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Medicinal Plants in the Republic of Korea 1998 Presents concise monographs, accompanied by full-colour photographs, for the 150 plant species most commonly used for medicinal purposes in the Republic of Korea. In view of the country's long and successful history in the use of traditional medicines, the book aims to provide written and visual documentation of important plants and summarize their uses to treat ailments, protect against disease, or promote health. In so doing, the book also aims to encourage the wider use of Korea's medicinal plants and promote their conservation. Each plant species is covered according to a common format, which includes the scientific name of the plant, Korean name, English common name, parts used, and clinical uses in traditional Korean medicine. Also included are a detailed botanical description of the plant, its habitat and geographical distribution, followed by a summary of biological actions and chemical components as reported in the traditional medicine literature. The 150 full-colour photographs, included to facilitate identification of plants and plant parts used for medicinal purposes, were taken under natural conditions during the flowering or fruiting seasons. Retrieval of information is facilitated by the inclusion of indexes giving scientific names, the English common names, and the Korean plant names.

The Injury Chart Book World Health Organization 2002 This publication seeks to provide a global overview of the nature and extent of injury mortality and morbidity in the form of user-friendly tables and charts. It is hoped that the graphical representation of the main patterns of the burden of disease due to injury will raise awareness of the importance of injuries as a public health issue and facilitate the implementation of effective prevention programs.

WHO Guidelines on Good Agricultural and Collection Practices [GACP] for Medicinal Plants World Health Organization 2003-12-16 Medicinal plant materials are supplied through collection from wild populations and cultivation. Under the overall context of quality assurance and control of herbal medicines WHO developed the Guidelines on good agricultural and collection practices (GACP) for medicinal plants providing general technical guidance on obtaining medicinal plant materials of good quality for the sustainable production of herbal products classified as medicines. These guidelines are also related to

WHO's work on the protection of medicinal plants aiming promotion of sustainable use and cultivation of medicinal plants. The main objectives of these guidelines are to: (1) contribute to the quality assurance of medicinal plant materials used as the source for herbal medicines to improve the quality safety and efficacy of finished herbal products; (2) guide the formulation of national and/or regional GACP guidelines and GACP monographs for medicinal plants and related standard operating procedures; and (3) encourage and support the sustainable cultivation and collection of medicinal plants of good quality in ways that respect and support the conservation of medicinal plants and the environment in general. These guidelines concern the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants and include certain post-harvest operations. Good agricultural and collection practices for medicinal plants are the first step in quality assurance on which the safety and efficacy of herbal medicinal products directly depend. These practices also play an important role in protection natural resources of medicinal plants for sustainable use.

Occupational Outlook Handbook United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1976

Drug Discovery in Africa Kelly Chibale 2012-08-09 Drug discovery originating in Africa has the potential to provide significantly improved treatment of endemic diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. This book critically reviews the current status of drug discovery research and development in Africa, for diseases that are a major threat to the health of people living in Africa. Compiled by leading African and international experts, this book presents the science and strategies of modern drug discovery. It explores how the use of natural products and traditional medicines can benefit from conventional drug discovery approaches, and proposes solutions to current technological, infrastructural, human resources, and economic challenges, which are presented when attempting to engage in full-scale drug discovery. Topics addressed are varied; from African medicinal plants to marine bioprospecting, pharmacogenetics and the use of nanotechnology. This book brings together for the first time a collection of strategies and techniques that need to be considered when developing drugs in an African setting. It is an unprecedented and truly international effort, highlighting the remarkable effort made so far in the area of drug discovery research by African scientists, and scientists from other parts of the world working on African health problems.

Medicinal Plants for Forest Conservation and Health Care Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1997 This volume brings together a collection of papers by some experts in medicinal plants. It is presented as a contribution to clarifying the many policy and technical issues associated with the conservation, use, production and trade of medicinal plants. This publication draws attention to the huge contribution of medicinal plants to traditional and modern health care systems, but also alert the readers on the many problems and challenges facing their sustainable development, such as: assessment and management of the medicinal plant resource base; best harvesting and processing practices; trade issues and aspects dealing with the intellectual property rights on traditional medicine by indigenous peoples. The use of this document will help raise the awareness on medicinal plants as an important forest resource, and will help ensure that medicinal plants are adequately included in forest conservation and utilization programmes.

Conservation of Medicinal Plants Olayiwola Akerele 1991-07-26 A detailed discussion of the need to conserve medicinal plants and their environments.

Human Health and its Maintenance with the Aid of Medicinal Plants Julian Barker 2020-05-31 Based on forty years of clinical practice, Julian Barker formulates a number of interlocking ideas that integrate circadian physiology with the transformations that constitute human life. Taking knowledge, information, and data from various disciplines, he presents an integrative model of health, linking circadian biology with the psychosocial human being. He develops a theory that attempts to explain how medicinal plants modify human physiology and how they contribute to health. Aimed at the student acquiring knowledge and developing the skills to practise medicine as well as the qualified herbal practitioner, this thought-provoking work breaks new ground in health theory.

WHO Global Atlas of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Gerard Bodeker 2005 This two-volume publication sets out information on traditional, complementary and alternative medicines, revealing people's belief in and dependence on different traditional health systems around the world. The map volume provides a visual representation of topics including the popularity of herbal/traditional medicine, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, traditional Chinese medicine, homeopathy, acupuncture, chiropractic, osteopathy, bone-setting, spiritual therapies, and others; national legislation and traditional medicine policy; public financing; legal recognition of traditional medicine practitioners; education and professional regulation. The text volume covers developments in this diverse and expanding field of medicine in 23 countries across the world, as well as overviews of the status in each of the six WHO regions.

