



The development of standard indicators and meta data to monitor traditional medicine system performance

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The aim of our study is to analyze

- whether the *“WHO Core and Reference Indicators for monitoring Traditional and Complementary Medicine in South-East Asia”* is suitable for policymakers and managers when considering how to monitor performance of their Traditional & Complementary Medicine (T&CM) systems



Material and Methods

The document “*WHO Core and Reference Indicators for monitoring Traditional and Complementary Medicine in South-East Asia*” was reviewed.



World Health
Organization



cam**bre**lla

Pan-European Research Network
for Complementary and
Alternative Medicine (CAM)

Analyses are based on experiences from the **EU FP7 CAMbrella** project on regulation of CAM (T&CM) in **39 European countries** and the European Union (EU), supplemented with recent emerging knowledge in the area

Strategic objectives- S01, S02, S03,S04


- **S01** - To promote data-informed **policy-making, regulation, research, funding and management** of T&CM.
- **S02** - To improve safety, efficacy and quality through **regulation of products, practice and practitioners.**
- **S03** - To identify and promote appropriate **models for integration** of T&CM into the health system
- **S04** - Protection and sustainable use of traditional **medicine resources.**

The WHO document consists of 16 Core and 21 Reference Indicators

Strategic objective	Expected outcome	Core indicator	Reference indicator
SO1. To promote data-informed policy-making, regulation, funding and management of T&CM	Analysis of T&CM funding trends.	C1. Total health expenditure for T&CM (by source)	R1. Public health expenditure allocated to T&CM R2. Per capita public health expenditure allocated to T&CM
	Analysis of public and private availability and use of T&CM	C2. Number of hospitals or clinics offering T&CM C3. T&CM regulated practitioner density and distribution C4. Number of outpatient department visits for T&CM services C5. Top10 health problems as reasons for seeking T&CM services	R3. Number of T&CM graduates R4. T&CM outpatient department visits as a percentage of all outpatient department visits
	Capacity for T&CM research and the application and use of results in health systems	C6. Existence of a national body to oversee T&CM-related research	R5. Total government budget allocated for T&CM research R6. Incorporation of T&CM in the national health research strategy R7. Integration of T&CM in a national research council or national health council R8. Number of research entities that conduct research on T&CM including network universities R9. Number of T&CM research results in the national research registry R10. Number of peer-reviewed T&CM scientific publications in local and international journals

Each indicator has a set of meta data

C1. Total health expenditure for T&CM

Indicator number	C1
Abbreviated name	Total health expenditure for T&CM (by source)
Indicator name	Total health expenditure for T&CM (by source)
Rationale	This indicator contributes to understanding the total amount of financial resources spent for T&CM. Additionally, information on T&CM expenditure by source and trend over time allows better understanding of share of government spending, insurance schemes and out-of-pockets payments as sources of T&CM funding.
Definition	The sum of general government health expenditure and private health expenditure for T&CM in a given year, expressed in local currency and in current US dollars. 
Numerator	Total health expenditure for T&CM in local currency and in current US dollars
Denominator	-
Disaggregation/additional dimension	By source (government, health insurance and out-of-pocket payment)
Measurement frequency	Annual, biennial or every third year
Preferred data source(s)	National health accounts; health insurance reporting systems, population surveys
Other possible data sources	-
Further information and related links	See also: A system of health accounts – 2011 edition. Geneva: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Eurostat/World Health Organization http://www.who.int/health-accounts/en/



Conventional medicine

Regulation



Research



Hospitals
& clinics



Medicines



Education



Traditional and complementary medicine (T&CM)

