its rationale and evidence based acceptance and use;
- To strengthen the effective use of traditional medicine and contribute in health-service delivery to achieve Universal Health Coverage; and
- To discuss the instrumental role of traditional medicine during COVID-19 pandemic.

BROAD CONTENT AREAS

- ✓ Indian system of traditional medicine
- ✓ Strategic research into traditional medicine
- ✓ Rationale and evidence based use of traditional medicine
- ✓ Guidelines and standards for products based on traditional medicine
- ✓ Education system for traditional medicine practitioners
- ✓ Traditional healthcare practices
- ✓ The WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-23
- ✓ COVID-19 and traditional medicine
- ✓ Recognition of traditional medicine practitioners
- ✓ Integration of traditional and conventional medicine

Course Methodology

The proposed training course will be on virtual platform henceforth the efforts will be made by the coordinator to apply participatory process as far as possible. This learner-centered approach would include the following methods:

- Interactive sessions by resource speakers
- Panel Discussion
- Case Study

- Videos on Traditional healthcare practices
- Presentations by participants

Nature of Participants

Participating countries can be from East and South Asia, Africa, Australia and South America.

- Traditional medicine practitioners from government and private institutions
- Academicians and Researchers from traditional medicine Universities
- Medical and non-medical faculties from centre, state and regional institutions

Duration of the Course: 03 Days

Proposed Tentative Dates of the Course: 07-09 February 2023

A total of 20-50 participants would be recruited for the virtual training course.

Remarks:

Mode of Evaluation of Performance of the Participants:

Both the Pre and Post Evaluation will be carried out online by sending the e-Form to the participants in advance.

Budget: For Preparation and Printing of Documentation and for the for the payment of honorarium to external resource Faculty, approximate budget of Rs.50,000/- may be required. Detailed tentative budget is given below:

S. No.	Expenditure	Amount
1	Honorarium to the Resource Speakers (@ of Rs. 3,000/- to ten Speakers)	30,000/-
2	Stationery	5,000/-
3	Printing, Xerox and Report Writing	5,000/-
4	Infrastructure	5,000/-
5	Institutional Charges	5,000/-
	Total	50,000/-

Training Outcome

The present training course expects to enhance the awareness and acceptability of traditional medicine in Indian healthcare system especially among the allopathic practitioners. The course also anticipates increasing the policy interest in the traditional health knowledge for harnessing the potential contribution of traditional medicine to health, wellness and people-centred healthcare through suitable national level policy/strategy.

Sessional Outline

DATE & DAY	TIME (IN IST)	SESSIONS
DAY 1 07th February 2023 (Tuesday)	09:30-10:30 A.M.	INAUGURATION & INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE AND PARTICIPANTS
	10:30-11:45 A.M.	Traditional and Complementary Medicine: Contribution to People-Centred Health
	11:45-12:00 P.M.	BREAK
	12:00-01:15 P.M.	Global Policies for Traditional and Complementary Medicine with a special focus on WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-23
	01:15-02:15 P.M.	LUNCH
	02:15-3:30 P.M.	The Ancient Wisdom of Indian Traditional Medicine: Practices and Potential
DAY 2 08th February 2023 (Wednesday)	09:40-10:00 A.M.	RE-CAP OF DAY- I
	10:00-11:15 A.M.	Significance of Traditional and Complementary Medicine in the Fight against COVID-19
	11:15-11:30 A.M.	BREAK
	11:30-01:00 P.M.	Guidelines for Standardization, Recognition and Accreditation of Traditional Healthcare Products, Practices and Practitioners
	01:00-02:00 P.M.	LUNCH
	02:00-03:15 P.M.	Education and Training System for Traditional Medicine
DAY 3 09th February 2023 (Thursday)	09:40-10:00 A.M.	RE-CAP OF DAY- II
	10:00-11:15 A.M.	Strategic Research to Promote Evidence Based Use of Traditional Medicine
	11:15-11:30 A.M.	BREAK
	11:30-01:00 P.M.	Glimpses of Various Traditional Healthcare Practices (Participants' Presentation including Videos on Traditional Healthcare Practices)
	01:00-02:00 P.M.	LUNCH
	02:00-03:15 P.M.	Integration of Traditional & Complementary Medicine into National Health System
	03:15-04:00 P.M.	FEEDBACK & VALEDICTORY