World Health Statistics 2020 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. 2021-05-13 The World health statistics 2020 report is the latest annual compilation of health statistics for 194 Member States. It summarizes trends in life expectancy and causes of death and reports on progress towards the health and health related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets. Four indicators of emerging public health importance relating to poliomyelitis, hypertension and obesity in adults and school age children have been included. These are part of the WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019-2023 (GPW13), which the 71st World Health Assembly approved in May 2018. The GPW13 is largely based on the SDGs and sets out WHO's strategic direction until 2023

Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plant Materials World Health Organization 1998 A collection of test procedures for assessing the identity, purity, and content of medicinal plant materials, including determination of pesticide residues, arsenic and heavy metals. Intended to assist national laboratories engaged in drug quality control, the manual responds to the growing use of medicinal plants, the special quality problems they pose, and the corresponding need for international guidance on reliable methods for quality control. Recommended procedures - whether involving visual inspection or the use of thin-layer chromatography for the qualitative determination of impurities - should also prove useful to the pharmaceutical industry and pharmacists working with these materials.

The Challenge of Obesity in the WHO European Region and the Strategies for Response World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe 2007 In a brief, clear and easily accessible way, this summary illustrates the dynamics of the obesity epidemic and its impact on public health throughout the WHO European Region, particularly in eastern countries. It describes how factors that increase the risk of obesity are shaped in different settings, such as the family, school, community and workplace. It makes both ethical and economic

arguments for accelerating action against obesity, and analyses effective programs and policies in different government sectors, such as education, health, agriculture and trade, urban planning and transport. The summary also describes how to design policies and programs to prevent obesity and how to monitor progress, and calls for specific action by stakeholders: not only government sectors but also the private sector - including food manufacturers, advertisers and traders - and professional consumers' and international and intergovernmental organizations such as the European Union.

WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023 World Health Organization 2013

Traditional Herbal Remedies for Primary Health Care 2010 Herbal medicines constitute the main component of traditional medicine, which have been used for thousands of years. They have made significant contribution to human health through their health promotive, curative and rehabilitative properties and in the prevention of illnesses. Indeed, many herbal remedies used traditionally have become modern medicines through drug development. Digoxin, morphine, colchicine, and artemisinin are some notable examples. Long tradition of use of many herbal remedies and experiences passed on from generation to generation has brought about reliance by the people on herbal medicines. At present, the use of herbal medicinal plants for health products is increasing worldwide. This publication contains 28 monographs on common ailments which can be readily treated with simple herbal remedies. They can be prepared easily and used within the ambit of primary health care. Each monograph provides description of the ailment, the form of traditional preparation, its composition, English name, Latin name and family of the plant, plant part used, main chemical constituents, quality standards, method of preparation, dosage form, therapeutic properties, indications and uses, dose and mode of administration, precautions and safety aspects, and important references. This manual can be used by health planners, policy makers, national and district health authorities and others involved in the health sector development and reform. It is also an attempt to increase availability and accessibility to cost-effective treatment of commonly encountered health problems with herbal remedies. It will be useful for education and training of community health workers as well.

ABSTRACT BOOK of I. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS Dear Academicians, Readers and Educators, We are pleased to present the issue of the International Journal of Secondary Metabolite as a special issue entitled 'I. International Congress on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants - "Natural And Healthy Life"'. This special issue contains some of scientific studies presented in the congress. Hosting the I. International Medical and Aromatic Plant Congress, held in Konya on 9-12 May 2017, by the cooperation T.R. Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, General Directorate of Forestry and Necmettin Erbakan University was a great honor for us. The total number of abstract submission for the congress was 1923. After the scientific evaluation, 85 abstracts were rejected and 244 abstracts were withdrawn. As a result, a total of 1594 abstracts were accepted for presentation: 280 of them as oral presentation and 1314 as poster presentation. 2604 authors were contributed and 1543 participants were participated to the congress. The studies presented in the congress was electronically shared in terms of accessibility. The authors of 220 papers, presented in the congress, submitted to the International Journal of Secondary Metabolite for publication. 70 of them were published and 150 full papers were rejected due to revision deadline, reviewing process etc. after reviewing process. I would like to special thank to the Journal founder for publishing and also to the editor, editorial board and authors

