AYUSH Ministry hosting WHO Meetings on developing Standardized Terminologies and Benchmarks documents of Practice for Traditional Medicine

Syllabus subtopic: Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

News: Ministry of AYUSH is hosting two important WHO meetings during the last week of November and first week of December 2019 at the Institute of Prost Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGT & RA), Jamnagar, Gujarat and another is Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy, New Delhi.

Prelims and Mains focus: about WHO, India’s collaborative efforts with WHO in the field of medicine

About the WHO meetings

- The WHO - International Experts Consultation Meeting (IECM), held from 26th to 29th November 2019, shall host 51 selected international experts (from all six WHO regions) of Ayurveda, Unani and Panchakarma, as well as Traditional Medicine practitioners, researchers, health policy makers, regulators and administrators.

- The WHO Working Group Meeting (WGM), held from 2nd to 4th December 2019, shall host 42 selected international experts (from all six WHO regions) of Traditional Medicine literary research, and other related academics including different language experts (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Tamil) with specific knowledge and considerable experience in working in the area of Traditional Medicine languages and scripts.

- WHO is developing Benchmarks Document for Practice of Ayurveda, Panchakarma & Unani and International Terminologies Documents in Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani as part of its global strategy to strengthen the quality, safety and effectiveness of Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM). Development of this benchmarks document is included in the Project Collaboration Agreement (PCA) signed between World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India on Cooperation in the field of Traditional and Complementary Medicine under WHO strategy on T&CM covering the period 2014-2023.
• The consultation meeting of international experts (IECM) on the benchmarks for practice is a continuation of the Working Group Meeting (WGM) WHO organized on the same subject during the September of 2018 at National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur.

• The practice benchmark documents are expected to serve as international benchmarks for qualified practice of Ayurveda, and Unani. They will frame the safety requirements for practicing Ayurveda, Panchakarma, and Unani and provide qualifying criteria for practitioners of Ayurveda and Unani among addressing other details and nuances of medical practice. These documents shall serve as reference to national authorities to establish/strengthen regulatory standards and ensure practice of Ayurveda, Panchakarma, and Unani, and assure patient safety.

**Purpose of WHO Working Group Meeting (WGM)**

• The purpose of the WHO Working Group Meeting (WGM) is to review, comment and revise the draft documents prepared on the Standard Terminologies of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha by a select group of nine experts.

• The WGM shall help in arriving at an international consensus regarding the structure and content of each of the documents, including on occasions, consensus on the meanings and definition of words used in these systems.

• The documents are expected to provide: list of terms in the respective systems, their definitions (short or explanatory descriptions as required) including contextual meanings of the terms, classical usage of the terms with references to the definitions, suggested English terms, synonyms, and even define exclusions to the meanings of the term in medical context.

• The documents shall cover terms related to basic principles, fundamental theories, human structure and function, diagnosis, pathologies, patterns, and body constitutions, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, preparation of food and medicines, therapeutics, and preventive and health promotion interventions, and miscellaneous terms in the respective medical systems.

• The 93 International experts are being invited from nearly 30 different countries (Covering all six regions of WHO) including Japan, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Mauritius, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania, UAE, Iran, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Latvia, Austria, Denmark, Russia, Hungary, USA, Canada, and Argentina.

**About World Health Organisation (WHO)**

• The World Health Organization (WHO) is a *specialized agency of the United Nations* (UN) that is concerned with international public health.

• It was *established on 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.*
• The WHO is a member of the **United Nations Development Group**. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.

• UN Economic and Social Council organised an international conference to counter formation of a single health institution which finally adopted the Constitution of WHO on 22 July, 1946. The WHO came into existence on 7th April, 1948.

**Functions of World Health Organisation (WHO)**

• The objective is the attainment of the highest possible level of health for all the people.

• It establishes and maintains collaboration with the UN specialised agencies, governmental health administration, professional and other groups related with the health.

• Assist governments to strengthen their public health services.

• To stimulate and advance work to eradicate diseases.

• To promote maternal and child health.

• To ensure mental health, medical research and prevention of accidents.

• To improve standards of training and teaching for study in the member health professions.

• To improve nutrition, sanitation, working conditions and other aspects of environmental health.

• Empowered to propose conventions, agreements and regulations and make recommendations about international health matters.

• Empowered to revise the international nomenclature of diseases, cause of death and public health services.

• WHO can also develop, establish and promote international standards relating food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar substances.
AYUSH

- It signifies combination of alternative system of medicine which was earlier known as Indian system of medicine
- AYUSH has got ministry status in 2014
- AYUSH includes Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
- Objective: To promote medical pluralism and to introduce strategies for mainstreaming indigenous systems of medicine
AYUSH

- Ayurveda prevalent in Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Orissa
- Unani is prevalent in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Maharashtra, MP UP, Delhi and Rajasthan
- Homoeopathy is practiced widely in UP, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Gujarat and North Eastern states.
- Siddha is practiced in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Kerala
- Sowa Rigpa system added in 2009 and is one of the oldest surviving system of medicine in the world. Commonly called “Amchi”. Practiced in Himalayan Region-Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal), Lahoul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) and Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir