A CAM nemzetközi és hazai helyzete

Szabályozás és javaslatok

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PTE ETK, nemzetközi és néhány másügyiさらに
Komplementer Medicina Tanszék

Clifford Pang Hospital, Guangzhou, Kina
Schedule today

- CAM: definition(s)
- “CAMbrella”, pan-European project, 2010-2012
- International summary
- Domestic situation
- What to do? Possibilities...
- Perspectives (study-exam-permission-control-further education, e.t...)
What is Complementary Medicine /CAM?

Complementary medicine includes all such practices and ideas which are outside the domain of conventional medicine in several countries and defined by its users as preventing or treating illness, or promoting health and well being.

These practices complement mainstream medicine by

1) contributing to a common whole,
2) satisfying a demand not met by conventional practices, and
3) diversifying the conceptual framework of medicine

(definition by Cochrane Complementary Medicine Fieldm 2005)

What is Complementary Medicine/CAM?

• Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is a group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that are not presently considered to be part of conventional medicine.
• Complementary Medicine is used in conjunction with conventional treatment
• Alternative Medicine is used as substitute for conventional treatment (where conventional treatments do not exist for the problem, where they are contraindicated, not tolerated or are unable to offer relief).

(definitions by National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, USA, 2012)

The WHO and the CAM

• The main objectives of the WHO:
  1. To facilitate integration of traditional medicine into the national health care system by assisting Member States to develop their own national policies on TM.
  2. To promote the proper use of TM by developing and providing international standards, technical guidelines and methodologies.
  3. To act as a clearing-house to facilitate information exchange in the field of TM/TCM

WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2002-2005

1. Policy: integrate TM/CAM with national health care systems
2. Safety, efficacy and quality: provide evaluation, guidance and support for effective regulation
3. Access: ensure availability and affordability of TM/CAM, including essential herbal medicines
4. Rational use: promote therapeutically-sound use of TM/CAM by providers and consumers

(Strategy re-enforced for 2004-2007)
Use of TM/CAM World-wide

Population in Developed Countries Using CAM
- at least once -

- 40% Belgium
- 48% Australia
- 50% Canada
- 60% USA
- 75% France

Why use CAM?

Figure 6. Disease/Condition for Which CAM is Most Frequently Used

- 78% Pain
- 51% Stress
- 48% Asthma
- 46% Sleep
- 39% Allergies

Source: NIH, USA 2005
Susan Eardley, Felicity L. Bishop, Francesco Cardini, Koliko Santos-Rey, Mieke Jong, Sorín Uronia, Simona Dragan, Gabriella Hegyi, Jorge Vas:
A pilot feasibility study of a questionnaire to determine EU-wide Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) use.

CAM topic – the task

3. Optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens
   3.1 Translating Clinical Research into practice
   3.1.3 Complementary and alternative medicine

In order to create the knowledge base concerning the demands for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) and the prevalence of its use in Europe, consensus on the terminology of CAM and the definition of respective CAM methods needs to be established. The current state with respect to the provider’s perspective as well as needs and demands of the citizens should be explored; the different legal status of CAM in the EU Member States needs to be taken into account. A roadmap for future European research in this area should be developed.

► CAMbrella – A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)
CAMbrella: A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

- FP7-HEALTH-2009, GA No. 241951
- Project time: 01/01/2010 – 31/12/2012

Title: CAMbrella – A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

Start of the project: Jan 1, 2010

Duration: 3 years

Consortium: 16 participants from 12 European countries plus one
adjunct partner from Netherlands

Coordinator: Klinikum rechts der Isar, Techn. Univ., Munich

Competence Centre for Complementary Medicine

and Naturopathy (Heid. D. Melchart); contact: W

Weidenhammer

Funding: max 1.5 m € (FP7/2007-2013, GA No. 241951)

Funding scheme: Coordination action

Aims: To review the status quo of CAM in the EU and
to provide a proposal (=roadmap) for CAM research

Impact: Research roadmap and network to enable

sustainable and prioritised CAM research in the EU

Information: www.cambrella.eu; Weidenhammer et al. Forsch

Komplmentmed 2011;16:69-76
Amendments No. 595, 633 and 650 refer to the inclusion of CAM

AMENDMENTS 586 - 753

http://www.cammelata.eu/index.jsp?menu=6

CAMbrella's Final Conference
29.11.2012
The Roadmap for European CAM Research

Forschende Komplementärmedizin
Wissenschaft - Praxis - Perspektiven
Research in Complementary Medicine
Research - Practice - Perspectives

Insights into the Current Situation of CAM in Europe: Major Findings of the EU Project CAMbrella

CAMbrella's Final Conference
29.11.2012
The Roadmap for European CAM Research

Structure of the Work Packages

- WP1: CAM terminology and databases
- WP2: Law and regulation
- WP3: Needs and attitudes of citizens
- WP4: CAM research - the global perspective
- WP5: CAM practice - providers' perspective
- WP6: Review of CAM research methodology - Roadmap for European CAM research
- WP7: Dissemination and communication

Tudunk így előre haladni?
Naprapathy

Homeopathy

Ayurveda

Naturopathy

Branch of OHM, a manipulative therapy that focuses on the evaluation and treatment of non-neurological conditions.

Long-term follow-up and costs in classical homeopathic treatment of children with attention deficit disorder with and without hyperactivity


Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Acupuncteurs et d'Acupuncturistes (FIAA, FIAA) • 2007 World Congress of Acupuncture Medicine, London, United Kingdom, 1–4 July 2007

Department of Mathematical Statistics and Actuarial Science (MSAS): University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa
CAM law in Hungary

- In 1997 the Minister of Health set up a body of professional advisers. Recently the Hungarian statutes were revised by the body of advisers together with representatives of Hungarian University, PECS, OTH and GYEMSZI.
- The Hungarian Health Minister also recently established a new professional medical chamber for all medical disciplines, including CAM.
- CAM is regulated by law, is included in health services and patient care, and the providers of CAM have to meet certain professional requirements.
- Regardless of having a physician's or non-physician diploma, obtaining a license requires passing tests issued by the National Health Care Education Institute (GYEMSZI-ETI- no-MDs) and PECS UNI -CAM Department for MDs.

Safety, Efficacy and Quality

- Collect high-quality research data on the safety and efficacy of Traditional Medicine therapies
- Increase technical capacity of national health authorities for dealing with Traditional Medicine issues, particularly relating to safety and efficacy
- Develop post-marketing surveillance - including adverse reactions - for herbal medicines, and a monitoring and evaluation system for other therapies
Work package 3

Needs and attitudes of citizens

- Many citizens in Europe have positive attitudes to CAM although their attitudes and needs have not been consistently researched across Europe
- In addition they:
  - wish to have access to increased and diverse CAM provision
  - need easily accessible and trustworthy information regarding CAM
  - require the transparent regulation of CAM and the training of those who practice CAM

Work package 3:
CAM use – the patients’ perspective

- The data available from our systematic review are inconclusive and of very variable quality. Many of the studies are of poor methodological quality. There are reliable data in a few countries but in the majority of the 27 EU member states there is no data.
- However, use of herbal medicine was the most frequently reported use of CAM. Musculoskeletal problems were the most reported condition.
Habits and attitudes study

- The study "habits and attitudes towards treatments in Hungary" was developed as part of WP 4, a survey on a national representative sample.
- The research was applied to a sample of 1636 respondents from urban and rural areas aged 15 years and over.

Klaus von Ammon, Martin Frei-Erb, Francesco Cardini, Ute Daig, S Drager, Gabriella Hegyi, Paolo Roberti di Sarzina, Jan Sörensen, George Lewith

CAM use by the staff of Faculty of Pharmacy

- 37% Female
- 63% Male
CAM use within staff of Faculty of Pharmacy

- Vitamins & Mg suppl: 50%
- Herbal therapies: 85%
- Praying as self-help: 35%
- Spiritual practice: 24%
- Homeopathy: 85%
- Acupuncture: 20%
- Chiropractic: 60%

ICAMQ questionnaire

- Have you seen the Physician in the last 12 months?

CAM use by patients

- Physician: 30.35%
- Manual therapist: 9.27%
- Homeopath: 12.46%
- Acupuncturist: 7.67%
- Herbalist: 26.52%
- Spiritual healer: 13.74%

How helpful was it for you to see this provider?

- Very useful: 79.66%
- Somewhat: 14.41%
- No change: 5.93%
Work package 5
CAM use – the providers’ perspective

- No common approach can be identified as regards the provision of CAM practice in Europe. Both medical and non-medical practitioners play an important role in the provision of CAM within the healthcare system in Europe. Teaching and certification are subject to international, national or in some countries even regional regulations. There is a complete lack of coherence in training, education and provision of CAM.
- CAM provision in Europe requires the:
  - transparent harmonization of CAM training, medical education and certification
  - standards of the regulation and registration bodies for both therapists and products to be open to the public.

Work package 6
The global perspective

- High quality research requires independent peer reviewed funding and experienced medical research networks: both should be fostered by a European institutional structure comparable to the National Center for Complementary & Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) in the United States.
- A centralized EU CAM center could make operational the CAMbrella recommendations in collaboration with selected EU member states and appropriate (worldwide) academic institutions to enable evidence based health sector reform with appropriate CAM interventions in the EU.
### Distribution of identified articles across the EU

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**Framework for Action**

**Rational Use**

**Objective:** Promote therapeutically-sound use of Traditional Medicine by practitioners, other health care providers and consumers

- **Develop training guidelines and materials** for promoting the qualification of providers of Traditional and Complementary Medicine
- **Increase knowledge of medical doctors and pharmacists** about Traditional Medicine products and therapies (herbal medicine)
- **Develop standards to control labelling of and publicity** for herbal products

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Work package 7
The Roadmap for CAM research in Europe

\- CAM is a neglected area of research in the EU – it needs *active encouragement*.
\- An EU research strategy for CAM must prioritize a European wide approach that *reflects the needs of the citizens and providers of CAM*.
\- Research methods *must reflect the real-world settings of health care in Europe*.
\- A centralized and academically supported EU CAM centre should make this EU research strategy operational.

Work package 8
Communication and dissemination

\- Communication in research is essential to ensure and support:
  \- capacities, coherence and collegiality of any *multicentered research group*.
  \- a *corporate identity for the collaboration* and enhance its visibility.
  \- the sustained dissemination of the results to the public at large and the stakeholder groups in particular.
  \- to create a *coherent message and slogan that can engage the public in a dialogue about scientific results*.
  \- translate the scientific results into *public outreach* for the general public.

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**Forschende Komplementärmedizin**
Insights into the Current Situation of CAM in Europe: Major Findings of the EU Project CAMnet

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**Gondok jelenleg M-on**

\- Nagyszámú, kontrol nélküli „gyógyító” jelenlété gyógynövény piac – „herbal medicine”, tápalk-e kiegészülékek.
\- *Eszközök, műszerek* hivatalos vizsgálat és kontrol nélküli alkalmazása (perek, GVH, fogyasztóvédelem).
\- Kormány és miniszteri rendelet felülvizsgálata és megjelenítése… (?)
\- Kínai diplomák elfogadása… (euc. galáttrendelet módosító javaslata a parlament előtt…?)
\- Akadémikus orvosi aggodalmak (szembenállás…)
\- Nincs országos szakfelügyeleti hálózat

Hery G, Szántó G, Szántó A

Hery G
Treatment of Cancer - synergy with TCM
In: International Council of Medical Acupuncture and Related Techniques (ICMART) XVI. Medical World Congress.
Konferencia helye, ideje: Vienna, Ausztria,
2013.11.29-2013.12.01.

Outlook
Following CAM research projects

Edvard Ernst: az örökkös viták nagyértékében felrevezetik a betegeket. (CAM Department, Exeter, Medical School
Bristol, UN)

"... a beteg képtelen tájékozódni az egymásnak ellentmondó évek rengetegében, és nem találja arra az egyeződés kérdésre a
választ, hogy az komplementer gyógyászok többet árulnak-e, mint
használnak.

- a szkeptikusok nem vesszik figyelembe a bizonyítékokat, és az
orvosi folyóiratok nem közlik a pozitív eredményeket..."

Másfelől viszont a komplementer gyógyászat feltétlen hívei bejárnak nementesülve azzal a tényekkel, amelyek nem felelnek meg saját
hiadalmazóval, és kijelentik, hogy a komplementer gyógyászatban nincs
bath a tudományos bizonyítékoknak.

"...A vesztes ébben az örökkös vitában természetesen a beteg...
Ha a "nincs bizonyíték" érvelésre figyelnek, nem részesülnek a
gyógyászok előnyeiből.
Ha azonban "a tudomány erre nem alkalmas" nézéket követik, esetleg több közt ismádnak maguknak, mint hasznos.
Future

- Study - BSC, Msc
- Continuous further education
- Control
- International research groups (next EU FP)
- Proposals for new research projects
- PhD student acceptance (12+) PTE ETK

Wiesener S, Falkenberg T, Hergil G, Hök J, Sarina R, Fombeva V
A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM), Final report of CMBoard Work Package 2
Evidence Based CAM,

**Review Article**

Hyperthermia versus Oncothermia: Cellular Effects in Complementary Cancer Therapy

Gabriella Hegyi, Gábor P. Szász, and Andrea Szeszóti

Department of Complementary and Alternative Medicine, University of Pannonia, Szeged, Hungary

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Pannonia, Szeged, Hungary

Hebei University, Tangshan, China


Mondja Jancsi, ez egy újabb „manuális medicinális” forma?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCEXPJXYv-g