for contributing this issue. Best regards. Dr. Muzaffer ŞEKER Rector of Necmettin Erbakan University TC Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı, Orman Genel Müdürlüğü ve Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi paydaşlığında, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi ev sahipliğinde 9-12 Mayıs 2017 tarihlerinde Konya’da gerçekleştirilen I. Uluslararası Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkiler Kongresi’nin açılış programı, Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanı Sayın Prof. Dr. Veysel Eroğlu, Sağlık Bakanı Prof. Dr. Recep Akdağ, Milletvekilleri, Konya Valisi Yakup Canbolat, Konya Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanı Tahir Akyürek, Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Rektörü Prof. Dr. Mustafa Solak, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Rektörü Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, Orman Genel Müdürü, Dekanlar, Akademisyenler, Daire Başkanları, öğrenciler ve sektörde faaliyet gösteren işadamlarının katılımıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kongre, son yıllarda yapılan en geniş katılımlı bilimsel organizasyon olma özelliği taşımaktadır. Kongreye tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin dahil olduğu pek çok alandan tanınmış ve seçkin akademisyenler katılmıştır. Davetli Konuşmacı olarak kongreye katılan Mauritius Üniversitesi’nden Vidushi Neergheen-Bhujun, Handong Global Üniversitesi’nden Jong Bae Kim, Malezya’dan ve Ege Üniversitesi’nden emekli Prof. Dr. Münir Öztürk, Yeditepe Üniversitesi’nden Prof. Dr. Erdem Yeşilada, Sebahattin Zaim Üniversitesi’nden Prof. Dr. Adem ELGÜN, TÜBİTAK Marmara Araştırma Merkezi’nden Prof. Dr. Cesarettin Alaşalvar, Hacettepe Üniversitesi’nden Prof. Dr. İrem Tatlı Çankaya ve Cumhurbaşkanı başkanışmanı Prof. Dr. İbrahim Adnan Saraçoğlu bunlar arasında sayılabilir. Kongrede üç gün boyunca yedi ayrı salonda aşağıdaki başlıklar altında sözlü ve poster bildiriler sunulmuş ve yoğun katılım gözlenmiştir. □ Tıbbi Bitki, Aromatik Bitki ve Mantar Üretimi □ Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkisel Ürün Sanayii □ Fonksiyonel Gıdalar, Bitkisel Çaylar ve Nutrasötikler □ Tabii Kozmetik Ürünler □ Aromatik Bitkiler ve Uçucu Yağlar □ Farmakoloji, Farmakognozi (Toksikoloji, Farmakovijilans) □ Tabii Bitki Örtüsünün Korunması ve Etnobotanik □ Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkilerde Antropoloji, Sosyo-Ekonomi, Kültür ve Etik □ Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkilerin Akılcı Kullanımı Kongrede sözlü sunular Lokman Hekim, Farabi, İbn-i Sina, Akşemsettin, Mevlâna ve Balo Salonlarında, poster sunular ise Poster Salonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kongre süresince; Selva Redoks, Tales Analitik, Dr. Mustafa Mücahit Yılmaz, Sem, Yapılcan, Biosan firmaları ile Orman Su İşleri Bakanlığı, Konya Büyükşehir Belediyesi Park ve Bahçeler Daire Başkanlığı, NEÜ Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, NEÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesine ait stantlarda tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerle ilgili ürün ve yayın tanıtımları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Orman Genel Müdürlüğü kongreye ödüllü fotoğraflar sergisi ile renk katmıştır. Kongremizin düzenlenmesinde 12 Yürütme Kurulu, 24 yerli 25 yabancı olmak üzere 49 Bilim Kurulu ve 11 Danışma Kurulu üyesi görev yapmıştır. Kongremize toplam 1543 katılımcı başvurmuş olup, katılımcılar içerisinde 520 öğretim elemanı, 483 öğretim üyesi, 429 öğrenci ve 111 sektör temsilcisi/dinleyici yer almıştır. Kongremize 524 bay katılımcı, 1019 bayan katılımcı başvurmuştur. Kongreye bildiri gönderen 2604 yazardan; 382 adeti ziraat, 321 adeti gıda, 311 adeti orman, 270 adeti mühendislik, 225 adeti sağlık, 161 adeti diyetisyenlik, 157 adeti veterinerlik, 145 adeti farmakoloji, 104 adeti eczacılık, 37 adeti diş hekimliği ve 491 adeti kozmetik, peyzaj, sosyal, kültürel vb. diğer alanlarda çalıştığı belirlenmiştir. Kongreye toplam bildiri başvurusu 1923 adet olup, bilimsel değerlendirme sonucu 85 adeti reddedilmiş, 244 adet bildiri geri çekilmiştir. Sonuç olarak 280 bildiri sözlü bildiri olarak ve 1314 bildiri poster bildiri olmak üzere toplam 1594 bildiri kabul edilmiştir. Sözlü bildiriler konularına uygun olarak 48 oturumda, poster bildiriler ise 14 oturumda sunulmuşlardır. Bu bildiriler içerisinde yazarlar tarafından bildiri kitabında basılmak üzere 159 tam metin gönderimi gerçekleştirilmiş, aynı zamanda uluslararası alan indeksli International Journal of Secondary Metabolite dergisine de 173 tam metin makale gönderilmiş olup toplam 332 adet tam metin hazırlanmıştır. Kongre web sayfamıza 45 bin tekil ziyaretçi girmiş ve 4 milyondan fazla hit oluşturmuşlardır. Kongre duyuruları ve

