## Session Introduction

**Title:** Is traditional Chinese medicine definitely an exact science? Comparison between the oriental five elements theory and euclid regular polyhedrons’ postulates  
*Adrian Angel Inchauspe, Argentina*

**Title:** Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder using the traditional japanese herbal medicine  
*Saiokokeishikanyakoto: A randomized, observer-blinded controlled trial in survivors of the great east Japan earthquake and tsunami*  
*Koh Iwasaki, Southern Tohoku General Hospital, Japan*

**Title:** Research and development of Chinese medicines  
*Zhi-Ling Yu, Hong Kong Baptist University, China*

**Title:** Emerging green technologies for the chemical standardization of botanicals and herbal preparations  
*Eng Shi Ong, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore*

**Title:** Effect of health sports on the functional efficiency of hypothalamus and medulla oblongata: An experimental study using qigong tai ji exercises for old people  
*Tarek Ali Ibrahim, Alexandria University, Egypt*

**Title:** Systems-based drug screening from natural products: Combination of ADME/T, systems biology, omics and systems pharmacology  
*Yonghua Wang, Northwest A & F University, China*

**Title:** Methanolic seed extracts of *Peganum harmala* exhibit potent activity against *Acanthamoeba castellanii* cysts and its encystment in vitro  
*Abdul Matin, University of Haripur, Pakistan*

**Title:** Acaricidal activity of crude extract of *Annona squamosa* against *Hyalomma anatolicum* (Ixodoidea: Ixodidae)  
*Elham Mohamed Osman Ahmed, Veterinary Research Institute, Sudan*

**Title:** Evidence based medicinal value of an organic extract of red onion peels  
*Atallah F Ahmed, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia*

**Title:** Regulation of lipid-dependent membrane enzymes by hot nature diet with co-supplemented hemp seed, evening primrose oils intervention in multiple sclerosis patients  
*Rezapour Firouzi Soheilla, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran*

**Title:** Importance of the integration of african traditional medicine into the existing health care system  
*Kensese S Mossanda, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa*

**Title:** Effect of shenyuan on inflammatory and rheological factors in a porcine model of acute myocardial infarction  
*Wenyi Liang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

**Title:** Establishement of Dao-Di index and its applications in the quality control and rational usage of TCM  
*Xiao Xiao-he, Integrative Medical Center, China*

**Title:** Hypocholesterolemic effect of black cincau (*Mesona palustris bl*) based on instant tea in hypercholesterolemic wistar rats  
*Tri Dewanti Wdyaningsih, Brawijaya University, Indonesia*

**Title:** Preliminary phytochemical and antibacterial studies of *Polygonum maritimum* and *Olea europaea* plants extracts  
*Salem Edrah, Al-Mergheb University, Libya*

**Title:** Effects of Wutou (*Aconitum carmichaeli*) and Banxia (*Pinellia ternata*) aqueous extract on wound healing in rats  
*Xichao Xia, Nanyang Medical University, China*

**Title:** Ephedra apricot kernel gypsum & licorice decoction (ma xing gan shi tang) and honeysuckle & forsythia powder (yin qiao san) are among the repertoire of traditional Chinese medicine (tcm) formulas for the treatment of the common cold  
*Sun-Chong Wang, National Central University, Taiwan*

**Title:** New tools and methods help revive ancient traditional Chinese medicine  
*Xijun Wang, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, China*

**Title:** Industry driven standards are the key to developing the African traditional medicines industry  
*Amanda Gcabrashe, South African Bureau of Standards, South Africa*
Is traditional Chinese medicine definitely an exact science? Comparison between the oriental five elements theory and euclid regular polyhedrons postulates

Adrian Angel Inchauspe
Argentina

Euclid was one of the greatest Mathematicians of ancestral times. His contributions were keys to exact sciences. His posthumous work, “Elements” of comparable diffusion to The Bible is an example of the axiomatic-deductive system par excellence. These postulates which led to space age, helped to determine Kepler’s orbital ellipses, and set the development of Astrophysics. Statements about the five regular polyhedrons can be extrapolated to the five elements’ theory in traditional Chinese medicine, recognizing a common origin. Analysis of the tridimensional solids provides unprecedented support to this ancient oriental medicine parameters from Geometry- the oldest formal science ever known, justifying its diagnosis and therapeutic accuracy beyond its symbolical metaphorical language. The author presents a concrete evidence of actual application to the Torsadogenic Index and his K.1 Yongquan Resuscitation Maneuver.

Biography
Adrian Angel Inchauspe, is a medical doctor graduated from Medical Sciences, National University of La Plata in 1986, is current surgery professor of quoted School of Medicine. He worked as surgeon for “Dr. Rodolfo Rossi” Hospital in LaPlata and “Dr. Ignacio Pirovano” Hospital in Buenos Aires. Currently, he assists as member of the Investigation Department in “Dr. Alejandro Korn” Hospital, La Plata. Since 2005, he serves as a teacher in the Argentina Acupuncture Society; and as sesión chairman of several International Drug Discovery Science and Technology Congress. He is editorial member and reviewer of renowned journals.

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Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder using the traditional Japanese herbal medicine Saikokeishikankyoto: A randomized, observer-blinded controlled trial in survivors of the great east Japan earthquake and tsunami

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Objective: The Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami caused immense damage over a wide area of eastern Japan and left 20,000 people either dead or missing. Destruction of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant has prevented over 10,000 people from returning to their hometown. Hence, many survivors are at high risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This randomized, observer-blinded, controlled trial examined the efficacy and safety of the traditional Japanese herbal formula saikokeishikankyoto (SKK) on PTSD in survivors of this disaster.

Methods: Forty-three participants with an Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) score over 25 were randomized into the SKK treatment (n=21) and control (n=22) groups. Change in IES-R scores between baseline and after 2 weeks of treatment was the primary endpoint. Adverse events were monitored by blood and physical examination.

Results: The total IES-R score improved significantly in the SKK group (49.6±11.9 vs. 25.5±17.0). The avoidance (p=0.025) and intrusion (p<0.001) subscale scores also improved. Significant intergroup differences were observed for answers to the following items: “Any reminder brought back feelings about it.” (Q1, p=0.031); “Other things kept making me think about it.” (Q3, p=0.003); “I found myself acting or feeling like I was back at that time.” (Q14, p=0.02); “I had dreams about it.” (Q20, p=0.001); and “I felt watchful and on-guard.” (Q21, p=0.002).

Conclusion: SKK significantly improved IES-R scores after 2 weeks of treatment. This traditional medicine may be a treatment choice for psychological and physical symptoms in PTSD patients.

Biography
Koh Iwasaki has completed his PhD at the age of 30 years from Tohoku University and postdoctoral studies from Division of Geriatrics in Tohoku University and Division of Geriatrics in University of Tokyo. He is the director of Center for Traditional Asian Medicine and Home Healthcare, Southern TOHOKU General Hospital. He has published 34 papers in reputed journals (impact factor 101) and serving as an editorial board member of Kampo Medicine (Journal of Traditional Japanese Medicine).

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Research and development of Chinese medicines (Zhong-Yao)

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Since the research and development of new chemical drugs remain time-consuming, capital-intensive and risky, much effort has been put in the search for alternative routes for drug discovery in China. In this communication, the author will present various approaches to the research and drug discovery in Chinese medicines (Zhong-Yao), including 1) reform of dosage forms, 2) reform of traditional formulae, 3) bioactive fractions extracted from Chinese medicinal herbs, 4) bioactive compounds isolated from Chinese medicinal herbs, 5) optimization of lead compounds isolated from Chinese medicinal herbs, 6) identification of new compound(s) generated from herb-herb interaction during decoction process of multi-component herbal formulae, 7) identification of herbal metabolites following the administration of a multi-component herbal formula into a living organism, 8) combination of Chinese medicinal herbs and Western drug(s), and 9) covalent linkage of Chinese medicinal herbal compound with chemical drug. Zhong-Yao has evolved over the millennia, with a battery of herbal materials to preserve health, to treat and prevent illnesses. Therefore, it is believed that if researches on Zhong-Yao-derived drug are conducted using contemporary methodologies and biomarkers, they will produce great impact on the mainstream biomedical science and likely bring about an era of modern medicine.

Biography

Zhi-Ling Yu obtained a Bachelor degree of Pharmacy in Chinese Medicine from Henan College of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou, China and a PhD degree in Biochemistry from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong. Currently, he is studying anticancer, anti-inflammation and anti-fatty liver effects of Chinese herbs using molecular biology approaches in Hong Kong Baptist University as an Associate Professor.

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Emerging green technologies for the chemical standardization of botanicals and herbal preparations

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Botanicals, medicinal plants and herbal preparations are often known to contain one or multiple chemical constituents that may have therapeutic purposes. As botanical or multiple medicinal plants can be processed to become a food/health supplement, drug or cosmetics, chemical standardization of botanicals is important for their quality control. The different steps for the chemical standardization of botanicals will include selection of a suitable method of extraction and analysis of compounds using separation or spectroscopic method. Traditional extraction methods may be tedious and required the use of higher volume of organic solvent. To reduce or eliminate the usage of organic solvent, emerging green extraction technologies such as supercritical fluid extraction (SFE), microwave assisted extraction (MAE) and pressurized liquid extraction (PLE), pressurized hot water extraction (PHWE) have been developed. The simplification of equipment for PLE and PHWE such as using lower operating pressure is covered. For the analysis of the botanical extracts obtained, analytical techniques such as liquid chromatography (LC) with columns of smaller internal diameters, ultra-performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) and capillary electrophoresis (CE) will propel the move towards a reduction and elimination on the usage of organic solvents. In addition, LC/MS and CE are noted to provide a solution for the analysis of target compounds in the presence of overlapping peaks in botanical extracts and herbal preparation without the need for additional sample clean-up step. Hence, the selection of the appropriate extraction technologies and analytical techniques is required to form a solvent free solution for the chemical standardization of botanicals.

Biography
Eng Shi Ong has completed his PhD at the age of 30 years from University of Bristol, UK and postdoctoral studies from National University of Singapore. He is an academic staff from Singapore University of Technology and Design. He has published more than 40 papers and 3 invited reviews in reputed journals.

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Effect of health sports on the functional efficiency of hypothalamus and medulla oblongata (an experimental study using Qigong Taiji exercises for old people)

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Aim: This research aims at recognizing the effect of Qigong Taiji exercises on the functional efficiency of hypothalamus and medulla oblongata for old people. However it has to be referred:-

1. Stating the most important biochemical variables referring to the functional efficiency of hypothalamus as well as physiological variables referring to the functional efficiency of medulla oblongata for old people.
2. Setting a proposed program of Chinese Qigong Taiji exercises which suits the nature of the sample.
3. Recognizing the effect of the suggested program of Qigong Taiji exercises on the variables mentioned in the research through a comparison between the preceding and succeeding measurements

Sample: It was randomly chosen from Smoha Club in Alexandria. The sample consisted of 20 persons.