Regulation



Research



Hospitals
& clinics



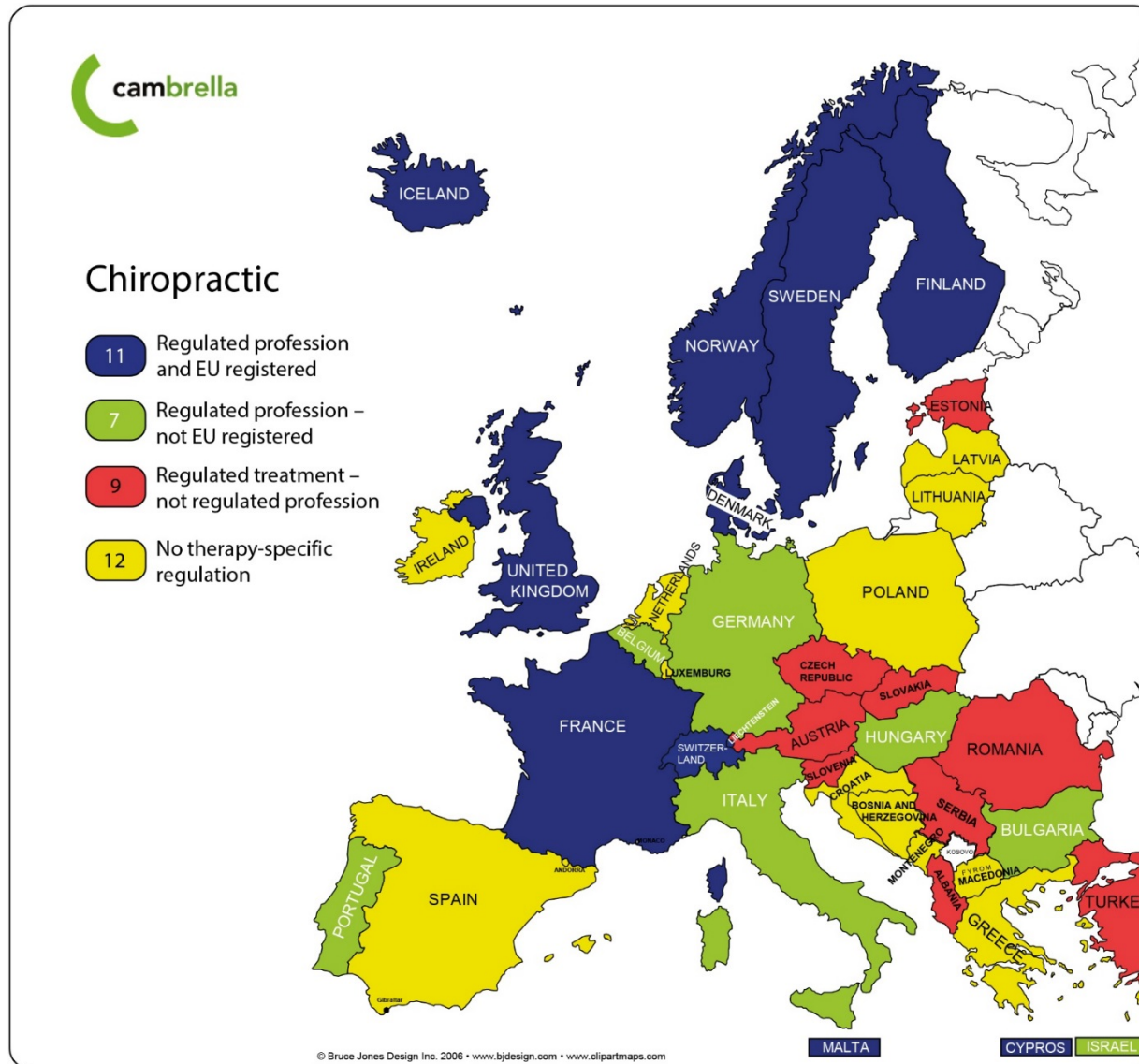
Traditional
& herbal
medicines



Education
& training

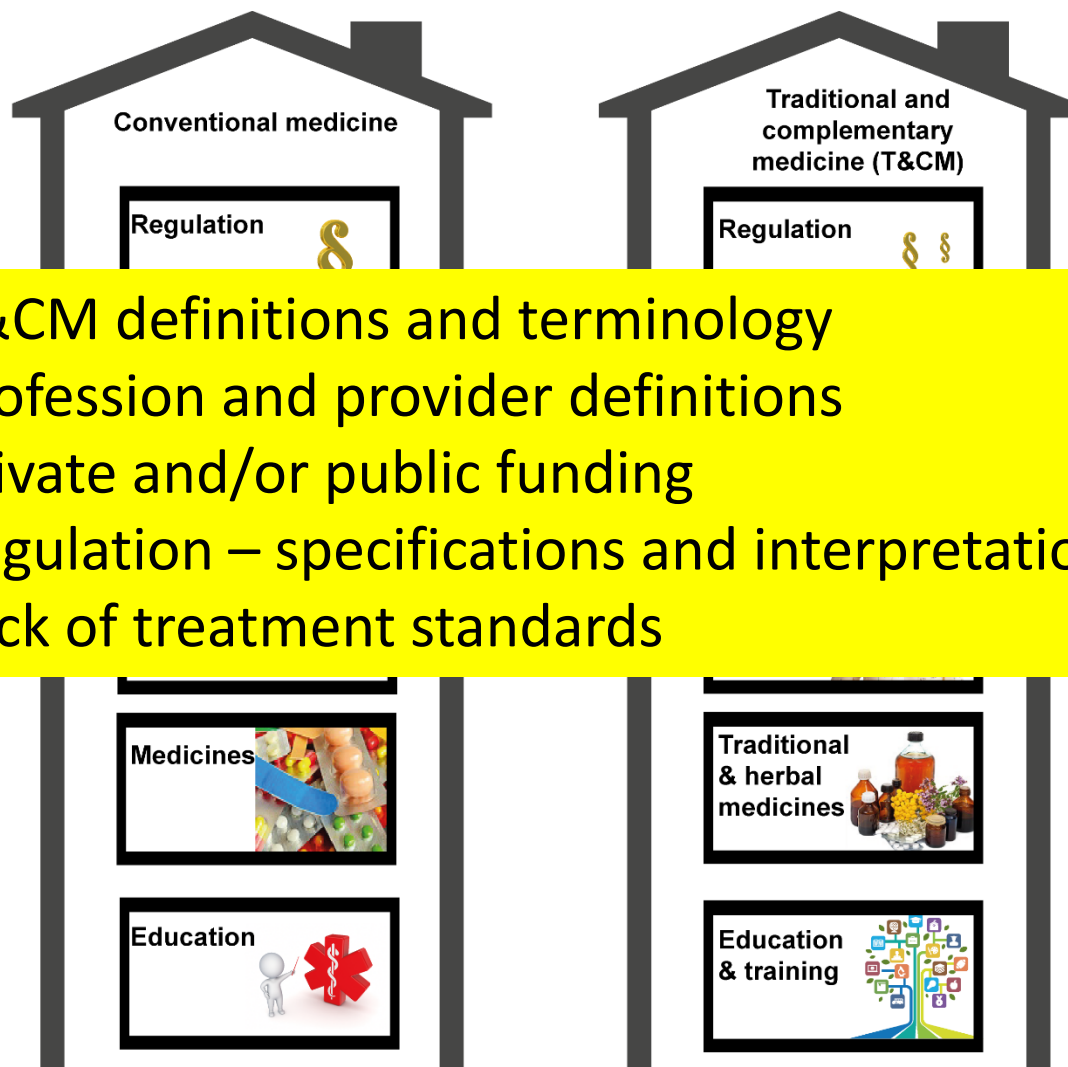


Regulation of chiropractic in Europe



Wiesener, Fønnebø, 2012, Wiesener, 2013, CAMbrella, 2012

Monitoring challenges- in general



- T&CM definitions and terminology
- Profession and provider definitions
- Private and/or public funding
- Regulation – specifications and interpretations
- Lack of treatment standards