hatırlatmaları için 150 binden fazla mail gönderilmiş olup, yaklaşık 15 bin mail alınmıştır. Kongre ile ilgili sekreteryaya üzerinden yaklaşık 6000 görüşme yapılmıştır. Yukarıda ifade edilen konferans, bildiri oturumları ve toplantılarda; tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler sektöründe ortaya çıkan reform ihtiyaçları, mevzuat, ulaşım ve kalite sorunları vb. konular tartışılmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlar, kongre düzenleme kurulu tarafından sonuç bildirgesi haline getirilmiştir. Sonuç Bildirgesi ile tam metin kongre kitabı e-kongre kitap olarak kongre paydaşlarına ait web siteleri ile kongre web sitesinden (www.tabkon.org) kamuoyu ile paylaşılacaktır. SONUÇ ve DEĞERLENDİRME RAPORU Kongre değerlendirme oturumu soru-cevap kısmından elde edilen sonuçlar ile değerlendirmelerini gönderen bilim insanların görüşleri, aşağıda yer aldığı gibi özetlenebilir: 1- Bitkisel ürünlerin sağlık üzerine olumlu etkilerinin olduğu bilinmektedir. Ancak bu ürünlerin yanlış kullanımı nedeniyle karaciğer nakline kadar gidebilen hayati ve ciddi sağlık sorunlarına yol açabildiği görülmektedir. Sektörün ve vatandaşın sorunlarına yönelik çözüm üretmek amacıyla Bakanlıklar (Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı, Sağlık Bakanlığı, Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı ve Gümrük ve Ticaret Bakanlığı) arasında bir TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİLER KOORDİNASYON ÜST KURULU oluşturulmalıdır. 2- Bölgemizin tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler sektöründe; ilk olarak bölgelere göre tıbbi-aromatik bitki üretim planlama çalışmaları yapılmalıdır. Bölgelere göre ekonomik değeri ve üretim potansiyeli yüksek bir veya birkaç bitki türü belirlenmelidir. Bu bitki türünün doğadan toplama ve kültüre alınarak üretilebilecek türleri ayrı ayrı belirlenmelidir. Gerekli ürünün belirlenmesi, üretim planlaması ve fiyatlandırma çalışmalarını yapmak için yerelden; STK, kamu ve özel sektör uzmanlarının yer aldığı farklı disiplinlerden müteşekkil bir komite kurulmalıdır. Bu belirlenen bitkilerin gerek toplanması gerekse kültüre alınarak üretilmesi için gerekli organizasyonlar ve destekler sağlanmalıdır. 3- Ülkemiz çok zengin doğasına rağmen, hala işlenmemiş bir bitki ihracatçısı olmaya devam etmektedir. Ülkemizde bitkisel ilaç sanayinin gelişmemesi, bunun yanında parfümeride kullanılan sentetik ürünlerin daha ucuz olması gibi nedenlerle, doğal uçucu yağların ikinci planda kalması, tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin üretim olanaklarını kısıtlamıştır. 4- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin mevcut durumunu korumak ve artan pazarda yer almasını sağlamak için piyasanın istediği ürünleri istediği miktar ve kalitede sunmamız önem arz etmektedir. Doğal zenginliklerimizin sürekliliği ve gelecekteki araştırmalar için gen kaynaklarının korunması (insitu ve ex-situ) önemlidir. Ancak tıbbi ve aromatik bitki üretimini doğadan toplayarak karşılamamız mümkün değildir. Yeterli miktarda, standart ve kaliteli ürün üretmek için bu bitkilerin kültüre alınması ve ıslahı önem arz etmektedir. Tıbbi aromatik bitkilerde ülkemiz endemik bitkilerinin isimlendirilmesinde terminoloji birlikteliği ve bölgesel coğrafi farklılıkları tanımlayıcı temel bilgilerin netleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca ülkemiz florasına uygun çeşit ıslahına yönelik proje çalışmaları yaptırılması gerekmektedir. (kültüre alma, adaptasyon, ıslah vb.) 5- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilere ait düzenli istatistiksel veriler bulunmamaktadır. Bu arz-talep ilişkisi dikkate alınarak üretim yapmayı zorlaştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle bitkilerle ilgili bilgilerin toplanacağı ve ulaşılabileceği veri bankaları oluşturulmalıdır. Yurt içi ve yurt dışında ticareti yapılan doğal bitkilerin tam bir listesi, toplayıcı, aracı, ihraç eden firma ve ilgili devlet kurumlarıyla birlikte hazırlanmalı ve bir veri tabanı oluşturulmalıdır. Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin doğadan toplanmaları kontrol altına alınmalı, nesli tehlikede olanlar koruma altına alınmalı, öncelikle tarımına geçilmeli, tüm bu bilgiler oluşturulacak veri tabanında yer almalıdır. 6- En çok ihracatı yapılanlar dışındaki bitkisel ürünler ihracat istatistiklerinde "diğerleri" faslında yer almaktadır. Bu yüzden ülkemizden ihraç edilen drogların tam bir listesine ulaşabilmek mümkün olmamaktadır. Bu bitkiler üzerinde sağlıklı çalışmalar yapılabilmesi için bunların ticaretlerinin izlenmesi, ihracat ve özellikle üretim miktarlarının ve bunların ne kadarının doğadan toplama ve ne kadarının da tarla üretiminden geldiğinin

istatistiklerde açık ve net olarak yer alması zorunluluğu bulunmaktadır. 7- Tüketici ve sanayici taleplerine cevap veren kaliteli ve standart ürün için ıslah edilmiş çeşitlerin geliştirilmesi, uygun ekolojik koşulların belirlenmesi, doğal bitkilerin doğaya zarar vermeden zamanında toplanması, hasat sonrası işlemler ve işleme teknolojisinin belirlenmesi tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerde üretim ve pazar olanaklarını arttıracaktır. Bölgelere göre, birkaç üründe özüt ve etken madde üretimine geçilmesi, üretilen ürünler için markalaşma ve standart oluşturma faaliyetlerinin yürütülmesi elzemdir. Ayrıca ham madde üretimini ikincil ürünlere dönüştürecek tarıma dayalı sanayi tesislerinin bölgeye kazandırılması oldukça önemlidir. 8- Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık İl müdürlüklerinin, fide ve tohum dağıtılması noktasında il özel idaresiyle birlikte projeler yapmasının çok etkili olacaktır. 9- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler alanında faaliyet gösteren üretici, toplayıcı, ihracatçı, sanayici, araştırmacı ve diğer tüm paydaşların koordinasyonunu sağlayacak bir sistem ve araştırma sonuçlarının pratiğe aktarılması için, araştırmacı, sanayici, üretici arasında bilgi akışını sağlayacak yayın sistemi oluşturulmalıdır. 10- Genetik kaynaklar kullanılarak tarıma ve ülke ekonomisine endemik, vb. ekonomik değeri olan bitkiler kazandırılmalıdır. Genetik materyal(tohumluk-fide) yetersizliğini gidermek için çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. 11- Tağşiş (yabancı madde karıştırma) problemine karşı standardizasyon sağlanmalıdır. 12- Aktar dükkanı açmak için Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bölüm mezunu olma şartı getirilmelidir. 13- İki yıllık olan eğitim süresi yetersizdir. Avrupa ülkelerindeki gibi Medikal Herbalist'lik şeklinde uygulamalı en az üç yıllık eğitim verilmelidir. 14- Hali hazırdaki müfredat gözden geçirilerek bu konudaki söz sahibi ülkelerdeki gibi eğitim verilmelidir. Okullar arasında müfredat birliği sağlanmalıdır. Eğitimcilerin bu konuda yetkinliği şart koşulmalıdır. Meslek gereklerine uygun, donanımlı mezunların yetişebilmesi için eğitime uygun altyapı sağlanmalıdır. 15- Bu bölüm mezunlarına yeterli eğitim verilerek "herbalist" ünvanı verilebilir. Ve yasalarca da tanınabilir. Mevcut unvan olan "Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkiler Teknikeri" uzun bir unvan olduğundan daha akılda kalıcı bir unvan için düzenleme yapılmalıdır. 16- Baharat, bitkisel gıda takviyesi, doğal kozmetik, bitki çayı, bitkisel ilaç üreten işyerleri ile bu tür ürünlerin satışının yapıldığı eczane, aktar, organik ürün dükkanlarında bölüm mezunlarının çalıştırılması zorunluluğu yasalarca dikkate alınmalıdır. 17- Bilimsel araştırma sonuçlarının pratiğe aktarılması noktasında çalışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçların ulusal ve uluslararası ölçüde katkı yapması beklenmektedir. 18- Ülkemizde bitkisel ilaç sanayinin gelişmesine yönelik çalışmalara destek verilmelidir. 19- Uluslararası ticarete önem taşıyan türlerin üretimi ve ihracatının arttırılması gerekmektedir. 20- Pazar garantili bahçe-tarla uygulamalarına yönelik çalışmalar ile markalaşmaya yönelik çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. Ayrıca stratejik değeri olan ürünlerin üretimine gidilmelidir. 21- Herhangi bir zaman diliminde popüler olan tür ya da ürün üzerine yoğunlaşmak yerine her dönem önemini kaybetmeyen türlere önem verilmelidir. 22- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin tarımı için orman arazileri yerine tarımsal alanların ayrılması gereklidir. 23- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitki analizi ile ilgili yetkin laboratuvarlar aracılığıyla kriterler belirlenmeli (bileşenlerin içeriği ve miktarı) ve yapılacak çalışmalarda bu standartlar baz alınmalıdır. 24- Bitkilerin doğru tanımlanmaması önemli bir hata olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu konuda yetkinliği olan kişilerle ortak çalışılmalıdır. 25- Üretim teknolojileri ile ilgili çalışma yapmak isteyen yatırımcılara gerekli eğitimler bakanlık vb. kurumların desteğiyle verilmelidir. 26- Fitoterapi konusunda Sağlık Bakanlığı'nın desteği gereklidir. 27- Gıda takviyesi olarak satılan ürünlerin ruhsatlandırılması Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından yapılmalıdır. 28- Bilimsel çalışmalara konu olan bitkiler aktar veya pazardan temin edilmemeli, doğal ortam veya kültür ortamından alınmalı. Bu tür bildirimler bilimsel kongrede kabul edilmemelidir. 29- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin üretimi esnasında zirai mücadelede ruhsatlı pestisit üretimi üzerine çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. 30- Kongre esnasında posterlerin

okunabilmesi için daha uzun süre asılı kalmalıdır. İlave olarak bu amaca dönük olarak posterler elektronik ortamda yayımlanmalıdır. 31- Kongrede kullanılan dilin Türkçe ve İngilizce olması önem arz etmektedir. 32- Etnobotanikte 70 farklı çeşit bitkiye "kekik" adı veriliyor. Bunu giderecek çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. 33- Sarı ve kırmızı kantaronun etki mekanizmaları farklı olmasına karşın, bu bitkiler karıştırılarak hataen birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir. Bu yüzden bazı sağlık problemleri yaşanabilmektedir. Bu ve benzeri durumların giderilmesi için gerekli çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. 9 34- Lavanta vb. endemik bitkilerin ülke ekonomisine kazandırılması için çalışmalar yapılmalıdır. 35- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler üzerine farklı bilim disiplinlerinin işbirliği içinde yürüteceği multidisipliner çalışmalar ve toplantıların sayısı artırılmalıdır. Fakat bu toplantılar belli bir koordinasyon içinde yürütülmelidir. Benzer tarzda fazla sayıda yakın tarihli ve içerikli toplantılar düzenlenmektedir. 36- Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerle ilgili kongrelerin mutlak olarak ulusal ve uluslararası bazda düzenlenmesi gerekir. Bunun için 2 yılda bir ulusal 4 yılda bir uluslararası kongre düzenlenmesine karar verilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilecek kongrelerden çıkacak sonuç ve öneriler, akademik, ekonomik ve üretim/ürün/faydalı model/yeni teknolojiler çıktılarının olması için azami özen ve gayretin gösterilmesi büyük öneme sahiptir. 37- Bir sonraki Ulusal Tıbbi ve Aromatik Bitkiler Kongresi'nin Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi ev sahipliğinde 2018-2019 eğitim öğretim döneminde Afyon'da yapılmasına karar verilmiştir. Kongre sonuçlarının; ülkemize, bilim insanlarına, üreticilere, sanayicilere ve bütün insanlığa olumlu katkı yapması dileğiyle...16.05.2017- Konya

Delivering Quality Health Services: A Global Imperative OECD 2018-07-05 This report describes the current situation with regard to universal health coverage and global quality of care, and outlines the steps governments, health services and their workers, together with citizens and patients need to urgently take.

Safe Management of Wastes from Health-care Activities A. Prüss 1999

Traditional Medicinal Plants and Malaria Merlin Willcox 2004-06-28 Malaria is an increasing worldwide threat, with more than three hundred million infections and one million deaths every year. The world's poorest are the worst affected, and many treat themselves with traditional herbal medicines. These are often more available and affordable, and sometimes are perceived as more effective than conventional antimalarials.