Resource Persons: Experienced Faculty Members from various departments of NIHF and reputed institutions will deliver the training course content. In addition to it, Inaugural and Valedictory sessions will have the presence of government officials from MoHFW, Ministry of AYUSH and media agency of DPA-II division from Ministry of External Affairs.

Indian System of Medicine is not just traditional Ayurveda, Unani, or Yoga but also a vast field of ancient oral and family medicine traditions.

-Amit Ray, Indian Author

About the Institute

The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is a premier autonomous Institute, funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It has kept pace with the new thinking and substantially contributed to the health manpower development in the country. NIHFw serves as an apex 'technical institute' as well as a 'think tank' to promote national health and family welfare programs in the country through education and training, research and evaluation, consultancy and advisory services, specialized projects, etc.



Course Coordinating Team

Coordinator

Dr. Monika Saini

Co-Coordinators

Prof. M. Mahapatro

Dr. Vaishali Jaiswal

Course Associate

Dr. Athira K R



Training Course on Building Knowledge Base and Awareness about Traditional and Complementary Medicine 07th -09th February 2023



**The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
Baba Gang Nath Marg, Munirka
New Delhi-110067
Website: www.nihfw.org**

Introduction

Traditional medicine is an important healthcare resource in many developing countries throughout the world. Despite its significance in meeting the global healthcare needs, the role of traditional medicine is often underestimated in many countries. India possesses the world renowned unique traditional system of medicine which has been majorly categorized into six distinctive categories: Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy.

Modern medical science, despite so many achievements and progress, is finding itself difficult to reach to every people posing a big challenge to attain the objective of Universal Health Coverage.

Acknowledging the contribution of traditional medicine to health, wellness, people-centered health care and Universal Health Coverage, WHO seeks to bring traditional medicine “into the mainstream of health care, appropriately, effectively, and above all, safely.” WHO’s traditional medicine strategy 2014-23 developed in response to the World Health Assembly resolution on traditional medicine aims to support Member States in developing proactive policies and implementing action plans that will strengthen the role TM plays in keeping populations healthy.



General Objective

Advance the recognition and acceptability of Indian traditional medicine in providing healthcare to attain the objective of Universal Health Coverage.

Specific Objectives

At the end of the training course, the participants will be able:

- To recognize and harness the potential contribution of Indian traditional medicine in people centered health care delivery;
- To stimulate strategic research into traditional medicine for its rationale and evidence based acceptance and use;
- To strengthen the effective use of traditional medicine and contribute in health-service delivery to achieve Universal Health Coverage; and
- To discuss the instrumental role of traditional medicine during COVID-19 pandemic.

Course Methodology

The proposed training course will be on virtual platform through following methods:

- Interactive sessions by resource speakers
- Panel Discussion
- Case Study
- Videos on Traditional healthcare practices
- Presentations by participants

Content Areas

- Indian system of traditional medicine
- Strategic research into traditional medicine
- Rationale and evidence based use of traditional medicine
- Guidelines and standards for products based on traditional medicine
- Education system for traditional medicine practitioners
- Traditional healthcare practices
- The WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-23
- COVID-19 and traditional medicine
- Recognition of traditional medicine practitioners
- Integration of traditional and conventional medicine

Nature of Participants

Participating countries can be from East and South Asia, Africa, Australia and South America.

- Traditional medicine practitioners from government and private institutions
- Academicians and Researchers from traditional medicine Universities
- Medical and non-medical faculties from Centre, state and regional institutions