Result:
1. There are significant differences in favor of the succeeding measurement in some biochemical variables (CATH–Cortisol) except (TSH–T4) with the research sample (men-women).
2. There are significant differences in favor of the succeeding measurement in some physiological variables (MV–MVV–RH–RHR -VO2 max) exception (FVC–Bb–FEV1) with the research sample (men-women).
3. There are significant differences in favor of the succeeding measurement in some physiological variables (MV at rest –MVV – RH – FEV1 - RHR - VO2 max) exception (FVC – Bb – MV at work) with the research sample (men–women).
4. The health sports (Qigong Taiji) have a positive effect on functional efficiency of hypothalamus and medulla oblongata for old people (men- women). There was an improvement in these variables with various degrees.

Biography
Tarek Ali Ibrahim Rabie has completed his PhD at the age of 28 years from Alexandria University and postdoctoral studies from Shanghai University of sport. He is the A instructor in Faculty of Physical Education for Girls - Alexandria University, Board member of the Centre for Sustainable Development at the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls - Alexandria University. He has supervised many of the scientific research in the field of acupuncture, massage and Qigong. He has participated in International Training workshop for Wushu 2008 in Shanghai University.

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Systems-based drug screening from natural products: Combination of ADME/T, systems biology, omics and systems pharmacology

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Natural products are known to be essential in maintaining and improving human health for thousands of years. The strategy to discover new drugs from natural products has proved to be very successful. However, due to the complexity of chemical components and mechanisms of action, a search and understanding of therapeutic molecules from natural products based on the traditional method is extremely difficult. Recently, the confluence of spectacular advances in ADME/T prediction, systems biology and systems pharmacology has led to the development of numerous novel potential drugs and therapeutic agents for a wide spectrum of diseases. Therefore, this review is aimed to highlight the progress how to integrate in silico ADME/T, pharmacokinetics, systems pharmacology, omics and systems biology for the discovery of natural products. The invaluable roles that natural products have played, and are continuing to play in the drug discovery process and its future perspectives are emphasized.

Biography

Yonghua Wang is a Full Professor major in Systems Pharmacology at Northwest A & F University, China and is a Visiting Professor at Politecnico di Torino, Italy. He has devoted his research to systems pharmacology, particularly developing methods to understand mechanisms of action for herbs and plant-origin drug discovery by systems biology methods. He is the author or coauthor of 84 scientific papers, book chapters and 17 abstracts. He has applied for 9 patents for new drugs and 3 of them have been authorized. He serves as an Associate Editor for the international journal of microRNA and member of the editorial board for the Journal of Bioequivalence & Bioavailability.

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Methanolic seed extracts of *Peganum harmala* exhibit potent activity against *Acanthamoeba castellanii* cysts and its encystment in vitro

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*Acanthamoeba castellanii* is an opportunistic protozoan pathogen that can cause fatal encephalitis involving the central nervous system and painful sight-threatening keratitis. Treatments for both infections are problematic because of the resistance of cysts to therapeutic agents. Here we evaluated in vitro strength of various folk plants extracts on *Acanthamoeba* cysts and its encystment mechanism. Our results revealed among all, methanolic seed extracts of *Peganum harmala* (ranging from 1 to 30 mg/ml) exhibited amoebicidal effects against *Acanthamoeba* cysts with complete destruction at maximum dose 30 mg/ml followed by *Melia azedarach* and *Ricinus communis*. Furthermore *Acanthamoeba* encystment was also inhibited with extract in concentration dependent manner with maximum inhibition at 2 mg/ml after 48 h co-incubation. In conclusion, it was demonstrated for the first time that methanolic seed extracts of *Peganum harmala* exhibited remarkable inhibition of *Acanthamoeba* cysts and encystment in vitro which could serve a potential new natural agent against *Acanthamoeba*. The future studies will be more focused on to identify the active ingredients and elucidation of the mechanism of action of the effective compounds against these life threatening microbes like *Acanthamoeba*.

**Biography**

Abdul Matin has completed his PhD from Birkbeck, University of London and Postdoctoral Fellowship from School of Medicine, Southampton University Hospital, Southampton, United Kingdom. He has long-standing research interests to explore therapeutic options to treat life threatening infections. He was honored with a specialty award and prize titled “The Best Researcher in the UK” by Medical Research Society (MRS), one of the most prestigious research societies in the country; for his outstanding contribution in human brain research in 2007 at Royal College of Physicians, London, UK. He is currently Associate Professor and Head of Medical Lab Technology & Public Health Departments at University of Haripur, Pakistan. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member and reviewers of reputed journals.

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Acaricidal activity of crude extract of *Annona squamosa* against *Hyalomma anatolicum* (Ixodoidea: Ixodidae)

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The acaricidal activities of crude ethanolic extract from the leaves of *Annona squamosa* (Annonaceae) was assessed against larvae and engorged female adults *Hyalomma anatolicum* using larval and adult immersion test (LIT) and (AIT), respectively. In the LIT, six concentrations of the crude extract (15, 7.5, 3.75, 1.875, 9.275 and 4.6375%) with three replicates for each were used. The same concentrations with 6 replicates were used for AIT. The obtained results indicated that the crude ethanolic extract of *A. squamosa* at all concentrations used, is toxic to *H. anatolicum* larvae and adults. In the LIT mortality rate was observed to vary from 14.983 to 100%, 48 h after treatment. The mortality increased with increase concentration. LC50 and LC99 were 1.366 % and 10.170 %, respectively. On the other hand the effectiveness of AIT treatment against engorged females was assessed by measuring mortality, inhibition of egg production, hatchability and inhibition of reproduction (growth inhibition). AIT showed 100% mortality at the concentration of 15%, egg laying inhibition of 60.365, 62.282, 81.224, 94.117% and hatching inhibition of 28.4194, 80.69516, 88.89439 and 95.40229%, at the concentration of 0.46875, 0.9375, 1.875 and 3.75%, respectively. The results showed that crude ethanolic extract of *A. squamosa* is a promising botanical acaricide and growth inhibitor factor against *H. anatolicum*.

Biography

Elham Mohamed Osman Ahmed has completed her PhD at the age of 45 years from Sudan Academy of Sciences (SAS) Khartoum, Sudan. She is Senior Researcher in Veterinary Research Institute (VRI), Animal Resources Research Corporation (ARRC), Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands, Khartoum, Sudan. She has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals.

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Evidence based medicinal value of an organic extract of red onion peels

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As a part of our research devoted to the utilization of agro and food industrial wastes as a source of medicines and phytopharmaceuticals, recovery and bioactivity evaluation of phenolic-rich hydro-acetone extract from red onion (Allium cepa L.) peels (ACPE) will be reported. The NMR analyses of the isolated compounds identified known flavonoids and phenolic acids in ACPE. Total phenol content and antioxidant capacity, estimated by Folin-Ciocalteu and DPPH radical assays, were found to be 72.33±5.30 mg gallic acid equivalent (mg GAE)/g and IC50 13.8 µg/mL (ref. rutin: 5.2 µg/mL), respectively. On the basis of high phenolic and antioxidant capacity of ACPE, the evaluation of hepatorenal protective activity was thus carried out using CCl4–induced toxicity model in rats. Results of measurements of various serum and hepatorenal biochemical markers demonstrated that ACPE possess a considerable protective potential against CCl4–induced liver and kidney injury at 100 mg/kg/rat. In another study, ACPE showed a concentration-dependent relaxation in isolated rabbit jejunum preparations of spontaneous and high K+-induced contractions equipotentially, nearly similar to that caused by papaverine; and suppressed the carbachol-induced bronchoconstriction in normotensive anesthetized rats similar to the effect observed with aminophylline. The results indicated that the spasmolytic and bronchodilatory effects of ACPE are partially mediated through inhibition of calcium channel and phosphodiesterase enzyme like-mechanisms. The above findings represented an evidence-based medicinal value to red onion peel, as a cheap dietary supplement where it may enhance the recovery from xenobiotics-induced toxicity initiated by free radicals and gastrointestinal and respiratory disorders, e.g. diarrhea and asthma.

Biography

Atallah F Ahmed earned his PhD at Okayama University, Okayama, Japan (1993) and pursued his postdoctoral studies at Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (2001-2006). He spent most of his career at Mansoura University, Egypt before getting hired as a Professor of Pharmacognosy and Natural Product Chemistry to join King Saud University, Saudi Arabia at 2010. He has published more than 50 papers, in the field of herbal and marine natural products and evidence-based herbal medicine. In reputed journals he has been serving as a reviewer for research projects funded by King Abdulaziz University and King Abdulaziz City for science and technology.

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Regulation of lipid-dependent membrane enzymes by hot nature diet with co-supplemented hemp seed, evening primrose oils intervention in multiple sclerosis patients

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Background: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most chronic and inflammatory disorder that result in physical disability. Because of limited efficacy and adverse side effects, identifying novel therapeutic and protective agents is important. This study was aimed to assess regulation of surface-membrane enzymes by hemp seed and evening primrose oils as well as hot nature dietary intervention in Relapsing Remitting MS (RRMS) patients.

Methods and materials: In this double blind, randomized trial, 100 RRMS patients with EDSS<6 were allocated into 3 groups: “Group A” who received co-supplemented hemp seed and evening primrose oils with advising Hot nature diet, “Group B” who received olive oil as placebo, “Group C” who received the co-supplemented oils. Clinically EDSS and functional score as well as biochemical parameters (blood cells PUFA, FADS2, Serum sPLA2) were assessed at baseline and after 6 months.

Results: Mean follow-up was 180±2.9SD days (N=65, 23 M and 42 F aged 34.25±8.07 years with disease duration 6.80±4.33 years). There was no significant difference in studies parameters at baseline. After 6 months, significant improvements in EDSS and functional score were found in the group A and C while EDSS and pyramidal score showed significant increase in group B. Biochemical parameters showed improvement in the A and C groups whereas there was worsening condition for the group B after the intervention.

Conclusion: The co-supplemented hemp seed and evening primrose oils with hot nature diet can have beneficial effects in improving clinical symptoms and signs in RRMS patients which were confirmed by regulation of surface-membrane enzymes.

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Importance of the integration of African traditional medicine into the existing health care system

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Background: It has been estimated that in Africa, there is one traditional health practitioner for every 200–400 people, whereas the availability of trained medical personnel is typically one per 20,000 people. In the light of this statistical data and because of the alarming increased rate of HIV/AIDS epidemic, and other diseases in Africa, there is an urgent need for more research into the efficacy and safety of the herbal medicines being used by the majority of the population, and how they can be improved and further developed. This study would like to investigate another approach for an integration of traditional medicine into health system using the support of those community-based organizations.

Methods: A large number of African plants including Rooi bos tea (RT, *Aspalathus linearis*), Bambara groundnut (BB, *Vignea subterranean*), Ligusha (LI, *Corchorys tridens*), Calabash (CA, *Lagenaria siceraria*), Cancer bush (CB, *Sutherlandia frutescens*), Devil’s claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*), Isibaha (ISI, *Warburgia salutaris*), and Lumba (LU, *Polygonum multiflorum*) have been selected for their traditional use and efficacy to treat various diseases including HIV/AIDS, Cancer and inflammatory diseases. Various methods including chemical and biological analysis have been used to evaluate successively their antioxidant, antimutagenic, chemopreventive, anti-tumor and anti-metastatic activities.

Results: The data have demonstrated that RT, BB, CA, CB, ISI and DEV used possess antimutagenic, antioxidant and chemopreventive activities. ISI and DEV show the most potent antioxidative activities among the tested plants, and CB and DEV, displayed substantial chemopreventive/anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting TPA-induced COX-2 expression in mouse skin through the reduction of catalytic activity of ERK. Both extracts inhibited TPA induced expression of c-Fos and DNA-binding of AP-1. Antimetastatic activity of DEV has been demonstrated in its suppressive effects on MMP-7 protein (Matrix Metallo-proteinase- 7) in HT-29 cells.

Conclusion: Understanding the mechanism underlying activity of Traditional preparations, will lead to a better management of patients. Having the general ethical approval from WHO, this new approach constitutes an alternative to a time consuming and expensive classical clinical trial required by international norms. By assessing those traditional practices and trying to validate them, we could reach more patients in rural areas as 80% of those populations seek medical care first from traditional practitioners. Therefore, particular attention should now be given to those palliative treatments utilized by those who are working with the communities.
Effect of Shenyuan on inflammatory and rheological factors in a porcine model of acute myocardial infarction

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**Background and Aim:** The precious herb American Ginseng and traditional Chinese herb Corydalis yanhusuo have been in use in clinical practice for many years on account of their salutary effects on the cardiovascular system. Shenyuan is a new compound medicine extracted from the mixture of American Ginseng and Corydalis yanhusuo. Our previous study has found that Shenyuan exerted anti-oxidation and anti-apoptotic effect in both rodent and porcine myocardial infarction (MI) models. In this study we aim to extend investigation into inflammatory mechanism and hemodynamics alterations.

**Materials and Methods:** Pigs were divided randomly into five groups: (1) Group S, sham operated; (2) Group C, MI models control; (3) Group L, MI + low-dose Shenyuan (240 mg/kg•d) (4) Group M, MI + moderate-dose Shenyuan (320 mg/kg•d); (5) Group H, MI + high-dose Shenyuan (400 mg/kg•d). MI was induced by the left anterior descending coronary artery ligation. Shenyuan treatment started one week before MI and continued for another two weeks after MI. The experiment was carried out at five time points, i.e. pre-MI, and post-MI 6 hours, post-MI 2 days, post-MI 7 days and post-MI 14 days.

**Results:** An imbalance of pro/anti-inflammatory cytokines in peripheral blood existed in MI model pigs. High dose of Shenyuan attenuated the increase of plasma IL-17f and IL-6 and rescued the attenuation of plasma IL-10 (p<0.05). Besides, medium and high doses of Shenyuan increased Treg cells accumulation into myocardium in the infarcted zone of left ventricular and only high doses of Shenyuan increased Treg cells accumulation in the non-infarcted zone (p<0.05). MI model pigs also had higher hemodynamics parameters than sham, whereas all doses of Shenyuan effectively reduced whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity and platelet aggregation rate (p<0.05).

**Conclusion:** Shenyuan elicited a significant cardio protective effect by markedly ameliorating the inflammatory changes and hemorheological abnormalities after MI onset, and high dose of Shenyuan was more potent in porcine models.

**Biography**

Wenyi Liang is a physician graduated from Chongqing Medical University in China. Currently, she is working for a PhD degree at the Core-Laboratory of Peking University First Hospital. Therapy of tradition Chinese medicine on heart diseases is one of her major research interests.

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Quantifying treatment effects of gua-sha on female upper trapezius active myofascial trigger points with sonoelastographic measurement

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Novel approach in traditional Chinese medicine: Myofascial pain syndrome is characterized as myofascial trigger points (MTrP) in taut bands. Previous literature showed that MTrPs are hypoechoic areas identified by sonoelastography and active MTrPs had larger area than normal and latent MTrPs. However, no studies to date use MTrPs’ cross-sectional areas as an objective outcome measure to assess treatment effect and there is no studies discussing the effects of Gua-Sha on trigger points. This study aimed to quantify the treatment effects of Gua-Sha on female upper trapezius active MTrPs with sonoelastographic measurement. Three office female workers (37.3 ± 3.0 y/o) with active trigger points on their upper trapezius, who had neck pain for the past 3 months were recruited. Gua-sha intervention was applied to the more painful side for under 5 minutes. Outcome measures include: MTrPs’ cross-sectional area measurements through sonoelastography, neck disability index (NDI) and visual analogue scale (VAS) at immediately after treatment, two days and one week follow up were evaluated. Results showed a reduction in cross-sectional area from baseline (24.38 ± 5.08 mm²) to immediately (15.67 ± 1.80 mm²), two days (17.03 ± 5.26 mm²) and one week after treatment (22.92 ± 4.75 mm²). Positive treatment effects were also observed for both NDI (54%) and VAS (100%). Preliminary findings showed that sonoelastographic measurement is feasible in quantifying treatment effects and Gua-Sha is an effective treatment on female upper trapezius active MTrPs with objective and subjective measures.

Biography
Hui-Chun Huang is a Physical Therapist and a master student who studies in the school and graduate institute of physical therapy, National Taiwan University in Taiwan. Her research interest lies in tradition Chinese medicine, Gua-Sha and orthopedic physical therapy. Yu-Jen Chen is an Assistant Professor and Director of musculoskeletal imaging laboratory in the school and graduate institute of physical therapy, National Taiwan University in Taiwan. His research interest lies in musculoskeletal imaging, biomechanics with in-vivo joint modeling and traditional medicine.
Establishment of Dao-Di index and its applications in the quality control and rational usage of TCM

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There exist numerous indices for quality evaluation and control in Chinese medicinal materials. However, most of these indices are qualitative and non-interrelated each other, as well as having little relationship with safety and efficiency. In this article, a comprehensive evaluating index-Dao-Di Index (DDI) based on five factors are established first: Relative history of producing areas, ecological suitability of producing areas, commercial specification and grade, golden rate of main components, and biopotency/toxic potency. This DDI can be used to guarantee the quality of Chinese medicinal materials more comprehensively, objectively and effectively, promoting the integration of “species-quality-property-effect-usage”, and it will provide significant references and revelation for taking a world leading role of quality control standard for traditional medicines.

Biography
Xiao Xiao-he has been engaged in translational medicine of TCM. He has presided over 20 items of state key foundations, such as National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars, State “863” Project and “973” Project etc. He carried out research and development of 5 new drugs. Besides, he was awarded two items of the second prize of National Science and Technology Progress. He has published more than 300 papers. Under his guidance, more than 80 postgraduate students got their doctoral or master degrees.

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Hypocholesterolemic effect of black cincau (*Mesona palustris* bl) based on instant tea in hypercholesterolemic wistar rats

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**Background:** Increased cholesterol concentrations and low plasma HDL concentrations are hypercholesterolemia. This disease will cause atherosclerosis and finally lead to the coronary heart disease. Diet modification is one of recommended therapy to decrease cholesterol level by increasing fiber and antioxidant intake from herb. Black cincau or black grass jelly is identified as containing fiber and antioxidant compounds, the compounds of cinnamon and pandanus are also useful as antioxidant in black cincau based of instant tea. The aim of this study was to prove the effect of black cincau based of instant tea of different dosages on cholesterol and HDL of hypercholesterolemic rats.

**Methods:** This research was true-experimental using pre-post test with control group design. Subjects were male Wistar rats, 7-8 weeks old, 150-200 grams weight, inducted hypercholesterolemia. They were divided into 5 groups of the treatment, which were, normal control, positive control (without treatment), given black cincau extract, and black cincau based on instan tea 0.126 g/200 g and 0.252 g/200 g weight of rat dosage for 4 weeks.

**Result:** The treatment of black cincau based on instant tea for 28 days counted to 0.126 g/200 g BW/day in hypercholesterolemic rat had reduced cholesterol 50.01%, and also increased HLD to 36.47%.

**Conclusion:** The best hypocholesterolemic effect was found in black cincau based on instant tea.

**Biography**

Tri Dewanti Widyantingsih MS, is a Food Technology Graduate from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Post Graduate Masters Public Health and has completed her Doctor from Arilangga University Surabaya Indonesia. She is a Senior Lecturer and Head of Food Nutrition Laboratory in Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia. She is having an experience of 20 years in Nutrition and Functional Food Research and published two books and twenty research papers in different National and International Journals.

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Preliminary phytochemical and antibacterial studies of *Polygonum maritimum* and *Olea europaea* plants extracts

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*Polygonum maritimum* and *Olea europaea* are the useful plants used in folk medicines for the treatment of various diseases. The present study was conducted to examine preliminary phytochemical screening of aqueous and ethanolic leaves extracts and antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of both plants. The qualitative phytochemical studies of aqueous and ethanolic extracts of the plants leaves were carried out using standard testing procedures for metabolites viz. tannins, saponins, phlobatansins, flavonoids, terpenoids, cardiac glycosides and alkaloids. The aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *Polygonum maritimum* showed the presence of tannins, saponins, flavonoids, terpenoids and cardiac glycosides metabolites, however, the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *Olea europaea* exhibited the presence of tannins, saponins, phlobatansins, terpenoids and cardiac glycosides metabolites. The antibacterial activity of ethanolic leaves extract of both plants was tested using Gram positive bacterial strains (*Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus saprophyticus*) and Gram negative bacterial strains (*Proteus vulgaris, Escherichia coli, Citrobactor freundii*). In general, the extracts of both plants exhibited considerable activity on the bacterial species. Both plants extracts selectively inhibited the growth of both gram positive and gram negative bacteria with zones of inhibition ranging from 8 mm to 11 mm at concentrations of 50 mg/ml. Present findings suggest that Polygonum and Olive leaves extracts exhibit antibacterial effect against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria and these plants seems to be considered for detailed investigation in an attempt to find out the chemical entities combating against pathogenic microorganisms.

Biography

Salem M Edrah has completed his PhD at the age of 39 years from Faculty of Chemical Technology, Pardubice University, Czech Republic and postdoctoral studies from the same university. He is Ass. Prof. at Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Almergab University, Libya.

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Effects of wutou (Aconitum carmichaeli) and banxia (Pinellia ternate) aqueous extract on wound healing in rats

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Wutou, a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) from the axial root of Aconitum carmichaeli, is traditionally used to treat colds, polyarthritis, diarrhea, heart failure, beriberi, and edema. Banxia, the rootstock of Pinellia ternate, has a therapeutic effect on treatment of cough, infection and inflammation. Application of wutou and banxia together in vivo is considered as a taboo in a classical TCM book, but the potential clinical utility of in vitro remain unknown. The purpose of current study was to investigate effects of application of wutou and banxia aqueous extract in the wound rats. Rats were fulfilled a surgical lesion with a 2.0 cm resecting tissue in the dorsal fascia. Following, animals were divided into 3 groups, including model group, control group treated with 1 mg/mL of Yunnan Baiyao, and Wutoubanxia group administrated 1 mg/mL of wutou and banxia extract. Wound contractions in day 0, 3, 7, 11 were calculated by an image analyser. The histological analysis was detected using hematoxilin and eosin. The levels of tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), interleukin-2 (IL-2), transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1), and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) transcripts in the wound tissue were determined by real-time quantitative PCR. Compared with the control group, rats in the model group showed poor re-modeling and re-epithelialization characterized by a significant decrease of neovascularization, epithelialization and fibroblast. Furthermore, the expression levels of TNF-α, IL-2 were significantly increased, and TGF-β1 and bFGF significantly decreased in the model group in contrasted with that in the control group. By contrast, the treatment of Wutoubanxia extract reversed the above-mentioned conditions caused by wound. The results suggest that administration of wutou and banxia extract has a promoting role in wound healing of rats possibly through enhancing anti-inflammatory ability and inducing fibroblast formation.

Biography
Xichao Xia has completed his PhD at the age of 30 years from Henan Normal University. He has published 6 papers in SCI journals as well as 17 papers in Chinese reputed journals, appointed as a reviewer for three international journals, and performed three patents. His research interest include molecular basis of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

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Ephedra apricot kernel gypsum & licorice decoction (Ma Xing Gan Shi Tang) and honeysuckle & forsythia powder (Yin Qiao San) are among the repertoire of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formulas for the treatment of the common cold.

Sun-Chong Wang
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**Aim of the study:** A pharmaco-epidemiological study of the use of TCM prescriptions for the common cold helps identify the predominant TCM ingredients and ingredient pairs in the prescription. The identification also determines the associated TCM syndromes. Association with weather conditions is useful for the prediction of seasonal use of particular TCM common cold formulas.

**Materials and Methods:** Over four million TCM prescriptions, made throughout a year, for the common cold and cough were obtained from the National Health Insurance Reimbursement Database (Taiwan). Ingredient (i.e. single herb or multi-herb formula) combinations in the prescriptions were enumerated to identify the predominant combinations. Monthly densities of combinations per prescription were correlated with climate data to identify the climate factors and seasons that predict the formula use.

**Results:** Ingredient combinations were presented in the form of networks. The resulting co-ingredient network of the common cold revealed two hubs: Ma Xing Gan Shi Tang and Yin Qiao San. Correlation studies indicated that the use of Ma Xing Gan Shi Tang was associated with low temperature and low humidity and that Yin Qiao San use was associated with high temperature and rainy days.

**Conclusion:** Prescription of Ma Xing Gan Shi Tang for the common cold prevailed in Taiwan throughout the year and especially between winter and early spring. On the other hand, Yin Qiao San use increased in warm and rainy seasons in Taiwan, when the acute febrile illness spread.

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New tools and methods help revive ancient traditional Chinese medicine

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Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been playing a very important role in health protection and disease control for thousands of years. The key problem in the TCM research is how to use new tools help revive ancient TCM. Fortunately, the rapid development of new technology platforms provides a methodological basis for deep understanding the essence of TCM. Presently, its widespread use would significantly advance the field of TCM by bridging the gap between Chinese and Western medicine. One example is a famous TCM herbal formulae Yinchenhao Tang, recorded in “Shanghanlun” that is a classic resource on TCM written by Zhongjing Zhang (150-215 A.D.). However, its precise mechanism and drug candidates remain very complex and poorly understood. 45 compounds in YCHT and 21 compounds in vivo were identified by the established UPLC-MS fingerprinting method. Chinmedomics was incorporated to analyzing the pharmacological effects of YCHT, and found 32 marker metabolites in vivo. By correlation analysis of these compounds and marker metabolites, three components (D, G, R) were found as drug candidates. At the levels of the proteome and metabolome, the underlying molecular mechanisms were explored, and found that DGR activated an array of factors that are involved in energy, amino acid, nucleotide, fatty acid, cofactor and vitamin metabolism. DGR targets not only immunity and metabolism but also targets key regulatory pathways, thereby helping to restore the normal function. It may provide a promising design derived from TCM. Warranted or not, enthusiasm for the new techniques and methods is irreplaceable for millennia-old TCM.

Biography

Xijun Wang has completed his PhD at the age of 35 years from Japan Hokkaido College of Pharmacy (1997). He is vice president at the Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, China. He has published 120 articles in peer-reviewed international journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute. His researches focus on Serum pharmacochemistry of TCM, Metabolomics, and Chinmedomics. He won the second prize in 2002 National Science and Technology Progress Award; ‘Chinmedomics study of Chinese medicine formulae’ won the first prize of Science and Technology in 2012 China Society of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine.

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Industry driven standards are the key to developing the African traditional medicines industry

Amanda Gcabashe
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The SABS is driven by the belief that with adequate resources and structural support, traditional knowledge holders can be “commercialisers” of their own traditional knowledge. This empowerment creates a greater incentive for the traditional knowledge holders to be at the forefront of any efforts to preserve and conserve the natural resources that support the traditional knowledge.

The mechanism that is proposed for this is the development of industry standards by traditional knowledge holders and for the industry which has been identified, African Traditional Medicine (ATM) to be supported in efforts to define itself and the industry in order to be participants and drivers in strategies aimed at commercialising ATM through the development of local production of traditional medicine as espoused in the SADC and AU Pharmaceutical strategies.

The paper is based on the experiences of the SABS. The paper discusses the route to commercialisation that is proposed by the SABS for African Traditional Medicines

Biography

Amanda Gcabashe is a Traditional African Medicine Practitioner. She completed her Traditional Initiation and Training in 2000 after completing a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1998. Since 2011, she has been advising the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) on the African Traditional Medicine sector and the developmental needs of the sector. She is the Chairperson of the South African mirror committee to ISO/TC249 Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chairperson of the SABS/TC1097 African Traditional Medicine and the ARSO/THC013 African Traditional Medicine. She has presented at various national and international conferences on the subject of African Traditional Medicine.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts
Day 2

Traditional Medicine-2014
Track 2, 3, 4, 5 & 9

Day 2   August 26, 2014

2: Aspects and Applications of Traditional Medicine
3: Acupuncture
4: Ayurvedic Medicine
5: Homeopathic Medicine
9: Other Alternative Therapies

Session Chair
Spiros Kivellos
International Academy of Classical Homeopathy, Greece

Session Co-Chair
Sonto M. Maputle
University of Venda, South Africa

Session Introduction

Title: Traditional medicine and pregnancy management: Perceptions of traditional health practitioners in capricorn district limpopo province, South Africa
Sonto M Maputle, University of Venda, South Africa

Title: Therapy response of decoction for removing blood stasis in advanced cerebral tumor of glioma: A retrospective observational clinical trial
Yongling Gong, Nanjing Medical University, China

Title: Honey a sweet approach to Alveolar osteitis
Vibha Singh, King George Medical University, India

Title: Issues in homeopathic research and advanced homeopathy
Kushal Banerjee, Kalyan Banerjee’s Clinic, India

Title: Effect of oral herbal oil supplement (Cannabis sativa l, Oenotherabiennis l) and advised diet with hot-natured on clinical signs and symptoms and inflammatory factors in multiple sclerosis patients
Rezapour Firouzi Soheila, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: Chan-Ding for drug rehabilitation and its brain-basis hypothesis
Pei-Chen Lo, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

Title: Influence of the subtle energetic changes on the sleeping productivity
Edward V Krizhanovsky, Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics, Russia

Title: The effect of acupuncture on working memory and anxiety
Jason Bussell, A Center for Oriental Medicine, USA

Title: Synergistic role of bromelain, curcumin and boswellic acid in management of pleural oedema in a case of carcinoma of the lungs stage 3b
Nitin Chaube, Ayushya Varsha Clinics and Ayurveda Health Cafe, India

Title: Multispecialty efficacy of Homeopathy: My experience
Hiralal H Agarwal, Shri Ram Clinic, India

Title: Effects of homeopathic medicines in poly cystic ovarian syndrome(PCOS)
Deepak Sharma, Orbit Clinics, India

Title: Diabetic foot ulcers: Lower limb salvage using regenerative therapy
Mahmoud F Sakr, University of Alexandria, Egypt

Title: Biomedical personnel’s perceptions and attitudes regarding the incorporation of traditional healers into the national health care delivery system of South Africa
Martha G Pinkoane, Vaal University of Technology, South Africa
Traditional medicine and pregnancy management: Perceptions of traditional health practitioners in capricorn district limpopo province, South Africa

Sonto M Maputle
University of Venda, South Africa

Traditional medicine during pregnancy is believed to prevent miscarriage, ensure proper growth of the foetus. It further ensures stability of the woman’s health and to strengthen the womb against witchcraft and to prevent childhood illnesses. The purpose of the study was to determine how Traditional Health Practitioners perceive their management of pregnant women with traditional medicine in Polokwane municipality Capricorn district of Limpopo province. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research design was used. A non-probability purposive, snowball sampling method was used to select participants. Eight Traditional Health Practitioners voluntarily consented to participate in the study. Data was collected at participants’ home through unstructured face-to-face interview for about forty five minutes to one hour. The central question was “could you describe how do you manage pregnant mothers with traditional medicine during pregnancy?” The narrative data from in-depth interviews were analysed qualitatively using open coding method. Theme and sub-themes emerged, namely; Traditional medicine used during 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimesters. Establishment of health information sessions between health professionals and Traditional Health Practitioners was recommended.

Biography
Sonto Maputle has completed her PhD in 2004 from the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. She is an advanced midwife, Professor and the Researcher at the School of Health Sciences, University of Venda in South Africa. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals on maternal health issues and serving as reviewer for reputed journals. Her research interests are: Cultural and traditional practices of Maternal and Child health.

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Therapy response of decoction for removing blood stasis in advanced cerebral tumor of glioma: A retrospective observational clinical trial

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Aiming at starting the ball rolling and contributing humble effort to promote Chinese traditional medicine (CTM), we performed the present study to assess the therapy response of Chinese herbal Decoction of Removing Blood Stasis compared to conventional therapy on critical ill patients of advanced cerebral tumor of glioma in ICU.

Methods: A total of 6 patients (1 females and 5 males) of glioma were included in this retrospective observational clinical trial. We administered Chinese medicine (Decoction of Removing Blood Stasis, mixed with a variety of effective herbal components) to help them to recover from poor condition. In the meantime, conventional treatment of surgical resection and radio-chemotherapy was applied in cases compared.

Results: In 3 cases of CTM, after taking the Chinese herbal decoction for months, most residual intracranial tumor mass reduced according to MRI/CT imaging, and the patient felt free from the complaint of discomfort. The quality of life has been greatly improved, we managed to have prolonged the PFS (Progression-Free-Survival) and TTP (Time-to-Progression) from the onset to date. While in 3 cases compared, conventional treatment of surgical resection and radio-chemotherapy were not able to decrease the metastatic lesions, and the patient's condition worsen more. We failed in having prolonged the PFS and TTP in the compared cases of conventional treatment.

Conclusions: Chinese medicine considers human body as a dynamic platform in which all organs are correlative and bind each other. Our report suggested that Decoction of Removing Blood Stasis might be an additional choice with better benefits and tolerability in the treatment of glioma.

Biography

Yongling Gong has completed his PhD in Gastroenterology from 2nd Military Medical University of Shanghai in the year 1997. Currently he is working as a Professor in the Department of Oncology, Nanjing Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, China.

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Honey: A sweet approach to alveolar osteitis

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Introduction: Honey is one of the oldest known medicine that has continued to be used up present times in the folk medicine. It has been reported from various clinical studies on the uses of honey as a dressing on infected wound that the wound become sterile in 3-6 days.

Material and Methods: The 20 patients of dry socket were selected from the from the outpatient department of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The informed consent was be taken prior to treatment. Patients with systemic illness like diabetes, pregnant and lactating female were not included in the study. Sterile gouge soaked with honey was used as dressing. A diagnosis of dry socket was made clinically. This packing was changed until the post operative pain symptoms subsided. This study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of honey dressing in management of dry socket.

Conclusion: In the present study honey was used for the management of dry socket as a dressing material and results were very promising, pain was subsided from the very first dressing and complete resolution occurred in all the patients in 3-4 days. There was no allergic reaction reported. Honey can be used as an alternative for traditional Zinc oxide dressing for the management of dry socket.

Biography

Vibha Singh has done her graduation and post graduation from King George Medical University, Uttar Pradesh, India. She is working as Professor in the department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in the same institute. She has published 70 scientific papers in various national and international journals. Apart from surgical procedures, her area of interest is herbal medicines. She is serving as Associate Editor of National Journal of Maxillofacial surgery and reviewer in various reputed journals.

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Issues in homeopathic research and advanced homeopathy

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Background: India has the largest number of practitioners of homeopathy and a very large consumer base for it. Globally, homeopathic research has been directed towards understanding the therapeutic effects of pre-existing drugs in the context of well defined clinical entities. New applications are being discovered for drugs that are already available.

The generation of high quality evidence like randomised controlled trials, outcome assessment and pooling of data in the form of systematic reviews is a cost intensive activity.

Present Stage: There are very few institutions and practitioners with resources or interest in homeopathic research due to absence of incentives and a low impact on practice. Advanced Homeopathy was developed by Prof. Parimal Banerji. The origins of the protocol are in 1918. Advanced Homeopathy is based on observational studies of case records, spread over ninety one years of practice of homeopathy in the same family, across four generations and a patient base of approximately 18 million cases. However, this research has very little protection from intellectual property laws in their current form.

Generating evidence to understand the use of prevalent homeopathic drugs in modern disease should be a pre requisite for any system of medicine to be adopted by a health delivery service.

The Future: Therapeutic regimens like Advanced Homeopathy are able to provide quick, reliable prescription with replicable results. A large number of difficult illnesses are being addressed by practitioners trained in Advanced Homeopathy. As health delivery systems evolve and there is an increase in insurance coverage in countries like India, only those alternative systems with a good evidence base will be practiced for the masses. Structured therapeutic regimens are required to build a good evidence base.

Due to limited protection of intellectual property and a low return on investment for research this base is weak and there is a risk of the homeopathic system being withdrawn from the health services in India in the coming years.

Biography
Kushal Banerjee is a MD in Homeopathy and has MSc in Evidence Based Health Care from the University of Oxford. He has received training at the Harvard Medical School in several areas of clinical medicine. He practices at Dr. Kalyan Banerjee’s Clinic, New Delhi, prescribing for over a hundred and fifty patients a day. He is the fourth generation of homeopaths in his family. He has a special interest in creating a good evidence base in homeopathy for drug regimens used to treat difficult clinical conditions at the Clinic, using clinical data spanning over ninety years in the family practice.

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Effect of oral herbal oil supplement \((Cannabis sativa\, L.,\ Oenothera biennis\, L.)\) and advised diet with hot-natured on clinical signs and symptoms and inflammatory factors in multiple sclerosis patients

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**Background:** Multiple sclerosis (MS), ensuring demyelization results in physical disability, is the most chronic and inflammatory disorder. Because of limited efficacy and adverse side effects of the current treatments, identifying novel therapeutic and protective agents is important. For many years, it has suspected that the risk of developing MS might be associated with increased dietary intake of saturated fatty acids and consumption Cold nature foods. This study aimed to assess the potential therapeutic and protective effects of hemp seed and evening primrose oils as well as Hot-natured diet intervention on mild MS patients.

**Methods and materials:** In this double blind, randomized trial, 100 RRMS patients (Expanded Disability Status Scale<6) allocated into three groups: “Group A” who received co-supplemented oils with advising Hot-natured diet, “Group B” who received olive oil as placebo, “Group C” who received co-supplemented oils. Clinically EDSS and functional score as well as immunological factors (plasma cytokines of IL-4, IFN-γ and IL-17), biochemical parameters (GGT, AST, ALT, red blood cells PUFA and erythrocyte membrane fatty acids composition, D-6-desaturase (FADS2), Serum sPLA2) assessed at baseline and after 6 months.

**Results:** Mean follow-up was 180±2.9SD days (N=65, 23 male and 42 female aged 34.25±8.07 years with disease duration 6.80±4.33 years). There was no significant difference in studies parameters at baseline. After 6 months, significant improvements in Mizadj, EDSS score and relapse rate found in the groups A and C while the group B only showed a border significant decrease in relapse rate. Immunological and biochemical parameters showed improvement in the groups A and C whereas there was worsening condition for the group B after the intervention, and immunological parameters correlated with the EDSS score in-group A. After 6 months, the erythrocyte cell membrane with regard to specific fatty acids, showed improvement in the group A and C whereas there was worsening condition for the group B after the intervention.

**Conclusion:** This study suggests that co-supplemented hemp seed, evening primrose oils with hot-natured diet can have beneficial effects in reversing the signs and improve clinical outcome in RRMS patients which were confirmed by immunological and biochemical findings. This intervention causes an increase PUFAs in MS patients and improvement in the erythrocyte membrane fatty acids composition and it could be an indication of restored plasma stores, and a reflection of disease severity reduction.

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Chan-Ding practice effectively treated the drug addicts in a Drug Rehab Center in central Taiwan. Drug abuse and addiction can change the brain functionality and the structure of neuronal networking. The neuronal circuits involved in drug abuse and addiction have been identified to closely correlate with 1) ventral tegmental area (VT) and nucleus accumbens (NAs), the reward center, responding to both good and bad experiences, 2) the dynamical interaction between amygdala and hippocampus responsible for emotional-arousal long-term memory, 3) orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) as an important role in impaired decision making, futile expectancy and excessive craving caused by substance abuse, 4) subcallosal cortex (SCC) neuronal activity relating to the down-regulation of any negative emotional experience, and 5) prefrontal cortex (PFC) and anterior cingulate gyrus (ACG) incapable of eliciting inhibitory control of OFC. All the above addicted brain functions could be reformed by Tri-Mailun activation in Chan-Ding practice. We propose a brain-basis hypothesis on the effectiveness of Chan-Ding in drug rehab. Chanxin Mailun (the third ventricle) emits light with tranquil harmony to rewire the addicted neural circuitry into non-addicted brain. Zhihui Mailun enables the physical body to be in tune with nature that boosts the energetic, optimistic mind-body intervention. Fayan Mailun elicits the compassionate feeling and removes the ego veil.

Brain abiding by ego always pursues pleasure with no end. Chan Ding into the Nirvana state makes the addicted brain totally reformed into the detached, blissful brain. According to the wisdom of Chan Master Wu Jue Miao Tien, drug addiction often becomes karma memory deeply abiding in brain neural networks responsible for subliminal consciousness. It can be released by Chanxin-Fayan-Zhihui Mailun practice in Chan-Ding. Successful rate of drug rehab by conventional medication treatment is very low since medical treatment cannot heal the subliminal consciousness. Approximately 80-90% of drug inmates return to drug rehab centers. Chan-Ding differs from the other meditation techniques in that the true practice can only be accomplished by the Buddhist Heart-seal Imprint from Chan Patriarch. Through heart-to-heart seal enlightenment, Chan-Ding practice is aimed at the ultimate goal of unification with true nature deeply inside the heart by way of transcending the physical, mental, psychological, and subliminal consciousness states.

Under the supervision of Shakyamuni Buddhist Foundation, Taipei Special Education Care & Support Association in cooperation with Ministry of Justice sent three experienced Chan-Ding instructors to help 37 drug inmates between the ages of 40 and 60 years in a Drug Rehab Center in central Taiwan. After 4-month Chan-Ding lectures, the result revealed by the questionnaire survey showed remarkable effectiveness of Chan Ding as follows: 1) 68% inmates experienced the state of empty and tranquil mind without any wild thought, 2) more than 40% inmates easily attained deep physical and mental relaxation, and 3) 70% inmates had the peaceful and calm feeling. Accordingly, they felt more confident in fighting with drug Addiction.

Biography

Pei-Chen Lo completed her PhD in 1990 from University of Florida, Gainesvill, FL, USA, with the research focus on biomedical signal research (particularly, electroencephalograph EEG). She was the research associate in EEG Lab, University of Utah Medical Center from 1990 to 1992. She became an Associate Professor of Electrical and Control Engineering at National Chiao Tung University in 1992 and a full professor in 2001. She began practicing Chan Ding with Chan Patriarch Wu Joe Miao Tien in 1994 and started the research on Chan-Ding EEG and cardiorespiratory functions in 1996. She had published more than 20 papers with respect to Chan-Ding physiological and mental states.