Global Report on Psoriasis World Health Organization 2016-02-15 This WHO Global report on psoriasis brings the public health impact of psoriasis into focus. The report is written to help raise awareness of the range of ways that psoriasis can affect people's lives. It intends to empower policy-makers with practical solutions to improve the health care and social inclusion of people living with psoriasis in their populations. The report highlights that much of the suffering caused by this common and complex disease can be avoided. Improving access to early diagnosis and appropriate treatment for psoriasis requires universally accessible health-care systems that provide people-centered care for patients with complex, lifelong conditions. Governments also have a key role to play in seeking to address the unnecessary social consequences of psoriasis by challenging the myths and behaviors that lead to the exclusion of patients from healthcare settings and daily life.

WHO Monographs on Selected Medicinal Plants World Health Organization 1999 This is the second volume in a series of monographs which are intended to promote information

exchange and international harmonised standards for the quality control and use of herbal medicines. It contains scientific information on 30 selected plants, and each entry includes a pharmacopoeial summary for quality assurance purposes, information on its clinical application and sections on contraindications, pharmacology, safety issues, and dosage forms. It provides two cumulative indexes with entries in alphabetical order by plant name and according to the plant material of interest.

Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Gerard Bodeker 2007 This is the first book to address public health issues in traditional, complementary and alternative medicine (TCAM). It presents state-of-the-art reviews of TCAM research in a range of priority public health areas such as malaria and HIV and in such common ailments as skin conditions and orthopedic injury in developing countries. Contributions analyze policy trends in areas such as financing of TCAM and education and training in this field as well as selected case studies of model TCAM projects. Important chapters on research methodology, ethical and safety issues, and intellectual property rights pertaining to traditional medicine are also presented. Public financing for TCAM is a test of the commitment of governments, and the book includes an analysis from the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Atlas data of the worldwide trends in this area. With safety concerns foremost in the minds of both policy makers and the public, the book offers a global overview of policy and legislative trends in this field as well as an important set of guidelines for pharmacovigilance and TCAM products. Sample Chapter(s). Chapter 1: Introduction (1,729 KB). Contents: Foreword (Allan Rosenfield); Policy: Introduction (Gerard Bodeker & Gemma Burford); Policy and Public Health Perspectives on Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine: An Overview (Gerard Bodeker, Fredi Kronenberg & Gemma Burford); Financing Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Health Care Services and Research (Gemma Burford, Gerard Bodeker & Chi-Keong Ong); Training (Gerard Bodeker, Cora Neumann, Chi-Keong Ong & Gemma Burford); Safety: Issues and Policy (Gilbert Shia, Barry Noller & Gemma Burford); Pharmacovigilance of Herbal Medicines: A United Kingdom Perspective (Joanne Barnes); Medicinal Plant Biodiversity and Local Healthcare: Sustainable Use and Livelihood Development (Gerard Bodeker & Gemma Burford); Home Herbal Gardens OCo A Novel Health Security Strategy Based on Local Knowledge and Resources (G Hariramamurthi, P Venkatasubramanian, P M Unnikrishnan & D Shankar); Humanitarian Responses to Traditional Medicine for Refugee Care (Cora Neumann & Gerard Bodeker); Public-Private Partnerships: A Case Study from East Africa (Patrick Mbindyo); Public Health Issues: Priority Diseases and Health Conditions: Malaria (Merlin L Willcox & Gerard Bodeker); HIV/AIDS: Traditional Systems of Health Care in the Management of a Global Epidemic (Gerard Bodeker, Gemma Burford, Mark Dvorak-Little & George Carter); An Overview of Clinical Studies on Complementary and Alternative Medicine in HIV Infection and AIDS (Jianping Liu); Skin and Wound Care: Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Public Health Dermatology (Gemma Burford, Gerard Bodeker & Terence J Ryan); Traditional Orthopaedic Practices: Beyond OCyBonesettingOCO (Gemma Burford, Gerard Bodeker & Jonathan Cohen); Research: Clinical Trial Methodology (Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, Urmila Thatte & Jianping Liu); Ethical Issues in Research (Merlin L Willcox, Gerard Bodeker & Ranjit Roy Chaudhury); Intellectual Property Rights (Gerard Bodeker); Epilogue (Gerard Bodeker & Gemma Burford). Readership: Public health specialists and departments; health policy departments in ministries of health and universities; colleges of traditional and complementary medicine; World Health Organization and affiliated institutions; medical schools as a background text on TCAM."

Traditional and Complementary Medicine Cengiz Mordeniz 2019-12-11 Modern medicine has reached a point where the patient is not treated as a biopsychosocial-spiritual being but rather is seen as a virtual identity consisting of laboratory findings and images. More focus is placed on relieving the symptoms instead of curing the disease. Mostly, patients are turned into lifetime medication-dependent individuals. New medicines are needed to overcome the side effects, complications, resistance, and intolerance caused by pharmacological and interventional therapies. In hopes of drug-free and painless alternative treatments with fewer complications, there has been a trend to revisit traditional methods that have been dismissed by modern medicine. Traditional medicine has to be reevaluated with modern scientific methods to complement and integrate with evidence-based modern medicine.

Comparative Quantification of Health Risks: Sexual and reproductive health Majid Ezzati 2004 Accompanying CD-ROM contains annex tables detailing population attributable fractions, mortality, and disease burden for selected major risk factors.

Who Global Report on Traditional and Complementary Medicine 2019 World Health Organization 2019-05-16 This report is structured in five parts: national framework for traditional and complementary medicine (T&CM); product regulation; practices and practitioners; the challenges faced by countries; and, finally, the country profiles. Apart from the section on practices and practitioners, the report is consistent with the format of the report of the first global survey in order to provide a useful comparison. The section on practices and practitioners, which covers providers, education and health insurance, is a new section incorporated to reflect the emerging trends in T&CM and to gather new information regarding these topics at a national level. All new information received has been incorporated into individual country profiles and data graphs. The report captures the three phases of progress made by Member States; that is, before and after the first WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy (1999-2005), from the first global survey to the second global survey (2005-2012) and from the second survey to the most recent timeline (2012-2018).

