



A CAM nemzetközi és hazai helyzete

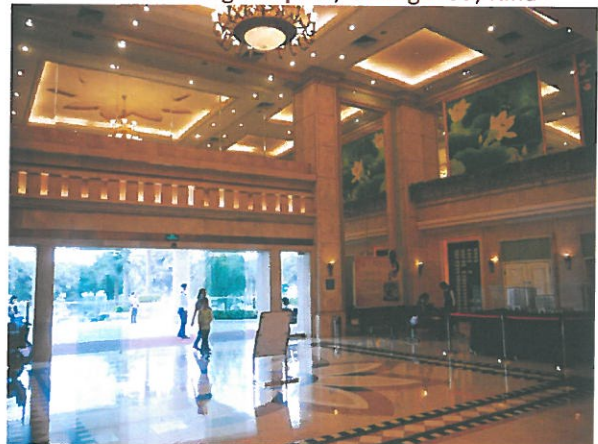
Szabályozás és javaslatok

Dr. Hegyi Gabriella MD, PhD.

PTE ETK, FIZIOTERÁPIÁS ÉS TÁPLÁLKOZÁSTUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET,
Komplementer Medicina Tanszék



Clifford Pang Hospital, Guangzhou, Kina



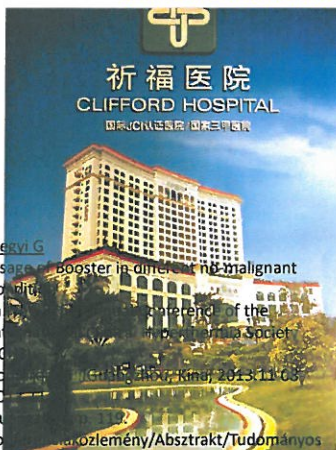
Clifford Pang Hospital, Kina



Clifford Pang Hospital, Guangzhou, Kina



Kina, Guangzhou-2013. nov. 7-10.
32nd International Clinical Oncothermia (ICSH) and WFCMS Congress



Hérvy G
Usage of booster in direct of malignant
control
In the context of the
International Society
(ICSH) in Kina, 2013.11.03
2013.11.03
Guangzhou, Kina
közlemény/Absztrakt/Tudományos



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)

3

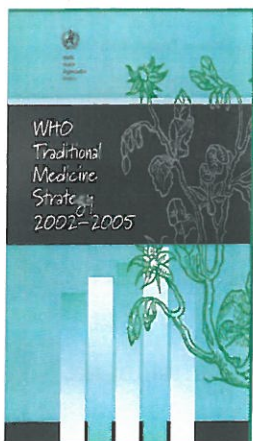
What is Complementary Medicine/CAM?

- 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)

4

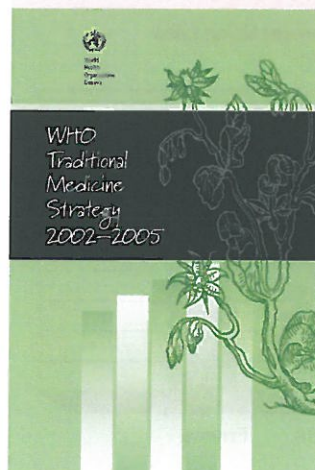
WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2002-2005



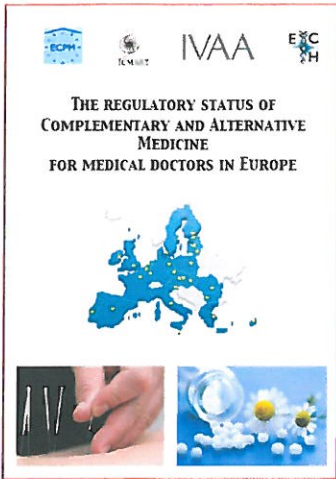
- 1 **Policy:** integrate TM/CAM with national health care systems
- 2 **Safety, efficacy and quality:** provide evaluation, guidance and support for effective regulation
- 3 **Access:** ensure availability and affordability of TM/CAM, including essential herbal medicines
- 4 **Rational use:** promote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

(Strategy re-enforced for 2004-2007)

The WHO and the CAM



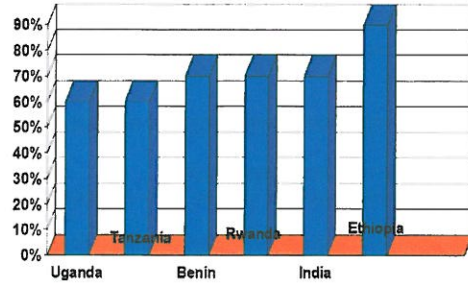
- The main objectives of the WHO:
 - To **facilitate integration** of traditional medicine into the national health care system by assisting Member States to develop their own national policies on TM.
 - To promote the proper use of TM by developing and **providing international standards, technical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



Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the World Health Organization, delivers a speech at the launch ceremony of WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023 in Macau, China, 28 October 2013. The World Health Organization launched its Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023 in Macau on Monday (28 October 2013) and kicked off a high-level meeting on the implementation of the strategy.

Use of TM/CAM World-wide

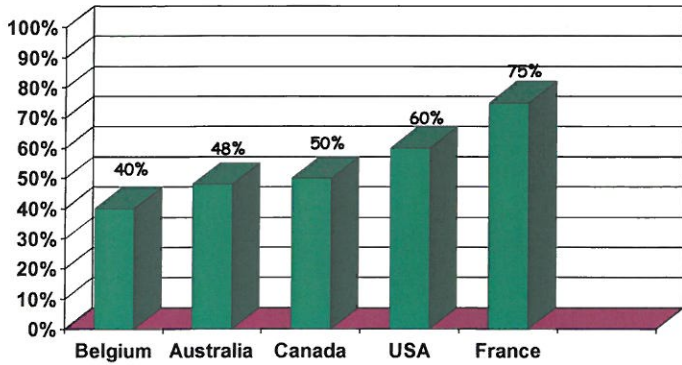
Population Reliance for Primary Health Care



D. Eisenberg, (Harvard Medical School) Trends in Alternative Medicine Use in the United States, 1990-1997: Results of a Follow-up National Survey. JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association Issue: Volume 280(18), 11 November 1998, pp 1569-1575,

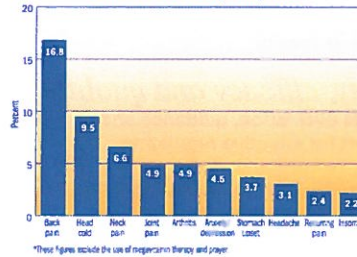
Use of TM/CAM World-wide

Population in Developed Countries Using CAM - at least once -



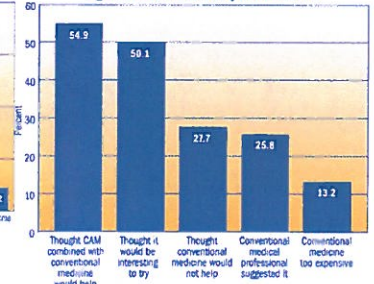
Why use CAM?

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

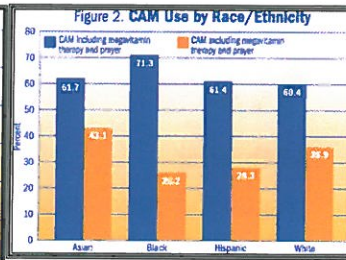
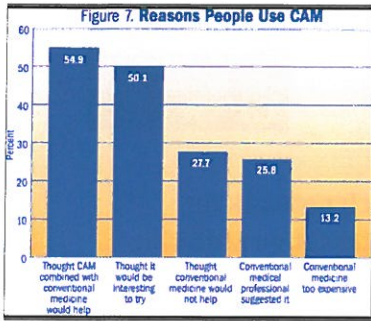


*These figures exclude the use of meditation therapy and prayer.
Susan Eardley, Felicity L. Bishop, Francesco Cardini, Koldo Santos-Rey, Mieke Jong, Sorin Ursosiu, Simona Dragan, Gabriella Hegyi, Jorge Vas. A pilot feasibility study of a questionnaire to determine EU wide Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) use. FORSCHEDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMEDIZIN 19:(6) pp. 14-27. (2012), IF:1,66

Figure 7. Reasons People Use CAM



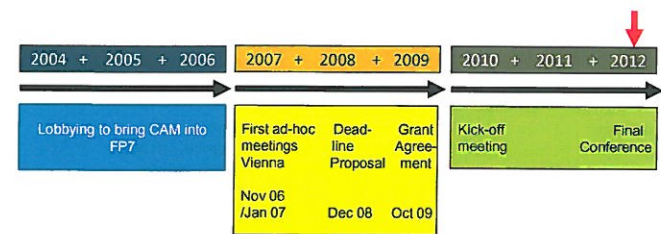
Source: NIH, USA 2005



Susan Eardley, Felicity L Bishop, Francesco Cardini, Koldo Santos-Rey, Mieke Jong, Sorin Ursoniu, Simona Dragan, Gabriella Hegyi, Jorge Vas:
 A pilot feasibility study of a questionnaire to determine EU wide Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) use.
FORSCHENDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMEDIZIN 19:(6) pp. 14-27. (2012), IF:1,66



History



Paving the way

Preparation

Execution

CAM topic – the task

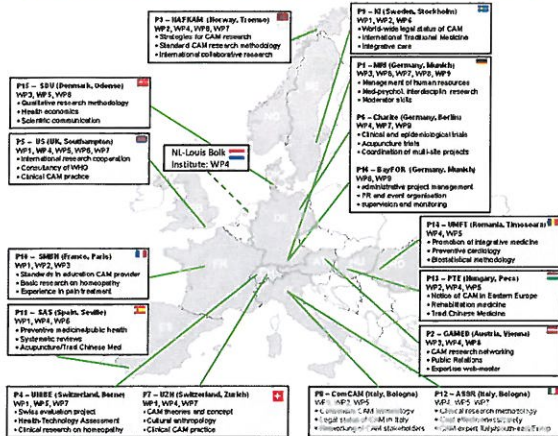
3. Optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens
 - 3.1 Translating Clinical Research into practice
 - 3.1-3 Complementary and alternative medicine

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 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)**



The CAMbrella consortium



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



- 1 (CO) Technische Universität München - Klinikum rechts der Isar MRI Germany
- 2 Wiener Internationale Akademie für Ganzheitsmedizin, GAMED Austria
- 3 Universitetet i Tromsø NAFKAM, Norway
- 4 Universität Bern UNIBE, Switzerland
- 5 University of Southampton US, UK
- 6 Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Charité Germany
- 7 Universität Zürich UZH, Switzerland
- 8 Comitato Permanente di Consenso per le Medicine Non-Convvenzionali in Italia ComCAM
- 9 Karolinska Institute KI, Sweden
- 10 Université Paris 13 SMBH, France
- 11 Servicio Andaluz de Salud SAS, Spain
- 12 Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale - Regione Emilia-Romagna ASSR, Italy
- 13 Pécsi Tudományegyetem – University of Pecs PTE Hungary – Hegyi G.
- 14 Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie Victor Babes Timisoara UMFTRomania
- 15 Syddansk Universitet SDU, Denmark
- 16 Bayerische Forschungsallianz gemeinnützige GmbH BayFOR Germany



CAMBrella – in a nutshell



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 (Head: 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 Komplmed 2011;18:69-76





Outlook



http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%7F%2FEP%2F%2FNONSGML%2F%2FCOMPARI%2F%2F%2F492_8145%2B01%2BD0C%2BPDF%2F%2F%2FEN



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

2011.0402(CNS)

11.2012

Amendments No. 595, 633 and 650 refer to the inclusion of CAM

AMENDMENTS 586 - 753

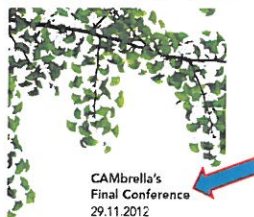
Draft report
Maria Da Graça Carvalho
02.189 / 00001-00

in the context of a Council decision establishing the Specific Programme Implementing Horizon 2020 - The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014 - 2020)

Prepared for a decision
(CNS)020110511 - C * 0509 2011 - 2011 0402(CNS)



Announcements



CAMBrella's
Final Conference
29.11.2012

The Roadmap
for European
CAM Research



Pan-European research network for
Complementary and Alternative
Medicine (CAM)
www.cambrella.eu

Forschende Komplementärmedizin

Wissenschaft • Praxis • Perspektiven

Research in Complementary Medicine

Research • Practice • Perspectives

Vol. 19
Supplement 2
December 2012

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

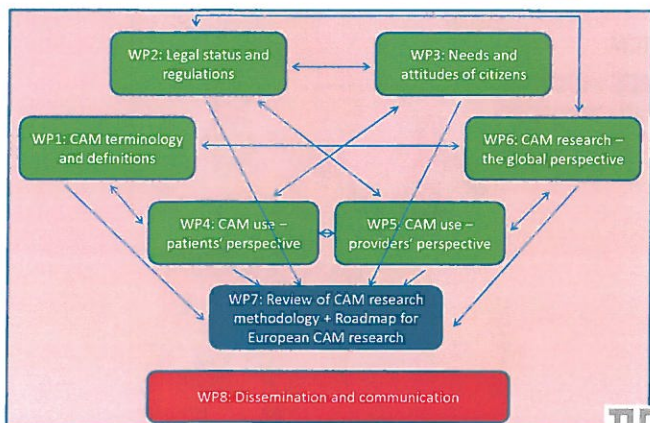
Editors
Harald Walach, Frankfurt/O.
Wolfgang Weidenhuthner, München



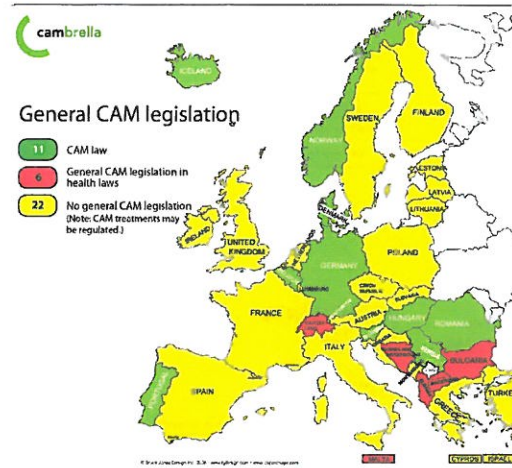
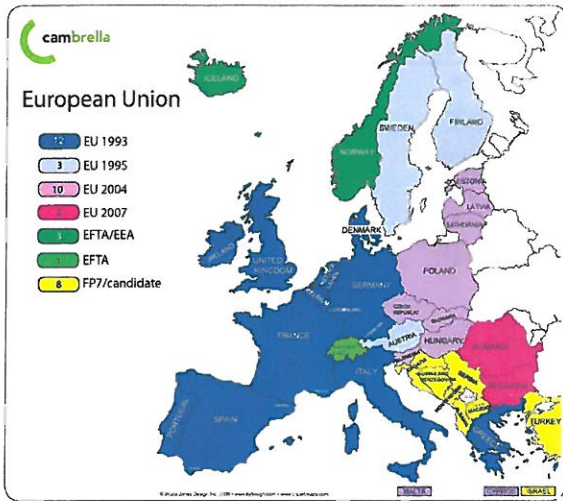
The Roadmap for
European CAM Research



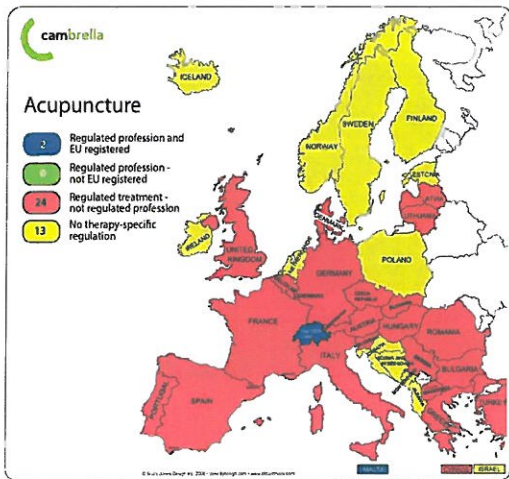
Structure of the Work Packages



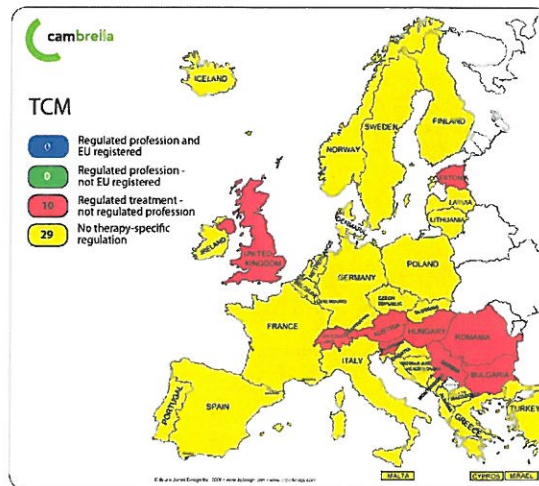
Tudunk így előre haladni?

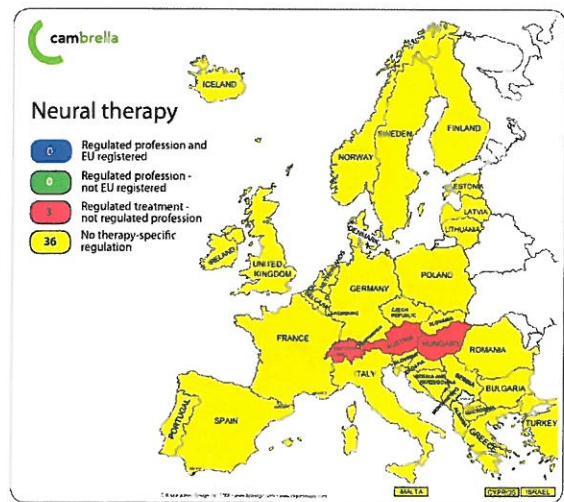
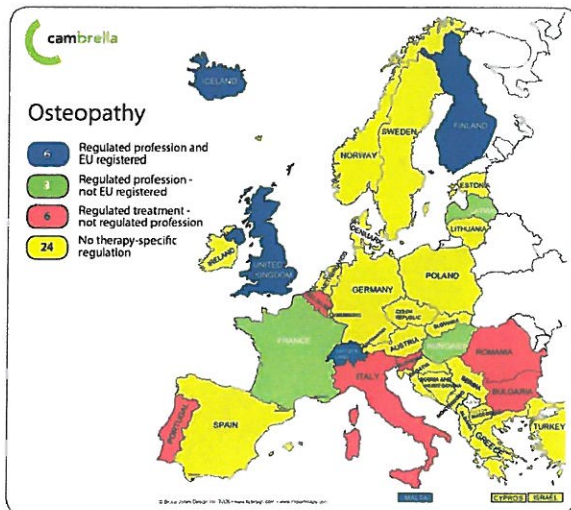
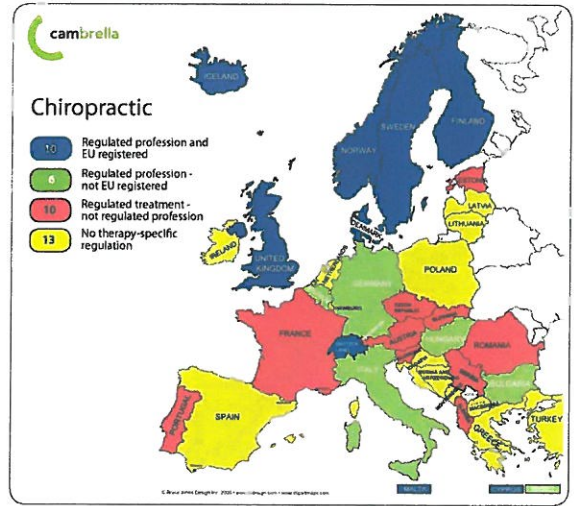
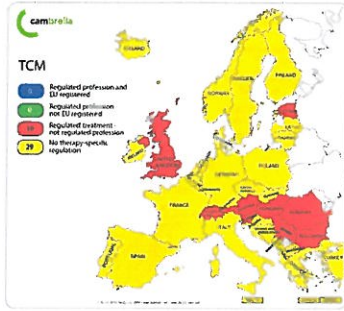
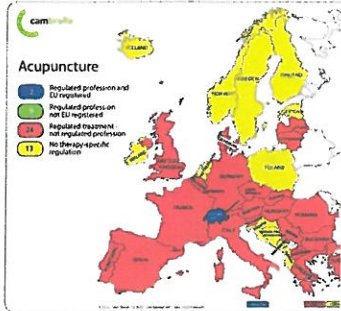


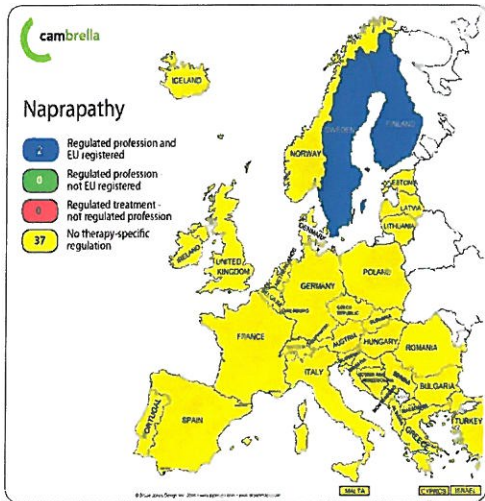
Hegyi G, Vinjar F, Johanna Hok, Wiesener Solveig:
 A CAM helyzete Európában és Magyarországon egy nemzetközi felmérés alapján („Cambrella”):
 European Union Summary, **LEGE ARTIS MEDICINAE** 23:(7-8) pp. 10-20. (2013)



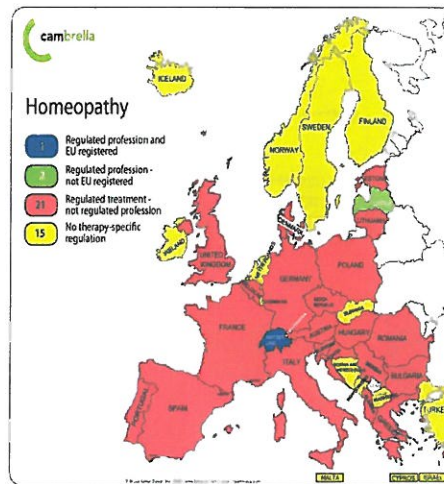
Wiesener S, Falkenberg T, Hegyi G, Hök J, Sarsina P, Fonnebo V,
 Legal Status and Regulation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Europe,
FORSCHENDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMED. 19:(Suppl.2.) pp. 29-36. (2012)



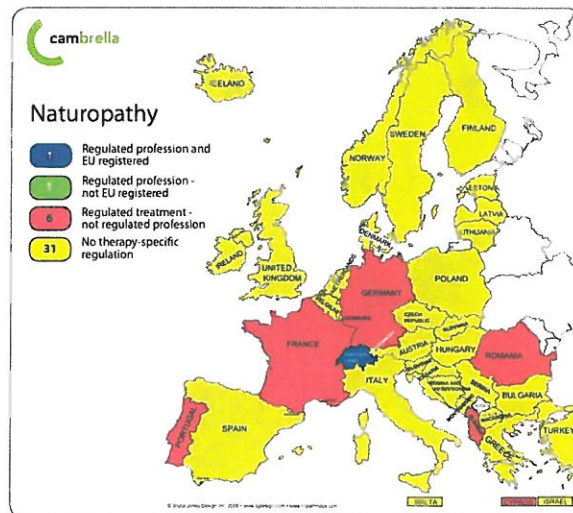
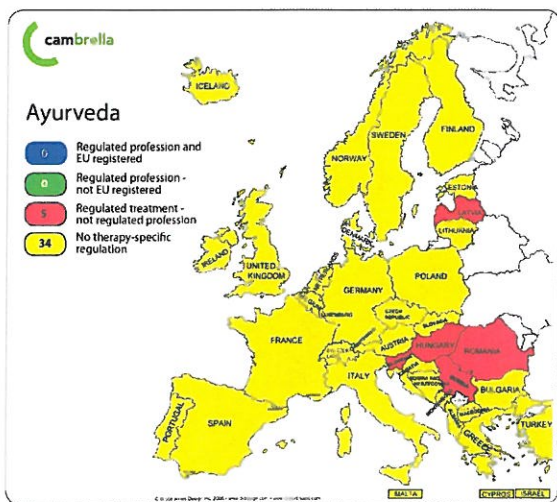


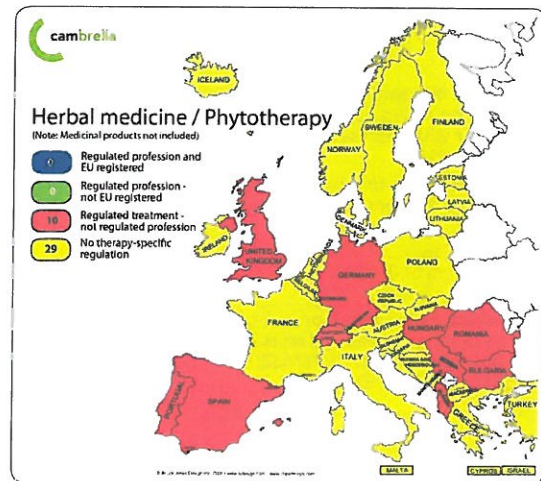
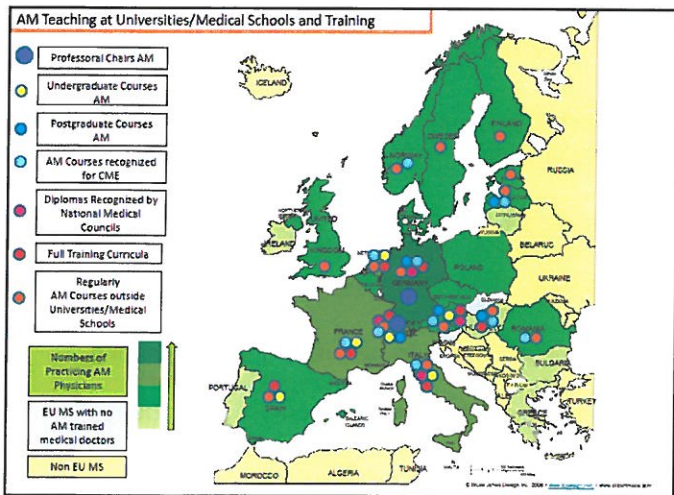
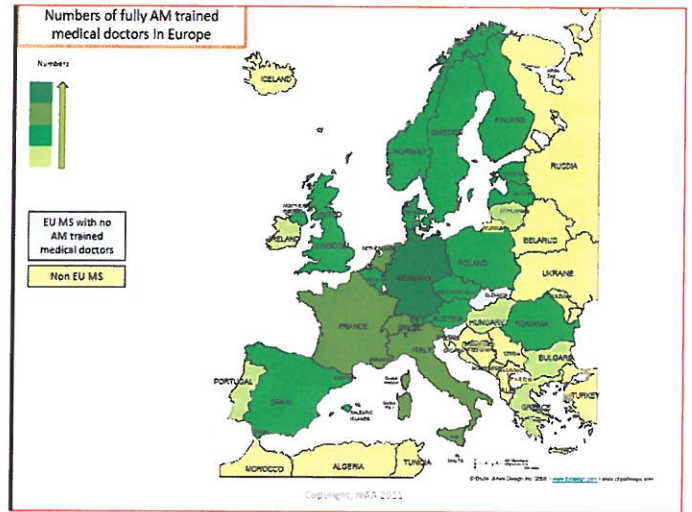
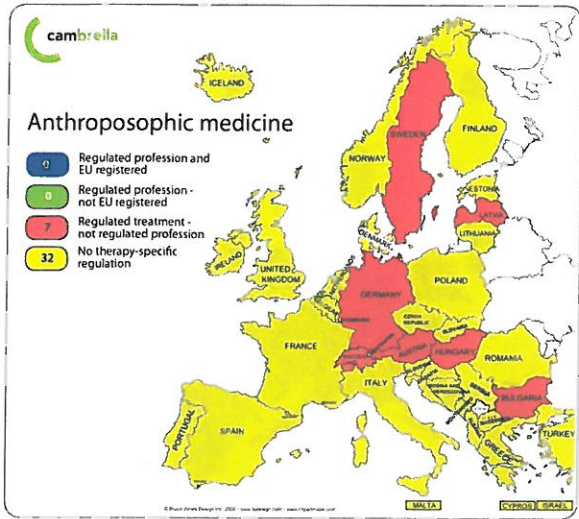


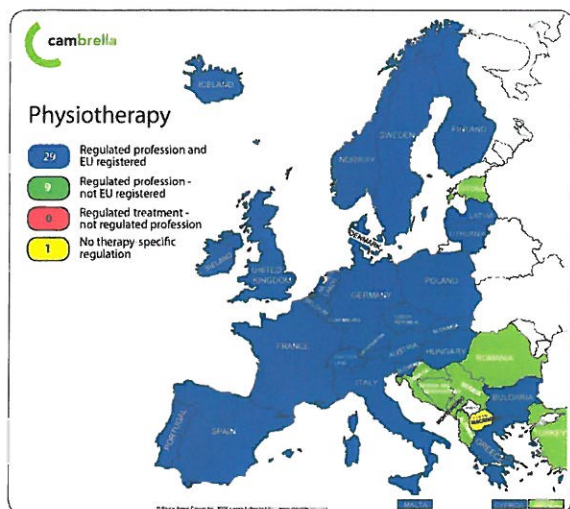
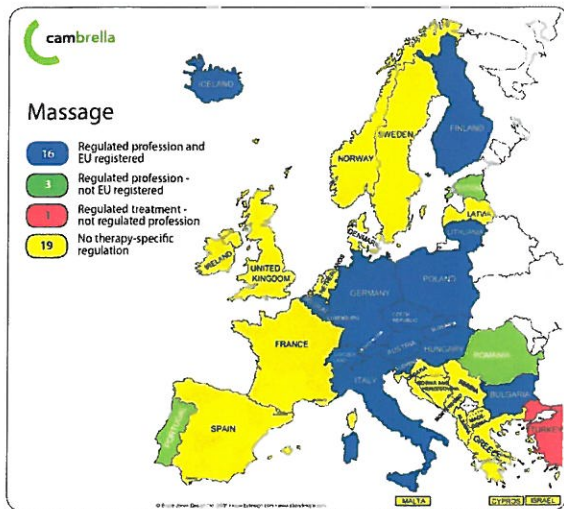
branch of CAM, a manipulative therapy that focuses on the evaluation and treatment of neuro-musculoskeletal conditions



Long-term follow-up and costs in classical homeopathic treatment of children with attention deficit disorder with and without hyperactivity
 von Ammon K,¹ Sauter U,¹ Frei H,² Kaufmann F,³ Hsu Schmitz S-F,⁴ Steinlin M,² Thumeyssen A¹
¹Institute of Complementary Medicine KIKOM, University of Bern, Inselspital, CH-3010 Bern, Switzerland
²Swiss Association of Homeopathic Physicians SAHP, CH-8000 Lucerne, Switzerland
³Division of Pediatric Neurology, University Children's Hospital, Inselspital, CH-3010 Bern, Switzerland
⁴Department of Mathematical Statistics and Actuarial Science (IMS), University of Bern, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland







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 representative 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.**

Hegyi G.

A komplementer medicina színes palettája és jelenlegi helyzete Magyarországon
 KOMPLEMENTER MEDICINA 14:(3) pp. 39-42. (2010)

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

Attitudes and needs regarding CAM

	Info about CAM	Quality of care	Safety	Access
Attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to find trustworthy and reliable information about CAM • Personal experience is currently perceived as the most accessible and reliable source of information on CAM • Biomedical professionals ought to have more knowledge on CAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value the increased time available in CAM consultations • Experience better communication in CAM than in biomedicine • Perception of few/er side-effects of CAM • Trust in effectiveness is based on personal experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAM is considered to be "natural", compared to biomedicine • Side-effects are rarely perceived as 'harmful' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost (out of pocket) - geographical distance to provision - lack of availability - limited acceptance of CAM by biomedical professionals
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed choice • More trustworthy and reliable information on CAM • More knowledge about CAM by biomedical professionals • Increased acceptance of CAM use by biomedical professionals, to facilitate communication about CAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased regulation and better education and training in CAM of all those who practice it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More trustworthy and reliable information and knowledge about CAM safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More integration of CAM and biomedicine • Integration of a wider range of CAM therapies • Integrated provision to be provided by a range of CAM and biomedical professionals • Diversity of choice

Work package 3:

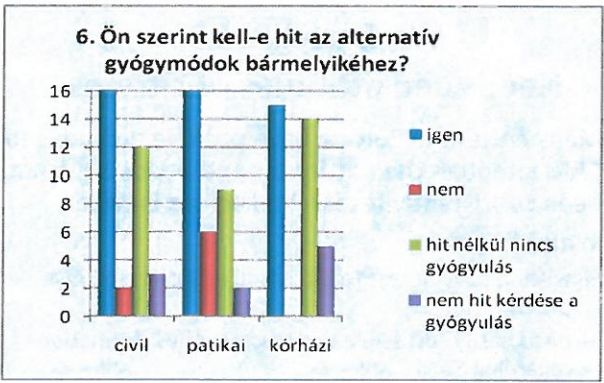
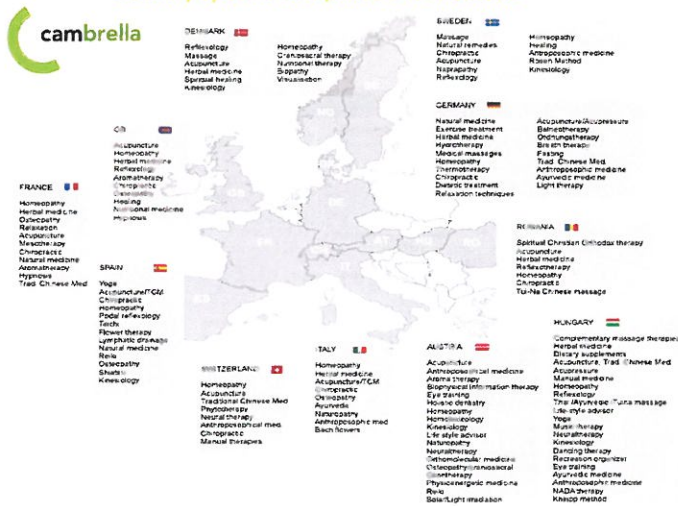
CAM use – the patients' perspective

- 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.

Total scores for use and knowledge of CAM disciplines (0=very low, 4=very high)

DISCIPLINE / METHOD	Total Score	Knowledge	Use	No. of Countries	REMARKS
Acupuncture (incl. related techniques)	76	43	33	14	All consulted countries
Homeopathy	66	39	27	14	All consulted countries
Herbal medicine	47	27	20	10	All consulted countries except Hungary, Austria, Denmark and Spain
Chiropractic	44	26	18	10	All consulted countries except Hungary, Austria, (Denmark and Italy not included, no CAM)
Osteopathy/craniosacral therapy	28	17	11	8	Denmark, Austria, UK, Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, Ireland
Massage (complementary/medical)	27	15	12	5	Hungary, Germany, Sweden, Greece, Ireland
Traditional Chinese Medicine	26	15	11	5	France, Spain, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland
Naturopathy (summarised)	24	14	10	6	Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Denmark
Reflexology (summarised)	22	13	9	6	UK, Hungary, Sweden, Romania, Greece, Ireland
Yoga	21	13	8	5	Spain, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Ireland
Anthroposophical medicine	17	13	4	6	Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Italy

Country-specific disciplines and methods

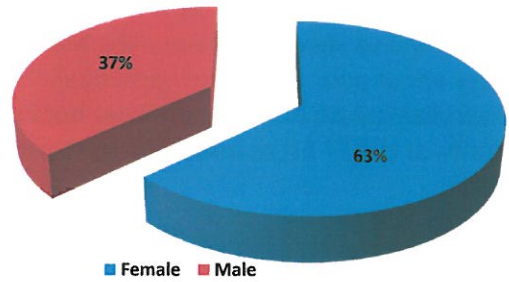


Hegyi G, Vinjar F, Johanna Hok, Wiesener Solveig
 A CAM helyzete Európában és Magyarországon egy nemzetközi felmérés alapján (CAMbrella): European Union Summary
 LEGE ARTIS MEDICINAE 23:(7-8) pp. 10-20. (2013)

Habits and attitudes study

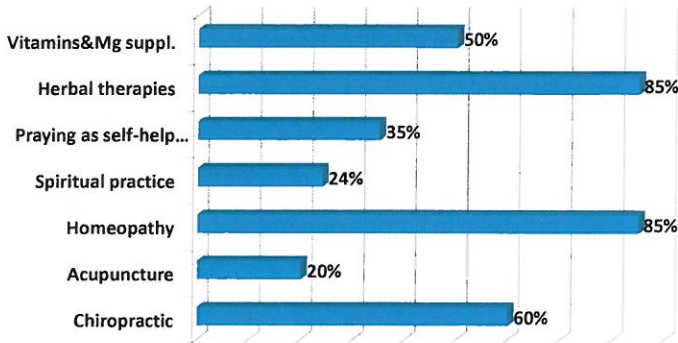
- The study "habits and attitudes towards treatments in Hungary" was developed as part of WP 4, a survey on a national representative sample.
- The research was applied to a sample of 1636 respondents from urban and rural areas aged 15 years and over

CAM use by the staff of Faculty of Pharmacy

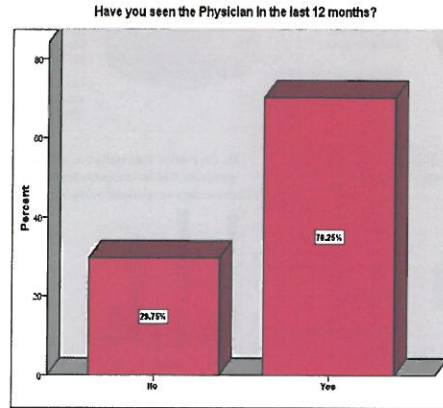


Klaus von Ammon, Martin Frei-Erb, Francesco Cardini, Ute Daig, S Dragan,
 Gabriella Hegyi, Paolo Roberti di Sarsina, Jan Sörensen, George Lewith
 CAM provision in Europe – first results approaching reality in an unclear field of practices
 FORSCHENDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMEDIZIN 19:(Suppl.2.) pp. 37-43. (2012) IF:1.66

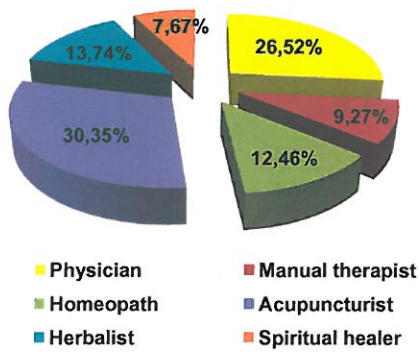
CAM use within staff of Faculty of Pharmacy



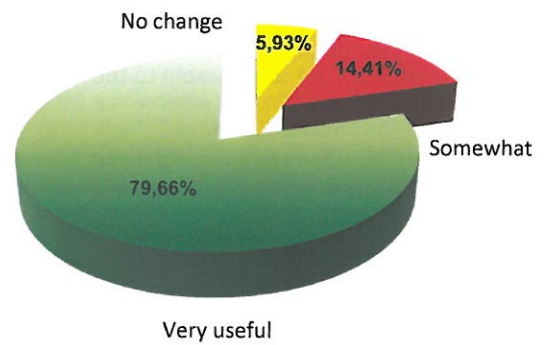
ICAMQ questionnaire

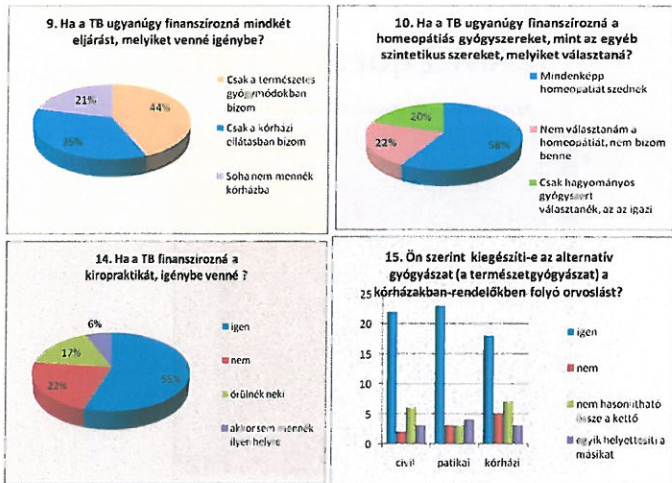


CAM use by patients



How helpful was it for you to see this provider?



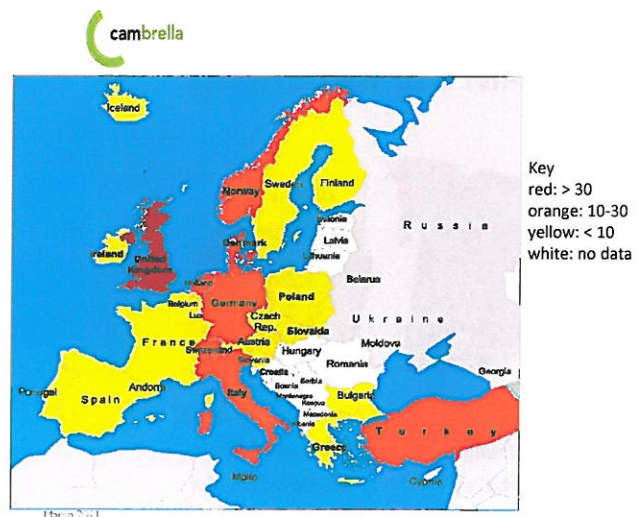


Work package 5 CAM use – the providers' perspective

- 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.



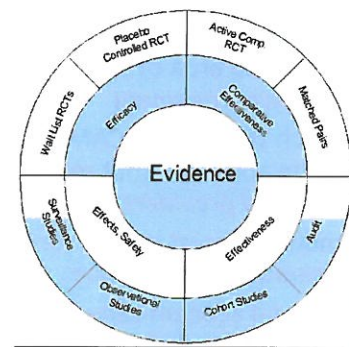


Distribution of identified articles across the EU

> 30 articles	10-30 articles	4-9 articles	< 3 articles	No articles	Europe as a whole: 5
UK 78	Germany 21 Turkey 17 Israel 15 Switzerland 14 Italy 11	Norway 9 Denmark 4	Ireland 2 Netherlands 2 Austria 1 Czech Republic 1 France 1 Greece 1 Iceland 1 Portugal 1 Spain 1 Sweden 1	Albania Belgium Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Estonia Finland Hungary Iceland Latvia Lithuania Luxemburg Macedonia Malta Poland Romania Serbia Slovakia Slovenia	Europe as a whole: 5

Susan Eardley, Felicity L Bishop, Francesco Cardini, Koldo Santos-Rey, Mieke Jong, Sorin Ursoniu, Simona Dragan, Gabriella Hegvi, Jorge Vas
 A systematic literature review of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) prevalence in EU. Short title - systematic review of CAM prevalence in the EU, FORSCHENDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMEDIZIN 19:(Suppl.2.) pp. 18-28. (2012)

Circular instead of hierarchical: methodological principles for the evaluation of complex interventions in integrative medicine



Circular instead of hierarchical: methodological principles for the evaluation of complex interventions
 Harald Walach, Torkel Falkenberg, Vinjar Fønnebs, George Lewith and Wayne B Jonas, BMC Open Access 2006

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
-

Hugh MacPherson, David Peters, Catherine Zollman

Published 1 September 2009, doi:10.1136/bmj.b3335

BMJ 2009;339:b3335 Editorial

Closing the evidence gap in integrative medicine

A variety of methods of evaluating complex interventions should be considered

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 out reach** for the general public.

www.karger.com/fok
www.cambrella.eu

Wiesener S, Falkenberg T, Hegyí G, Hök J, Sarsina P, Fonnebo V:

Legal Status and Regulation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Europe

FORSCHENDE KOMPLEMENTÄRMEDIZIN 19:(Suppl.2.) pp. 29-36. (2012), IF:1.66



Gondok jelenleg M-on

- Nagyszámú, **kontrol nélküli „gyógyító”** jelenléte gyógynövény piac – „herbal medicine”, táplálék-kiegészítők,
- **Eszközök, műszerek** hivatalos vizsgálat és kontrol nélküli alkalmazása (perek, GVH, fogyasztóvédelem)
- Kormány és miniszteri rendelet felülvizsgálata és megjelentetése..... (?)
- Kínai diplomák elfogadása....(eü. salátatrendelet módosító javaslata a parlament előtt...?!)
- Akadémikus orvosi aggodalmak (szembenállás...)
- Nincs országos szakfelügyeleti hálózat

Hegyí G: Érvek a komplementer medicina hazai gyakorlatának szabályozása mellett, **INFORMATIKA ÉS MENEDZSMENT AZ EGÉSZSÉGÜGYBEN: AZ EGÉSZSÉGÜGYI VEZETŐK SZAKLAPJA** 7:(10) pp. 26-30. (2006)

ICMART XVI. World Congress, Vienna, Billrothhaus, 2013.nov.29-dec. 1



Hegvi G., Szasz O, Szasz A
 Synergy of Oncothermia and Traditional Chinese Medicine (2012)
 ONCOTHERMIA JOURNAL 7: p. 373. (2013)

Hegvi 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



Outlook



Edzard Ernst: az örökös viták nagymértékben félrevezetik a betegeket. (CAM Department, Exeter, Medical School Bristol, UK)

„...a beteg képtelen tájékozódni az egymásnak ellentmondó érvek rengetegében, és nem találja arra az egyszerű kérdésre a választ, hogy az komplementer gyógyítók többet ártanak-e, mint használnak.

„... a szkeptikusok nem veszik figyelembe a bizonyítékokat, és az orvosi folyóiratok nem közlik a pozitív eredményeket...”

Másfelől viszont a komplementer gyógyászat feltétlen hívei hajlamosak nemtudomásul venni azokat a tényeket, amelyek nem felelnek meg saját hiedelmeiknek, és kijelentik, hogy a komplementer gyógyászatban nincs helye a tudományos bizonyítékoknak.

„...A vesztes ebben az örökös vitában természetesen a beteg... „

Ha a "nincs bizonyíték" érvelésre figyelnek, nem részesülnek a gyógyítók előnyeiből.
 Ha azonban "a tudomány erre nem alkalmas" nézetet követik, esetleg több kárt okoznak maguknak, mint hasznot.

Komplementer (orvosi) módszerek M-on

Orvosi diplomával

- Hagyományos kínai orvoslás – HKO (akupunktúra, herbál medicina, masszázs és mozgásterápia)
- Manuális medicina
- Neuráalterápia
- Antropozófus orvoslás
- Homeopáthia
- Kneipp orvosi módszerek
- Ayurveda medicina
- Tibeti medicina
- Kneipp módszer

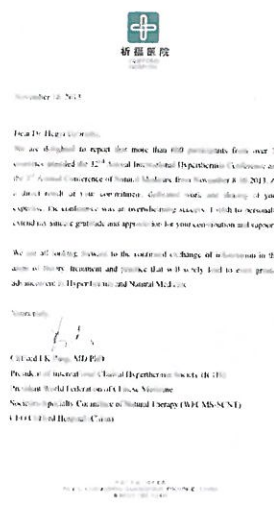
Nem orvosi diplomával

- Akupressúra
- Reflexterápia
- Komplementer mozgás és masszázsterápiák
- Kineziológia
- Szemtraining
- Életmódtanácsadás
- Fitoterápia
- NADA (csak fül)
- Kneipp módszer

Future

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

Wiesener S, Falkenberg T, **Hegyí G**, Hök J, Sarsina R, Fønnebo V
 Legal status and regulation of CAM in Europe : Part I – CAM regulations in the European countries pp. 1-243.
 A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM), Final report of CAMbrella Work Package 2



International tender –P.R. China and Hungary

Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Evidence Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine
Volume 2013, Article ID 723757, 12 pages
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/723757>



Evidence Based CAM,
IF:4.6

Review Article

Hyperthermia versus Oncothermia: Cellular Effects in Complementary Cancer Therapy

Gabriella Hegyi,¹ Gyula P. Szigeti,² and Andras Szasz³

¹ Department of Complementary and Alternative Medicine, University of Pecs, Hungary
² Department of Physiology, University of Debrecen and Institute of Human Physiology and Animal Experimental Research, Semmelweis University, Hungary
³ Department of Biotechnology, Szent Istvan University, Gödöllő, Hungary



Hebei United University, Tangshan, Kina

Thank you for your Attention!



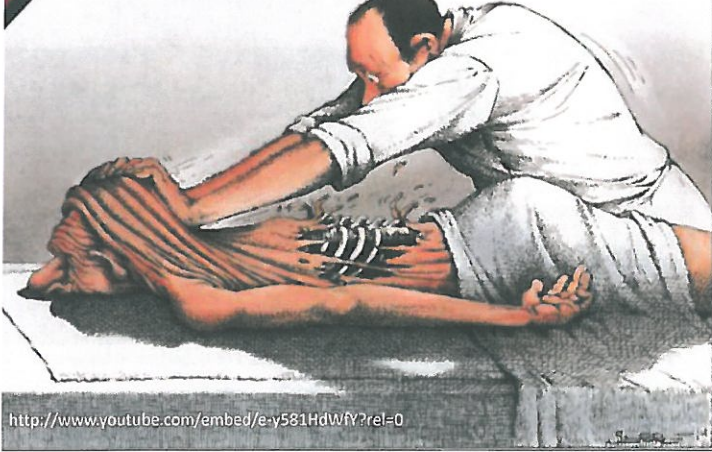
Confucius Institute, PTE-Hebei United University

European Education Chapter, 2013-2020

- **Hegyi G, Szigeti GP:** Rehabilitation of Stroke Patients using Yamamoto New Scalp Acupuncture - A Pilot Study, **JOURNAL OF ALTERNATIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE** Volume 18, Number 10, 2012:(18.) pp. 971-977. (2012)
- **Hegyi G, Csütörtöki K, Pfeifferóth A:** Hungarian Military Use of Acupuncture and other Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM): CAM and Rehabilitation, **MEDICAL ACUPUNCTURE** 24:(3) pp. 152-155. (2012)
- **Hegyi G:** TCM Synergie, National Oncothermia Symposium, Cologne, Germany, 2013. 06. 21-22. (2013)
- **Hegyi G,** A Komplementer medicina lehetőségei a stroke-os beteg rehabilitációjában: tartos periferias inger alkalmazása, **KOMPLEMENTER MEDICINA** 14:(4) pp. 56-58. (2010)
- **Hegyi A:** A nem konvencionális eljárások, a komplementer (alternatív) medicina (CAM) helye és fejlesztése Magyarországon. Hegyi G (szerk.) **A Komplementer Medicina Tankönyve**, Budapest: KuK Kiadó, 2005. pp. 10-22. (ISBN: [ISBN 978 963 7437 87 8](https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/743787))
- **Hegyi, G:** Synergizmus az Oncothermia és a HKO között, **MAGYAR EPIDEMIOLOGIA** 10:(Suppl.) S13. (2013),
- **Hegyi G, Szasz O, Szasz A :** Oncothermia: a new paradigm in cancer therapies, **CUREUS** 5: pp. 1-31. (2013), Folyóiratcikk/Szaccikk/Tudományos
- **Hegyi, G :** Oncothermia: A new paradigm and promising method in cancer therapies, **ACUPUNCTURE & ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS RESEARCH** 40:(1) pp. 13-35. (2013), Folyóiratcikk/Összefoglaló cikk/Tudományos

L-HU

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



<http://www.youtube.com/embed/e-y581HdWfY?rel=0>