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Influence of the subtle energetic changes on the sleeping productivity

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An experiment was conducted to study human activity after sleeping with using two types of mattresses. One was ordinary mattress with a basis of cotton eco-friendly materials. Another one was an analog which was exposed to activation in the area of natural energy field deposit in Malaysia. The results reveal a significant effect of activated mattresses on the human psychophysiological and energy state. It was revealed that the rest for 30 minutes with an activated mattress is characterized by a greater stabilization of the human Energy state, improved balance of Energy, increasing of Energy resources estimated by Crownscoy (dynamic bioelectrography), compared to conventional mattress. At the same time one was revealed the decreasing of oxygen dependent Energy deficit during the testing process and the subjective improvement of the feeling of own health state. Some results may be caused due to the placebo effect. According to parametric Luscher test analysis, in case of groups, which used activated mattresses were obtained statistically significant decrease of the values for the next parameters: Mental fatigue, Anxiety and Total deviation. At the same time for these groups the values of working capacity and Vegetative coefficient are increasing. This indicates an improvement in the psycho-physiological status, which is necessary for maximum realization of all human performance in daily activity. There have been individual cases of improved conditions on the background of a headache, back pain and insomnia. However, these cases require more extended research on described dysfunction.

Biography

Edward Krizhanovsky has completed his PhD at the age of 26 years from St. Petersburg National Research University of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics and postdoctoral studies from Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics of Physics (MTUCI). He is the head of SIE “Telebiomet” MTUCI, developer of innovation technologies (apparatus and software) for mobile screening of human health, Biofeedback, Brain Computer Interface and Telemedicine. He has published more than 80 papers in reputed journals.

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The effect of acupuncture on working memory and anxiety

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Objective: To investigate whether acupuncture can improve memory and reduce anxiety.

Design setting and participants: A two-group, randomized, single-blind study (throughout 2011) involving 90 undergraduate university students.

Interventions: Participants completed the state-trait anxiety inventory (STAI) form Y-1 (state anxiety, SA) and STAI Y-2 (trait anxiety), and each participant lay on a treatment table for 20 minutes. The Acupuncture group had needles inserted into select acupoints; Controls did not. Participants then completed the STAI form Y-1 again and the automated operation span task (AOSPAN), a computerized test of working memory.

Main outcome measures: Performance on the AOSPAN and STAI scores.

Results: Acupuncture group scored 9.5% higher than Controls on the AOSPAN total correct score (65.39 vs. 59.9 p<0.0134), and made 36% fewer math errors (2.68 vs. 4.22, p<0.0153). Those who had acupuncture also reported lower state anxiety after intervention than controls (26.14 vs. 29.63, p<0.0146).

Biography

Jason Bussell earned his PhD in acupuncture from the Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. He is the founder and President of A Center for Oriental Medicine near Chicago, Illinois, Past President of the Illinois Association of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine, and an Adjunct Professor at DePaul University. He is author of the book The Asian Diet: Simple secrets for eating right, losing weight, and being well.

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The diet, lifestyle, and attitudes talk

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Where does disease come from? Why does it occur? In Traditional Chinese Medicine, symptoms can be viewed as the body’s way of asking us to change something. The three greatest factors that get us out of balance are our Diet, Lifestyle, and Attitudes. In this talk, Dr. Jason Bussell will present how and why every primary care physician should present the Diet, Lifestyle and Attitudes talk to all his or her patients in order to help them take responsibility for their wellness. Dietary advice includes: practicing balance and moderation, eating mostly cooked vegetables, simple grains, some fruit, a little meat, and very little dairy. Processed foods should be avoided. Lifestyle advice includes: practicing balance and moderation, taking time to recharge, and striving for symmetry. Attitudes advice includes following Buddhist principles including: detachment, forgiveness, and mindfulness.

Biography

Jason Bussell earned his PhD in acupuncture from the Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine. He is the founder and President of A Center for Oriental Medicine near Chicago, Illinois, Past President of the Illinois Association of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine, and an Adjunct Professor at DePaul University. He is author of the book *The Asian Diet: Simple secrets for eating right, losing weight, and being well.*

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Synergistic role of bromelain, curcumin and boswellic acid in management of pleural oedema in a case of carcinoma of the lungs stage 3b

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Carcinoma of lungs presents with Oedema and inflammation as co-dependent conditions. It is more prevalent in males with a growth of 13 % of all newly diagnosed cases. The pathophysiology of CA lungs suggests formation of a proteinous gradient influencing the ionic environment across the microvasculature and lymphatic drainage of the lungs which induces ionic polarity, thus increasing the rate of pleural filtration and reduces re-absorption. This causes effusion due to impaired hydrostatic and ionic gradients.

A combination of *Curcuma longa* rhizome extract (500 mg)+*Anana squamosa* stem extract (125 mg)+*Boswellia serrata* stem & leaf extracts (200 mg) per dose was orally administered to a pre-diagnosed stage 3B Lung Cancer patient TID.

In the Ayurvedic perspective, pleural environment may be considered as pitta kaphaja. In case of CA lungs it has a vitiated vata and Kaphaja Avarana impairing the transduction of jal across the pleural membrane. This causes a kaphaja co-existence where with progression pitta gets self-limited and vata-kaphaja predominance.

Fluid formation was nearly 4l per week before treatment. The skiagrams showed effused right lung. Thoracentesis after treatment showed the drop of volume as -2.5l-15 days; 0.75l-1 month; 0.45l-50 days; 0.2 to 0.25l-90 days and onwards.

The individual ingredients are known to have anti-inflammatory and anti-oedematic properties. The results show the synergistic impact in reducing pleural effusion more effectively by vitiating pitta and reducing jal and prithvi mahabhoot’s by different mechanisms.

Biography

Nitin Chaube is an Ayurvedic Doctor and armed with a post graduate degree in Management in finance. He owns the brand Ayushya Varsha (www.ayushyavarsha.com) and looks to expand his organization in the form of Clinics and Health Cafe. He has been working closely with extracts and published papers in international conferences on his works with extracts. His key areas of work remain immunity and immune compromised conditions presenting as respiratory and skin disorders. He is also associated with a public sector undertaking Coal India limited on an Adhoc assignment as an Ayurvedic Doctor.

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Multispecialty efficacy of homeopathy: My experience

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Shri Ram Clinic, India

Strength of a Nation” is going to be the key word in a global village. All our Traditional Medicine & Alternative Medical Therapies have the inherent potential to become the world leader.

In Europe and parts of Asia, homeopathy continues to grow. It’s so popular there, it’s no longer appropriate to consider it “alternative” medicine. Homeopathy is used in virtually every country in the world today, and millions of people take a homeopathic medicine on a daily basis.

Homeopathy in India has shown spectacular progress during last decade. We fall under the group of Third World countries and we still have the best conditions that can provide unexploited material for the development and growth of Homeopathy. Not only the urban but also the rural population is now realizing the efficacy of its Holistic approach apart from being Natural, Scientific, Safe, Effective, Quick, User Friendly and Cost Effective. The advent of technology has brought the world on the desktop but at the same time a heavy price is been given in the form of various life style disease, psychosomatic diseases along with the organ & system diseases. Homeopathy offers a TOTAL system of healing. Many health issues can be relieved, improved, and yes, even cured by it. At least that's been my experience.

Case Reports: I shall be presenting cases, exclusively from my private practice of 29 yrs, ITP, Herpes Encephalitis, HIV, Nephritic Syndrome, Nephritis, Renal calculi, obstruction, Goitre, Psoriasis, Lichen Planes, Eczema, Diabetic foot, Non Healing ulcers. Cystic fibrosis, tonsillitis, goiter, Polyps, Hemangioma, acute swelling of ankle, appendicitis, Inflamed varicose veins, Fracture of the terminal phalnx, Acute gastroenteritis, HIV, AVN, Convulsions, vasovagal shock, acute lymphngitis, bed sore, cancer, heterogeneous ossificans.

Conclusion: Homeopathy has vital role in building up the Immune System, also its high easy acceptability & palatability in all age groups with least side effects. It harmonizes total health of Mind, Emotion & Physic.

Biography
Graduate of Homeopathy from Pune and post graduate from International Academy of Classical Homeopathy-Greece. Director of Shri Ram Clinic last 29yrs. Recipient of Rotary Foundation Scholarship in 1986. Member advisory committee International Academy of Classical Homeopathy, Greece. Regional representative (West) India of World Federation of Alternative Medicine (WFAM). Worked for 18yrs as HOD Dept. of Materia Medica. Running free projects of Slow Learner School & also a total health care for 111 senior citizens with Homoeopathy. Presented seminar on Skin Diseases in Israel-Jan 2009. Presented paper on Efficacy of Homeopathy at the National Scientific Congress in Bhopal 2007, have also written articles in periodicals & journals & radio program for awareness of Homeopathy.

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Effects of homeopathic medicines in poly cystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)

Deepak Sharma
Orbit Clinics, India

The aim of this study is to show the efficacy of homeopathic medicines in PCOS which is remaining untreated by conventional medicine. A clinical study was carried out from 2011 to March 2014 on 132 cases of PCOS with age group from 14 to 35 years from different cities of India. Study shows 91 (68.9%) cases were successfully treated 23 (17.4%) cases are under observation with improvement, 14 (10.6%) cases were not supportive due to a hurry or impatience to get pregnant and 04 (3.1%) cases were very difficult to treat. In these cases we referred to higher centers due to congenital abnormality or complete absence of hormones.

Commonly used homeopathic medicines are Apis mellifica, Aurum muraticum natronatum, Bryonia alba, Calcarea carbonica, Lac caninum, Lachesis, Natrum muraticum, Oophorinum, Sepia officinalis and Sulphur. The potencies were used from 30C to 1000C in single doses depending on the condition of the patient. During this study we found a very significant symptom of dreams of snakes, which is also increasing day by day and Homeopathy is the only science that can treat these types of symptoms. This proved that Homeopathy is the only science which can treat the illness with mental symptoms of the patient.

Today, the world is still pondering over the cure for PCOS because it is increasing day by day and is the major cause of infertility. The cases show us the significance and success of Homeopathic treatment for PCOS.

Biography

Dr. Deepak Sharma has completed his BHMS from Agra University. He is a lecturer of community medicine at Naiminath Homeopathic Medical College, Agra (India). He is the Founder director of Orbit Clinics a global network of homeopathic clinics, Vice Chairman of World Homeopathic Awareness Organization (WHAO), National admin of Homeopathic World Community (USA), Co-host of “Health Inn” an online show on HWC and Joint Secretary of Delhi Homeopathic Medical Association. He has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of DREAMS an online homeopathic journal.

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Diabetic foot ulcers: Lower limb salvage using regenerative therapy

Mahmoud F Sakr
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Background: Treatment modalities that promote wound healing are warranted.

Objectives: To assess the efficacy and safety of regenerative therapy (MEBT/MEBO) regarding healing of chronic diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs), development of new ulcers, and amputation rates.

Subjects and Methods: 109 Patients (with 139 ulcers) were randomized for treatment with MEBT/MEBO (n=56 with 71 ulcers) or saline solution dressing (controls, n=53 with 68 ulcers). Data collected prospectively included patient and ulcer characteristics. Ulcer surface area (SA) and healing index (HI) were calculated at two-week intervals for 12 weeks. Secondary amputations and new ulcers were recorded at 12 months. Adverse effects, if any, were also recorded.

Results: Patients in both groups had similar demographic, clinical and ulcer characteristics. There was a significant increase in HI and reduction in ulcer SA on weeks two and four respectively, that was maintained through 12 weeks in patients treated with MEBT/MEBO (P<0.01). More than half of ulcers (59.2%) treated with MEBT/MEBO had complete healing (HI=1) by 12 weeks, as opposed to only 25% of controls (P=0.000). None of the patients receiving MEBO had a HI of <0.5 by 12 weeks as compared to 27.4% of those receiving saline (P=0.0001). At 12 months post-treatment, 23 patients (21.1%) had undergone various amputations with only two (3.6%) belonging to the MEBT/MEBO Group (X2= 7.22, P=0.008). No major amputations were required for patients receiving regenerative therapy as compared to 9.4% (5/53) of controls (X2=4.71, p=0.03). Two patients in each group developed a new ulcer by 12 months (X2= 0.21, P>0.647). No adverse effects of MEBO were encountered.

Conclusions: (1) In addition to its safety, regenerative therapy with MEBT/MEBO significantly promotes the healing of chronic DFUs with significant increase in HI as early as two weeks and significant reduction of SA starting at 4 weeks, with complete healing of approximately 60% of ulcers by 12 weeks, and (2) Significantly fewer amputations were required by 12 months in patients treated with MEBT/MEBO.

Biography

Mahmoud F Sakr, MD, PhD, FACS (USA), Professor of Surgery, is currently the Chief of the Head, Neck and Endocrine Surgery Department at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Egypt. He is a fellow of the International College of Surgeons and American College of Surgeons. He has published more than 12 surgical books as well as 90 articles in esteemed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Biomedical personnel’s perceptions and attitudes regarding the incorporation of traditional healers into the national health care delivery system of South Africa

Martha G Pinkoane
Vaal University of Technology, South Africa

The attitudes of biomedical personnel are a mixture of emotions varying from being negative to positive regarding the process of incorporating the traditional healers into the National Health Care Delivery System of South Africa. Negative notions were attributed to concerns like, financial gains and the prestige of being a biomedical person. The positive notions identified in those who were interested in establishing a working relationship, was mainly to avail health services to a large number of the population in rural and or urban settings. The only way seen as befitting to avail these services, was to involve the traditional healers in health care provision.

To be able to identify ways of working together the research focused on investigating the perceptions and attitudes of the biomedical personnel regarding the incorporation of traditional healers into the South African National Health Care Delivery System, as well as their views on how this incorporation should be achieved.

A descriptive, exploratory and contextual qualitative research design was used. Participants were selected by means of non probable purposive voluntary sampling. Data was collected by means of conducting semi-structured interviews using a tape recorder and documenting field notes. Data analysis was achieved by transcriptions and open coding. A co-coder and researcher analysed the data independently. Consensus discussions took place to finalise the data. Trustworthiness was ensured. Ethical principles were applied according to the guidelines of the South African Department of Health and the Democratic Nurses Organisation.

Results and conclusion: Government need to be involved in incorporation by passing an act. Traditional healers need to be self organized to control their practice, licensed, trained and educated. Communication is necessary to effect working together.

Biography
Martha G Pinkoane completed her PhD from North West University in Potchefstroom, South Africa. She completed her junior nursing degree from the University of the North, has been lecturing nursing from 1977 until 1996 when she joined the Vaal University of Technology. She now heads Health Sciences Department, and is an external examiner for Masters Program. Has presented papers nationally and internationally, published papers in national and international journals, peer reviewer for two national journals as well as the National Research Foundation of South Africa. Commenced studies on traditional medicines from 1997 to date.

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### Track 11

**11: Arabic Medicine and Hijama Cupping Therapy**

**Session Chair**  
Moin Bubere  
IIDD, India  

**Session Co-Chair**  
Suryani Cahyatullah  
Indonesia

#### Session Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hijamah-Cupping the future of detoxification therapy</td>
<td>Moin Bubere, IIDD, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The benefit of hijamah (wet cupping) for children healthfever phobia</td>
<td>Suryani Cahyatullah, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The effect of hijamah (wet cupping) on increased number of cells macrophages as the immune system</td>
<td>Wahyudi Widada, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-hijamah (cupping) therapy in islamic perception</td>
<td>Hakim Syed Shah Anisuddin, Al-Kaif Herbal Clinic, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Benefit of Hijamah to remove the negative effects of the vaccine</td>
<td>Dewi Hestyawati SH, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety, efficacy and mechanism of action of fasd (blood letting through venesection) in the cases of osteoarthrosis: A controlled clinical study</td>
<td>Shariq Ali khan, CCRUM, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomical explanation of umm mughith, prophetic blood cupping site for central nervous system diseases</td>
<td>Kathur Suhardi, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWOT analysis wet cupping developments in Indonesia</td>
<td>Muhammad Karyanto, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of Spiritual illnesses</td>
<td>Arman Aghwani, IGet Healthcare, India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hijamah-Cupping the future of detoxification therapy**

Moin Bubere  
IIDD, India

**Aim:** To prove that Hijamah cupping detoxificates whole body and make it toxin free, and cure all complicated major illness which are still untreated with modern medication.

**Method:** More than 100 kinds of diseases or symptoms were selected and treated by cupping therapy according to included studies. The top 20 diseases/conditions in which cupping is commonly employed were pain (300 studies), herpes zoster (91 studies), cough & asthma (70 studies), acne (92 studies), common cold (210 studies), urticaria (81 studies), lateral femoral neuritis (61 studies), cervical spondylitis (90 studies), lumbar sprain (19 studies), scapulohumeral periarthritis (17 studies), mastitis (14 studies), facial paralysis (13 studies), baldness (102) headache (13 studies), soft tissue injury (10 studies), arthritis (10 studies), neurodermatitis (10 studies), wound (8 studies), sciatica (7 studies) and myofascities (6 studies), 264 studies were concerned on other diseases treated by cupping therapy.

**Main Result:** We found in all illness cupping have detoxificats all diseases producing elements and cure all.

**Conclusion:** Hijamah Cupping have tendency to cure all major illness which are still untreated with modern medicine.

**Biography**

Moin Bubere born in 1972, has done BUMS in 1994, MD(Uhani) in 1999 and PhD(Islamic Medicine) in 2004, awarded with best doctor of India, best young doctor of India, Best clinic and many appreciations. Founder of Al Ahad clinic in 1995, Islamic institute of Dawa & Dua in 1997 and many followed the pipeline, Delivered 22 national and 8 international seminar and conference speeches and attended many conferences around the world, presented 414 research papers. He has publications also to his contribution which include Mano salwa, Islamic way of life, Hijamah Cupping- The world’s best medicine and others.

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The benefit of hijamah (wet cupping) for children health fever phobia

Suryani Cahyatullah
Indonesia

Most parents afraid that fever will cause brain damage. Generally, brain damage caused by fever will not happened except if the body temperature is exceeding 42°C. Most parents also afraid that without treatment fever will continue to increased. But most of the time untreated fever caused by infection are rarely exceed 40.6°C, except if the child is given an excessive clothing or stuck in a high temperature place. The thermostat in the brain will stop the fever before it reach 41.1°C. Though infection is the most common cause for fever, but there are a long list of cause for fever, including poisons, cancer, and autoimmune diseases. Human bodies have a different iron substance in their blood. Heat can cause obstruction to cell activities resulting in low immunity to virus. Related to those, patient with high iron substance in their blood will have slow treatment reaction compared to patient with low iron substance in their blood. Research have proven that the disposal of part of the blood as in Hijamah (wet cupping) therapy is able to restore treatment reaction to become faster so that it can be used to accompany medical treatment. Hijamah (wet cupping) can stimulate red blood cells regeneration so that it will improve oxygenation tissue and increase the level of natural antioxidant. Aside from that, Hijamah (wet cupping)is been proven only taking the part of damaged blood, such as: abnormal red blood cell, keratin waste, and etc., but leave healthy blood cell in the body. We found that through Hijamah (wet cupping) treatment, exist miracle of healing for variety of illness/diseases.

Biography
Suryani Cahyatullah, is OB/GYN physician graduated from Kyushu University, Japan. She is active in various organization and social activity in health, social activist, owner of Griya Sehat Thibbun Nabawy Al-Ammanah 381, and active with Cupping Associations Indonesia, member of many reputed committees and associations. She have participated in five conferences. At present she is studying and also dedicated her knowledge and skills on Islamic Medicine - especially Thibbun Nabawy (Hijamah or wet cupping treatment) various other type of therapy. According to her, Hijamah or wet cupping treatment have miracle cure for illness, which make her interested with the treatment.

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The effect of hijamah (wet cupping) on increased number of cells macrophages as the immune system

Wahyudi Widada
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Indonesia

Macrophage cells are part of the cellular immune system commonly known to us. Macrophages produce excessive amounts of cytokines that macrophages are important effector cells in certain forms of immune in between by the cells. The general objective of this study was to prove the effect of Wet Cupping to increased macrophage cells as the immune system. This study classified quasy non random experimental design with pre test-post test design without control group that performed on humans as research subjects. The study was conducted in Jember for 8 months on study subjects were a number of 20 persons. Blood tests with flowcitometry performed at the Biomedical Laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, UB Malang, East Java, Indonesia. Later the data is collected in a computerized data analysis using t-test, because test data includes numerical data. The measurement results showed that the macrophages in the early treatment have a mean of 18.3775, SD 3.32348, the lowest value of 12.14, the highest value of 23.54. While the value of macrophages at the end of the treatment have a mean of 65.2630, SD 6.42253, the lowest value of 56.58, the highest value of 71.64. Because the p value of 0.000, it can be concluded that the effect of cupping to increased macrophage cells as the immune system is significant. Hijamah (Wet Cupping) is proven to boost the immune system. The immune system in the blood is the responsibility of humoral and cellular systems, especially in this case the macrophage cells.

Biography
Wahyudi Widada, SKP., M.Ked, graduated from basic medical science courses, specialization pathobiology, in 2010, the medical school Airlangga University in Surabaya, Indonesia. He has 20 years of experience as a lecturer in the Faculty of Health Sciences University Muhammadiyah Jember, East Java. His research interests are cupping and complementary therapies. Currently he has researched the topic cupping for nine times and attended an international conference in Yogyakarta. He attended seminars and workshops over 30 times to update knowledge.

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Al-hijamah (cupping) therapy in islamic perception

Hakim Syed Shah Anisuddin  
Al-Kaif Herbal Clinic, India

To prove that Hijamah (Cupping) Therapy is the best detox whole body and make it toxin free and it's preventive and curative for all complicated major illness.

