

International Conference on Ayurveda

Stefania, Budapest, 29 September 2007



Italian Scientific Society for Ayurvedic Medicine



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SCHOOL OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

Ayurveda in Italy and the Southern European Region

Dr. Antoaneta Zarkova

on behalf of

Dr. Antonio Morandi

President

Italian Scientific Society for Ayurvedic Medicine

Director

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35-40% of European and Italian population uses
Non Conventional Medicines

The European Parliament has promulgated on 29/5/97 a resolution (A4-0075/97) on the "*Status of non-conventional medicine*", which invites the European Community to launch rigorous studies on the security and effectiveness of medicines with a complementary or alternative nature and to add notions of complementary medicine on official university curricula



The Italian National Federation of Medical-Surgical and Dental Association (FNOMCeO), waiting for the Italian Government passing a Unique Text of Law about CAM, recognised nine complementary practices called “**medical acts**”.

1. Acupuncture
2. Chiropractic
3. Phytotherapy
4. Anthroposophic Medicine
- 5. *Ayurvedic Medicine***
6. Traditional Chinese Medicine
7. Homoeopathy
8. Homotoxicology
9. Osteopathy

Italian Parliament Unique Text Law Proposal on Non Conventional Medicine

PROPOSTA
DI TESTO UNIFICATO DEL RELATORE
A.C. 137 E ABBINATE
"MEDICINE E PRATICHE NON CONVENZIONALI"

Capo I

RICONOSCIMENTO DELLE MEDICINE E DELLE PRATICHE NON CONVENZIONALI

Art. 1.

(Finalità e oggetto della Legge)

1. La Repubblica Italiana, nel rispetto dell'articolo 32 della Costituzione, riconosce il principio del pluralismo scientifico come fattore essenziale per il progresso della scienza e dell'arte medica e riconosce il diritto di avvalersi della medicina e delle pratiche non convenzionali esercitate dai laureati in medicina e chirurgia, dai laureati in odontoiatria, dai laureati in medicina veterinaria di cui all'articolo 6 della presente legge, dai laureati in chiropratica, dai laureati in osteopatia di cui all'articolo 15 della presente legge, dagli operatori sanitari non medici di cui all'articolo 21 della presente legge, iscritti ai rispettivi albi professionali ed in possesso di specifiche qualificazioni professionali, conseguite secondo le modalità stabilite dalla presente legge.

2. La Repubblica Italiana, nel rispetto dell'articolo 32 della Costituzione, riconosce la libertà di scelta terapeutica del paziente e la libertà di cura da parte del medico e dell'operatore non medico all'interno di un libero rapporto consensuale ed informato con il paziente e tutela l'esercizio della medicina e delle pratiche non convenzionali.

3. La Repubblica Italiana, nell'interesse della salvaguardia della salute dei pazienti, garantisce e favorisce un'adeguata qualificazione professionale degli operatori sanitari delle medicine e delle pratiche non convenzionali, di cui al comma 1, ai sensi dell'articolo 99 del testo unico delle leggi sanitarie di cui al regio decreto 27 luglio 1934, n. 1265, promuovendo l'istituzione di appositi corsi di formazione presso le Università statali e non statali e presso gli istituti privati di formazione controllandone l'attività nonché reprimendone l'esercizio per fini illeciti ai sensi delle norme della presente legge.

4. Le Università statali e non statali stipulano anche apposite convenzioni con gli istituti privati di formazione accreditati, ai sensi del comma 5 del presente articolo, presso il Ministero dell'istruzione, dell'università e della ricerca, per lo svolgimento dei corsi di studio e di laurea nelle professioni sanitarie non convenzionali di cui al comma 1 del presente articolo.

5. Con decreto del Ministro dell'istruzione, dell'università e della ricerca, vengono accreditati, su propria richiesta, gli istituti privati di formazione per le professioni sanitarie delle medicine e delle pratiche non convenzionali, previo parere vincolante delle commissioni per la formazione ai sensi della lettera c) del comma 4 dell'articolo 9, della lettera b) comma 5 dell'articolo 18, della lettera b) comma 4 dell'articolo 24 della presente legge, che ne verificano i requisiti.



32 Associations & Federations

**11.758 Physician and Surgeons
177 Veterinary**

TOTAL 12.095 doctors

43rd National Congress of the Italian Psychiatric Association
Bologna 19th-24th October 2003 - Palazzo della Cultura e dei Congressi

Consensus Conference

“Non Conventional Medicines”

Monday 20th October 2003

Chairman

Dr. Paolo Roberti MD

Consensus Document

PERMANENT CONSENSUS COMMITTEE ON NON CONVENTIONAL MEDICINES

The Committee is partner of:

European Research Initiative on Complementary and Alternative Medicine, EURICAM (Vienna, Austria)

<http://www.euricam.net>



The Italian Republic protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and safeguards the principle of scientific pluralism and ensures the freedom of choice of treatments by individuals and the professional qualification of health operators. A special focus of the independence of doctors as regards the choice of treatment (Supreme Court, 4th Section, Sentence no. 301, 8/2/2001).

The right of choice that every person is acknowledged as having as a focal point of every modern consideration of the respect of the will of individuals for their own health and sickness has already been explicitly expressed and has taken on concrete shape through increasingly larger sections of the population resorting to a number of treatments and therapeutic practices known under the common overall name of “Medicine Non Convenzionali – Non Conventional Medicines” (MNC). These include Acupuncture, Homeopathy, Phytotherapy, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Anthroposophical Medicine, Homotoxicology, Ayurvedic Medicine, Chiropractic, Osteopathy (“Guidelines for Non Conventional Medicines”, FNOMCeO, 18/5/2002).

It is generally agreed that all therapeutic and health restoring methods disregard the need for a preliminary clinical diagnosis, the responsibility for which appertains only to the doctor with specific competence, who is entitled to use these methods as an integral part of Medicine according to science, conscience, common sense and skill.



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OFFICIAL CLINICAL AND PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES ON AYURVEDA

Historical and philosophical background
Ethical principles
Professional Curricula
Curricula Certification
Professional Updating
Professional Deontology and Discipline
Professional Fees
Relationship with other Doctors and Therapists
Social Commitment

Bishak
Dravyani
Upashthata
Rogi





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COURSE FOR PHYSICIANS - 4 YEARS

COURSE FOR THERAPISTS - 4 YEARS

*“Physician, drug, attendant and patient, this is
the quadruple which, if endowed with qualities,
leads to alleviation of disorders”*

(Charaka Samhita, Sut.IX,3)

Regulation of Ayurveda Therapist professional activity

Activity in professional autonomy

Simple treatments, not invasive, that do not request a specific diagnostic activity

Activity under ayurvedic medical prescription

More complex treatments that for specificity, potential risk and invasivity, request an ayurvedic medical visit and prescription to assess the therapeutical need and tolerability

Activity under direct medical supervision

Complex treatments which are of invasive nature, in example all panchakarma treatments.



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RESEARCH

*safety
efficacy
mechanism*

*Indian
Pharmacopoea*

TRAINING

*competence
ethic
communication
continous education*

INTERACTION & PLANNING

*scientific societies
professional associations
health and training institutions
companies
information media*

**DATA BANK
FINANCIAL
LEGISLATIVE**

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Thank You

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