Traditional Medicine in Asia Ranjit Roy Chaudhury 2002 This unique book provides a comprehensive picture of the vivid kaleidoscope of traditional medicine in Asia presented by 34 eminent authors from 15 countries belonging to the different systems like Ayurveda and Chinese Traditional Medicine. Important emerging areas such as harmonization of the traditional systems with modern medicine and the growing role of these systems in the health care structure of countries are also dealt with. Legislation and regulation of these systems and practitioners, an area of growing concern, the need for good preclinical toxicology studies and scientific clinical evaluation of the products and medicinal plants used for therapy are exhaustingly dealt with. The vital issue of protection of traditional systems of medicine and patenting of medicinal plants is discussed in detail. The book is replete with suggestions, and ideas aimed at making traditional systems more effectively, and more widely used for health care. The book also covers the prevailing situation regarding the use and other aspects of traditional medicine in the 10 Member countries of the South-East Asia Region of the World Health Organization.

WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality World Health Organization 2009 Microbial pollution is a key element of indoor air pollution. It is caused by hundreds of species of

bacteria and fungi, in particular filamentous fungi (mould), growing indoors when sufficient moisture is available. This document provides a comprehensive review of the scientific evidence on health problems associated with building moisture and biological agents. The review concludes that the most important effects are increased prevalences of respiratory symptoms, allergies and asthma as well as perturbation of the immunological system. The document also summarizes the available information on the conditions that determine the presence of mould and measures to control their growth indoors. WHO guidelines for protecting public health are formulated on the basis of the review. The most important means for avoiding adverse health effects is the prevention (or minimization) of persistent dampness and microbial growth on interior surfaces and in building structures. [Ed.]

Herbal Medicine Iris F. F. Benzie 2011-03-28 The global popularity of herbal supplements and the promise they hold in treating various disease states has caused an unprecedented interest in understanding the molecular basis of the biological activity of traditional remedies. *Herbal Medicine: Biomolecular and Clinical Aspects* focuses on presenting current scientific evidence of biomolecular ef

World Health Statistics 2019 World Health Organization 2019-06 World Health Statistics 2019 summarizes recent trends and levels in life expectancy and causes of death, and reports on the health and health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets. Where possible, the 2019 report disaggregates data by WHO region, World Bank income group, and sex; it also discusses differences in health status and access to preventive and curative services, particularly in relation to differences between men and women.

Medicinal Plants - Recent Advances in Research and Development Hsin-Sheng Tsay 2016-10-25 Since ancient times, plants have been used as a prime natural source of alternative medicines and have played an important role in our lives. The old tradition of medicinal plant application has turned into a highly profitable business in the global market, resulting in the release of a large number of herbal products. People have tried to find different sources of medicines to alleviate pain and cure different illnesses. Due to severe constraints of synthetic drugs and the increasing contraindications of their usage, there is a growing interest world over in the usage of natural products based on medicinal herbs, hence, there is an ever expanding market of herbs and herbal based medicinal preparations all over the world. This has culminated into an exponential increase in number of research groups in different geographical locations and generation of volume of research data in the field in a short span of time. The path breaking advancement in research methods and interdisciplinary approaches is giving birth to newer perspectives. Therefore, it becomes imperative to keep pace with the advancement in research and development in the field of medicinal herbs. There are a large number of researchers in different parts of the world working on various aspects of medicinal plants and 'herbal medicines'. The idea is to bring their recent research work into light in the form of a book. The proposed book contains chapters by the eminent researchers in different countries and working with different disciplines of medicinal plants. Articles pertain to different disciplines such as: 1. Resources and conservation of medicinal plants 2. Biosynthesis and metabolic engineering of medicinal plants 3. Tissue culture, propagation and bioreactor technology of medicinal plants 4. Phytochemical research on medicinal plants 5. Herbal medicines and plant-derived agents in cancer prevention and therapy 6. Herbal medicines and plant-derived agents in metabolic syndrome management 7. Herbal medicines and plant-derived agents in modulation of

immune-related disorders 8. Herbal medicines and hepatotoxicity The book will prove itself an asset for the researchers, professionals and also students in the area of medicinal plants and mechanism of their action.

The Precautionary Principle Marco Martuzzi 2004 The purpose of this publication is to provide the background rationale and support for WHO's working paper Dealing with uncertainty - how can the precautionary principle help protect the future of our children?, prepared for the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health held in Budapest, Hungary, in June 2004. The debate around the precautionary principle has provided many insights into how to improve public health decision-making under conditions of uncertainty. This publication should further support approaches to attaining the concurrent goals of protecting adults, children and future generations and the ecosystems on which we depend and enhancing economic development, sustainability and innovation in science, research and policy. [Ed.]

Current Catalog National Library of Medicine (U.S.) 1993 First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

Diet, Nutrition, and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases World Health Organization 2003-04-22 Trends such as shifting dietary patterns and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle combined with smoking and alcohol consumption are major risk factors for noncommunicable chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension and stroke, cancer dental diseases and osteoporosis. This report reviews the scientific evidence on the effects of diet, nutrition and physical activity on chronic diseases and makes recommendations for public health policies and programmes. Issues considered include the macro-economic implications of public health on agriculture and the global supply and demand for fresh and processed foods.