The Hijamah (Cupping) Therapy is an ancient method of treatment in which a cup is put on various points of the body and reflex zones usually on the back, abdomen or legs to cause local congestion through a negative pressure created by a special pump. The negative pressure can be also created by introducing heat in the form of an ignited material. Stimulating these zones by drawing blood flow to them in turn stimulates the tissue and internal organs to which the zones are believed to correspond. Also, the cups create minor bruising; this triggers the immune system. Then the cup is removed and small superficial incisions using a surgical blade are made. The cups are re-placed and a negative pressure (vacuum) is created again. The created negative pressure pulls out the diseased blood out of the body that in turn poured into the cups and then the diseased blood is disposed.

Hijamah (Cupping) is a also form of ILAJ-BIT-TADBEER (Regimental Therapy) mentioned in classical Unani literature used for local evacuation or diversion of morbid humours by creating negative pressure by creating vacuum on the surface of the skin.

Biography

Syed Shah Anisuddin is a qualified Gemologist & Gem Therapist and Consultant of Tele Therapy, Chromo Therapy, Aroma Therapy, Reiki Healings, Aura Readings, Crystal Healing, Pendulum Dowasing, Vastu (Feng-Shui) Consultant, Registered Unani Practitioner & Specialist consultant in Hijamah (Cupping) Therapy practising since 1986. Director of Al-Kaif Herbal Clinic, Gems Medical Research Centre and Managing Partner in Al-Kaif Herbal Products and Marketing.

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The benefit of hijamah to remove the negative effects of the vaccine

Dewi Hestyawati SH
Pondok Sehat An-Nabawiyah, Indonesia

Vaccination is now a global health program for babies, children, teenagers and even adults. There are many negative effects, such as fever convulsions, paralysis autistic, hyperactive, learning difficulties, speech and other difficulties. Humans are exposed to the vaccine, there are heavy metals, viruses, bacteria, animal cells are also genetically engineered pigs are unclean in the body. Especially those are obtained from vaccines injections. Heavy metals contained in the vaccine continues to spin in the body by attaching to the blood granules, at a time it will stop then attached to the organ and damage it. Viruses and bacteria can grow more and more, heavy metals and engineering unclean animal cells are present in the body, will continue to move and disrupt the body's mechanisms. Genetically engineered cells will affect human's behavior to become like a nature of beast, like a grumpy, hard to obey parents, and other negative behavior. Heavy metals affect the health and balance of the body. To make the illicit substances those are toxic out of the body by doing hijamah (blood cupping). ‘Hijama’ is the Arabic for an ancient method of healing known in English as Wet Cupping or blood letting. It is a therapeutic process that involves creating negative pressure against the skin by means of vacuum (induced manually, electrically) using any of the various vessels such as horns, glass jars, bamboo cups or more recently disposable plastic cups. It then involves superficial scratches on the skin to help release pathogens, toxins and the ‘excess’, rendering this therapy the best and fastest detox known to man! It is also a very effective therapy in promoting blood circulation, boosting immunity, rebalancing body hormones and energy, making it the best therapy for general health and well-being for those individuals who wish to have Hijamah performed as a preventive measure but also as a treatment and cure for tens of ailments from body aches and pains. Blood Cupping is able to clean the blood, help remove toxic substances and unlawful. Mechanism makes the body back nature. Cupping is the best example of the Apostles, to get to the recovery, already very much in evidence. Cupping able to save human vaccine injury is back nature. Healthy intelligent and obedient to their parents, the diet records back to nature, back to the Sunnah Rasul Allah, halalanthoyyiban.

Biography

Dewi Hestyawati SH Hajjam, born in Jakarta, Indonesia. Graduated from Tarumanagara University faculty of Law in 1990. Graduated from AthThibb An NabawyAssibal Holy Holistic, Jakarta in 2005 and AthThibb An Nabawy Sijil Herbalist, Malaysia in 2009. She is therapist, trainer, social activist, President of Pondok Sehat An-Nabawiyah, and active member with Cupping Therapist Associations, Indonesia. She was also active and joined many courses and seminars on traditional medicine, experienced as a cupping therapist for more than 10 years and a member of many reputed committees and associations. She is also the author of best-selling book-“vaccination, impact, conspiracy and Rasulullah’s healthy solution method”.

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Safety, efficacy and mechanism of action of fasd (blood letting through venesection) in the cases of osteoarthrosis: A controlled clinical study

Shariq Ali Khan
CCRUM, India

Osteoarthrosis is the commonest lifestyle disorder encountered by the society. In the western countries radiographic evidences of this disease is present in majority of persons by 65 years of age and about 80% persons more than 75 years of age; despite exhaustive work, still no satisfactory answer has been placed forward by the modern medicine, conservative measures are ineffective and produce various ADRs. Whereas, the Unani physicians e.g. Galen, Ibn Sina, Razi, Majoosi, Akbar Arzani, Azam Khan & Kabiruddin has suggested FASD as an adjuvent regimental therapy for various types of Arthritis. Though venesection is in vogue, but its scientific validation has not been carried out so far about its safety, efficacy and mechanism of action. Therefore, to explore new alternatives and for scientific validation of Fasd, this study has been designed and carried out to evaluate the safety and efficacy; and to explore the mechanism of action of Fasd in the cases of Osteoarthrosis.

Total 40 cases of O.A. was randomly divided into two groups A & B (20 each). Group ‘A’ (Control group) was administered with the standard drugs while Group ‘B’ (Test group) was given the standard drugs as given in group ‘A’ with intervention of venesection. The duration of treatment was fixed 6 weeks. The intervention of Fasd was performed at base line, 14th & 28th day. The pathological, Biochemical (LFT, KFT) Arthritic profile and Radiological examination was performed at base line and last follow up. The intervention FASD (Venesection) showed statistically significant results in comparison to control group in subsidence of pain, morning stiffness, muscular weakness, but comparable in swelling/effusion and restriction of movement.

The test intervention was found safe and well tolerated as evaluated on hematological parameters (Hb, TLC, DLC, ESR), LFTs & KFTs. The communiqué also brings into limelight the possible mechanism of action of Fasd in O.A. by exploiting the knowledge of microcirculation, Haemodynamics; and physical and chemical dimensions of Biohemorrheology.

Biography
A graduate in Bio Science (B.Sc.) from Agra University, graduate in Medicine (B.U.M.S.) with Hons., Gold Medalist from University of Delhi, post graduate (M.D.) (Medicine-Unani) from Hamdard University. New Delhi, Long Term Training Fellow(ICMR-NIH USA) on Bioethics and Associated Expert on Bioethics for BBB Univ. of UQUESNE, USA. Having experience of 29 years of Applied Clinical Research, besides 07 years experience of teaching as faculty. Presently working as Scientist-IV in CCRUM, Ministry of Health & F.W., Govt. of India. Published two books and twenty research papers in different National and International Journals. Presented more than 50 papers in different National and International Conferences.

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Anatomical explanation of umm mughith, prophetic blood cupping site for central nervous system diseases

Kathur Suhardi
Indonesian Hijamah Association, Indonesia

Blood cupping on umm mughith, as depicted by Salm, Rasul's maid that whoever came upon Rasulullah and complained his suffering around their head, He commanded them to have hijamah on umm mughith. From that prophetic saying, we can conclude that hijamah could treat diseases that affect function of the head, or central nervous system complains for more specific. Umm mughith situated on the most upper section of human's skull, or more often known as vertex. Passing within vertex is sagittal suture that boundaries left parietal bone and the right one. Besides that suture are numbers of small hole called parietal foramen. Passing within it are emissary veins that connect superficial veins of scalp to superior sagittal sinus. As known that superior sagittal sinus drains blood from brains' veins. Thus, cupping on umm mughith as recommended by Rasul might affect condition of human brain and it's function. Diseases that correlate with central nervous system could be treated by cupping on vertex, or umm mughith based od anatomical basics depicted above.

Those are brief explanation of how hijamah affects human body by excreting excess fluid and pathological substances on central nervous system, thus, promoting self-maintained physiological condition to utmost state of well being. Further explanation should be discussed in this session.

Biography
Kathur Suhardi finished his study in Islamic Education, Institut of Darussalam Islamic Studies on 1984. He is the founder of Assabil Holy Holistic, Jakarta Indonesia, a clinic dedicated for Hijamah practice and it's education for more that 21,000 trainee nation-wide, Brunei and Malaysia. He is Chief Commissioner of Indonesian Hijamah Association (ABI).

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SWOT analysis wet cupping developments in Indonesia

Muhammad Karyanto
Indonesia

As the largest Muslim country in the world, developments in Indonesia Wet Cupping very rapidly since last 10 years. Euphoria is running Sunnah Rasul, of course, very encouraging as part of the apostle ittibaul Rasulullah. Along with the continued advancement of Wet Cupping therapy in Indonesia, with a continued increase in the number of clinic Wet Cupping, then no doubt has caused quite a lot of problems, such as the quality of the therapist inadequate Cupping, Cupping unhygienic practices, thus potentially transmit infectious diseases, the practice of giving 'herbal formula' and pharmacy without adequate equipped science. These problems, if not immediately look for solutions to reduce the excess of cupping therapy, cupping practice it feared would pose a potential serious health - which has not been found to be open. It may be, has no excess incidence of Cupping therapy but not in the report, because malpractice is not known by the public. For this reason, SWOT Analysis needs to be done, so that a solution can be found to anticipate the strategic excesses Cupping practices that do not meet the minimum standard requirements. With the SWOT Analysis, can be described and selected the best strategy is to be done by practitioners Cupping, Cupping Association and of course by the Ministry of Health of Indonesia as the highest institution in the field of health.

Biography

Muhammad Karyanto, S. Farm, MM. Pharmaceutical Graduated from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 1990. Passed Post Graduate Masters in Financial Management, University of Pancasila, Jakarta in 1998. He has been Islamic Cupping therapist since 2011. Since the year 2013 has been a Member of the Association of Indonesian Cupping (ABI-Asosiasi Bekam Indonesia). In January 2014 founded the Indonesian Center for Islamic Cupping, one form of struggle Islamic Cupping treatment appropriate to preserve the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad.

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Diagnosis of spiritual illnesses

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Aim: To prove that spiritual illnesses can be easily diagnosed and treated.

Method: We use modern paranormal investigation instruments on 100 effected patients of suspected spiritual malfunction and treated them with traditional Islamic medicines such as recited kalonji oil, olive oil, Sanna makki, honey and Hijama therapy.

Result: We found that with the help of modern paranormal investigation instruments we got extraordinary results.

Conclusion: With scientific diagnosis we can diagnose and treat these illnesses which can't be cured with either conventional medicine.

Biography
Arman Aghwani was born in 1988, has done BA in Islamic Studies in 2013 from Islamic Online University IOU Qatar, D CuT (Diploma in Cupping therapy) in 2014 from IBAM Kolkata, Sujok Level I & II in 2014 from International Sujok Association, Moscow, PPI(Professional Paranormal Investigator) in 2014 from Indian Paranormal Society New Delhi and currently pursuing CPI (Certified Paranormal Investigator) from Paranexus Academy, Florida, USA.

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