Medicinal Plants in Viet Nam Nguyen Van Dan 1990 The book catalogues the 200 species of medicinal plants most commonly used in traditional Vietnamese medicine. The book, which has been translated from the original Vietnamese, was produced in an effort to communicate knowledge about herbal medicine that has accumulated over thousands of years, has been confirmed through both empirical experience and scientific evaluation, and yet has rarely been published outside the Vietnamese literature. It also responds to increasing respect for the value of medicinal plants as a source of efficacious and inexpensive new drugs that offer an important alternative to chemically synthesized medicines. The book has three main parts. The first part describes research in Viet Nam conducted on medicinal plants in line with the national policy of developing a system of medicine and pharmacy that integrates the modern and traditional systems. The second part, which constitutes the core of the book, describes and illustrates the 200 most valuable species of wild and cultivated medicinal plants in Viet Nam. Each plant species is first documented by a full color drawing illustrating the plant's distinctive features and natural colors. Explanatory notes for each species provide a concise description of the plant and give local names, flowering period, geographical distribution, parts used, chemical composition, and therapeutic uses. Information on indications and dosage is also provided. To facilitate retrieval of information, the third part indexes plant species according to botanical name, Vietnamese name, and English name.

Toxicological Survey of African Medicinal Plants Victor Kuete 2014-05-30 Toxicological

Survey of African Medicinal Plants provides a detailed overview of toxicological studies relating to traditionally used medicinal plants in Africa, with special emphasis on the methodologies and tools used for data collection and interpretation. The book considers the physical parameters of these plants and their effect upon various areas of the body and human health, including chapters dedicated to genotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, cardiotoxicity, neurotoxicity, and specific organs and systems. Following this discussion of the effects of medicinal plants is a critical review of the guidelines and methods in use for toxicological research as well as the state of toxicology studies in Africa. With up-to-date research provided by a team of experts, Toxicological Survey of African Medicinal Plants is an invaluable resource for researchers and students involved in pharmacology, toxicology, phytochemistry, medicine, pharmacognosy, and pharmaceutical biology. Offers a critical review of the methods used in toxicological survey of medicinal plants Provides up-to-date toxicological data on African medicinal plants and families Serves as a resource tool for students and scientists in the various areas of toxicology

Pharmaceutical Medicine and Translational Clinical Research Divya Vohora 2017-11-14
Pharmaceutical Medicine and Translational Clinical Research covers clinical testing of medicines and the translation of pharmaceutical drug research into new medicines, also focusing on the need to understand the safety profile of medicine and the benefit-risk balance. Pharmacoeconomics and the social impact of healthcare on patients and public health are also featured. It is written in a clear and straightforward manner to enable rapid review and assimilation of complex information and contains reader-friendly features. As a greater understanding of these aspects is critical for students in the areas of pharmaceutical medicine, clinical research, pharmacology and pharmacy, as well as professionals working in the pharmaceutical industry, this book is an ideal resource. Includes detailed coverage of current trends and key topics in pharmaceutical medicine, including biosimilars, biobetters, super generics, and Provides a comprehensive look at current and important aspects of the science and regulation of drug and biologics discovery

Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring World Health Organization 2021-07-16
These consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring bring together existing and new clinical and programmatic recommendations across different ages, populations and settings, bringing together all relevant WHO guidance on HIV produced since 2016. It serves as an update to the previous edition of the consolidated guidelines on HIV. These guidelines continue to be structured along the continuum of HIV care. Information on new combination prevention approaches, HIV testing, ARV regimens and treatment monitoring are included. There is a new chapter on advanced HIV disease that integrates updated guidance on the management of important HIV comorbidities, including cryptococcal disease, histoplasmosis and tuberculosis. The chapter on general HIV care, contains a new section on palliative care and pain management, and up to date information on treatment of several neglected tropical diseases, such as visceral leishmaniasis and Buruli ulcer. New recommendations for screening and treating of cervical pre-cancer lesions in women living with HIV are also addressed in this chapter. Guidance on service delivery was expanded to help the implementation and strengthening the HIV care cascade. Importantly, this guidance emphasizes the need for differentiated approaches to care for people who are established on ART, such as reduced frequency of clinic visits, use of multi-month drug dispensing and implementation of community ART distribution. The adoption of these efficiencies is essential

to improve the quality of care of people receiving treatment and reduce the burden on health facilities, particularly in resource limited settings.

WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality World Health Organization 2010 This book presents WHO guidelines for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air. The substances considered in this review, i.e. benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, naphthalene, nitrogen dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (especially benzo[a]pyrene), radon, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene, have indoor sources, are known in respect of their hazardousness to health and are often found indoors in concentrations of health concern. The guidelines are targeted at public health professionals involved in preventing health risks of environmental exposures, as well as specialists and authorities involved in the design and use of buildings, indoor materials and products. They provide a scientific basis for legally enforceable standards.

The Medicinal Plant Industry R. O. B. Wijesekera 2017-07-12 As the medicinal plant industry blooms into a billion dollar business, it reaches beyond collection, propagation, harvesting and sale of crude vegetal drugs into product formulation, packaging and dispensing of sophisticated phyto-pharmaceuticals and herbal preparations. The scientific study of these medicines and the systematic uplifting of the industry to preserve the ancient and serve the modern, is now a global challenge. The Medicinal Plant Industry puts together the various facets of this multi-disciplinary industry and its global interest. It discusses the dire need for developing countries to acquire technologies and techniques for programmed cultivation of medicinal plants. It addresses a wide variety of topics including the old philosophies, modern impact of traditional medicines, and methods of assessing the spontaneous flora for industrial utilization. It covers aspects of cultivation and climatic variations, biological assessment and formulation, process technologies, phytochemical research and information sources. The book reviews highly developed traditional medicine in China and India, and covers experiences in Africa and other continents.

WHO Guidelines on Safety Monitoring of Herbal Medicines in Pharmacovigilance Systems World Health Organization 2004-01-01 Safety is a fundamental principle in the provision of herbal medicines and herbal products for health care and a critical component of quality control. These guidelines provide practical technical guidance for monitoring the safety of herbal medicines with pharmacovigilance systems.