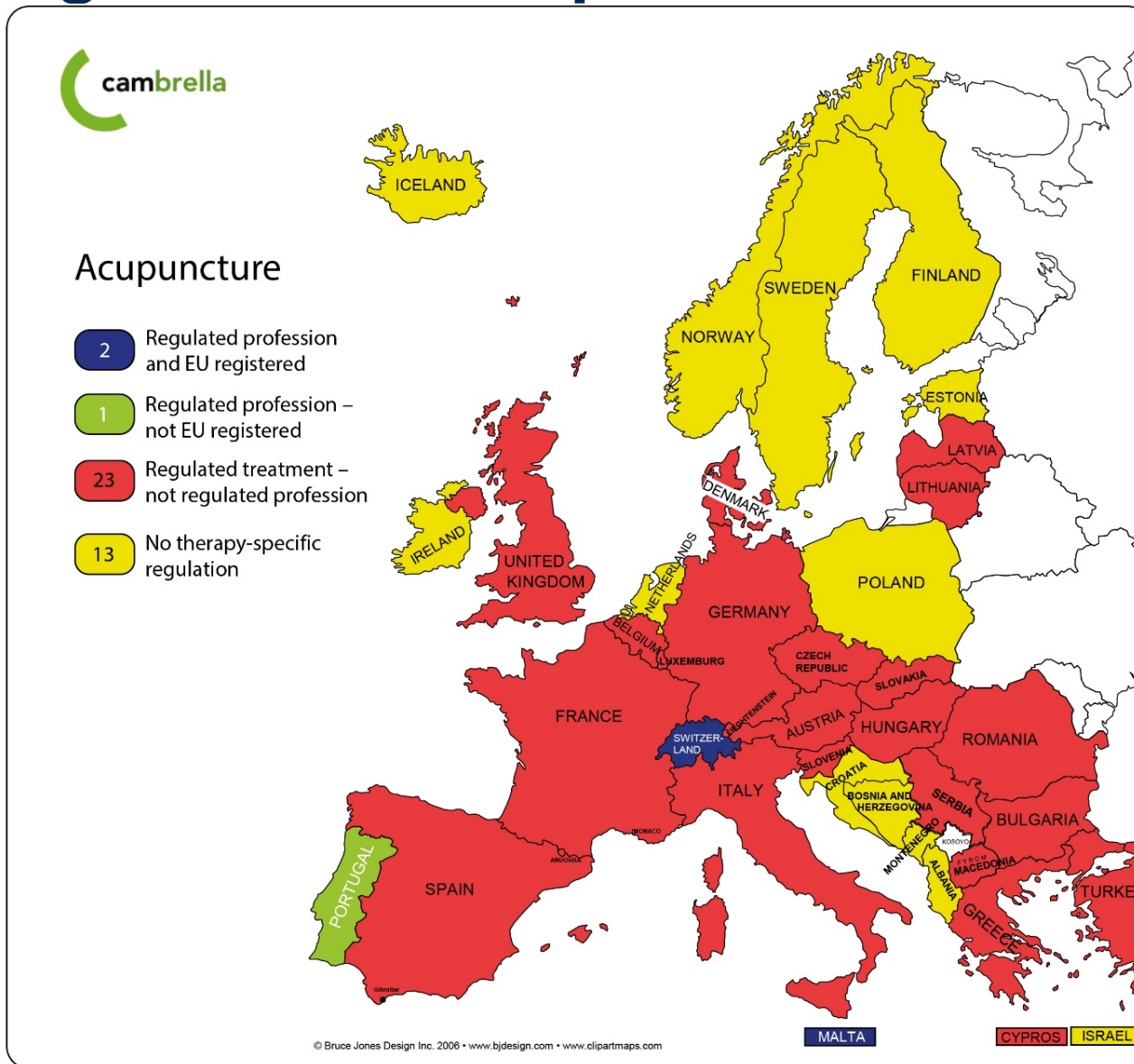
Challenges: Education and Training



- Differing educational systems and professional requirements
- Differing standards for trainees and internships
- Few comparable training standards
- Experienced-based T&CM knowledge shared between providers
- Protected titles and profession registries vary
- Regulated or non-regulated treatments and T&CM providers



Regulation of acupuncture in Europe



Wiesener, 2013,
Wiesener et al.
2012,
CAMbrella, 2012



Challenges: Manufacturers, T&CM products



- Regulation differs
- Standard contra individual approach
- Herbal medicines- not standardized?
- T&CM medicines combined with allopathic pharmaceuticals ←
- Safety monitoring of T&CM products
- Adverse event reporting system- how to report? ←



Challenges: Hospitals & clinics

Conventional medicine

Traditional and
complementary
medicine (T&CM)

- Private and/or publicly funded
- Public health or T&CM expenditure
- T&CM, conventional or integrated clinics/hospitals
- T&CM outpatient departments in a conventional hospital
- Private clinics combining conventional and T&CM treatment

Hospitals
& clinics

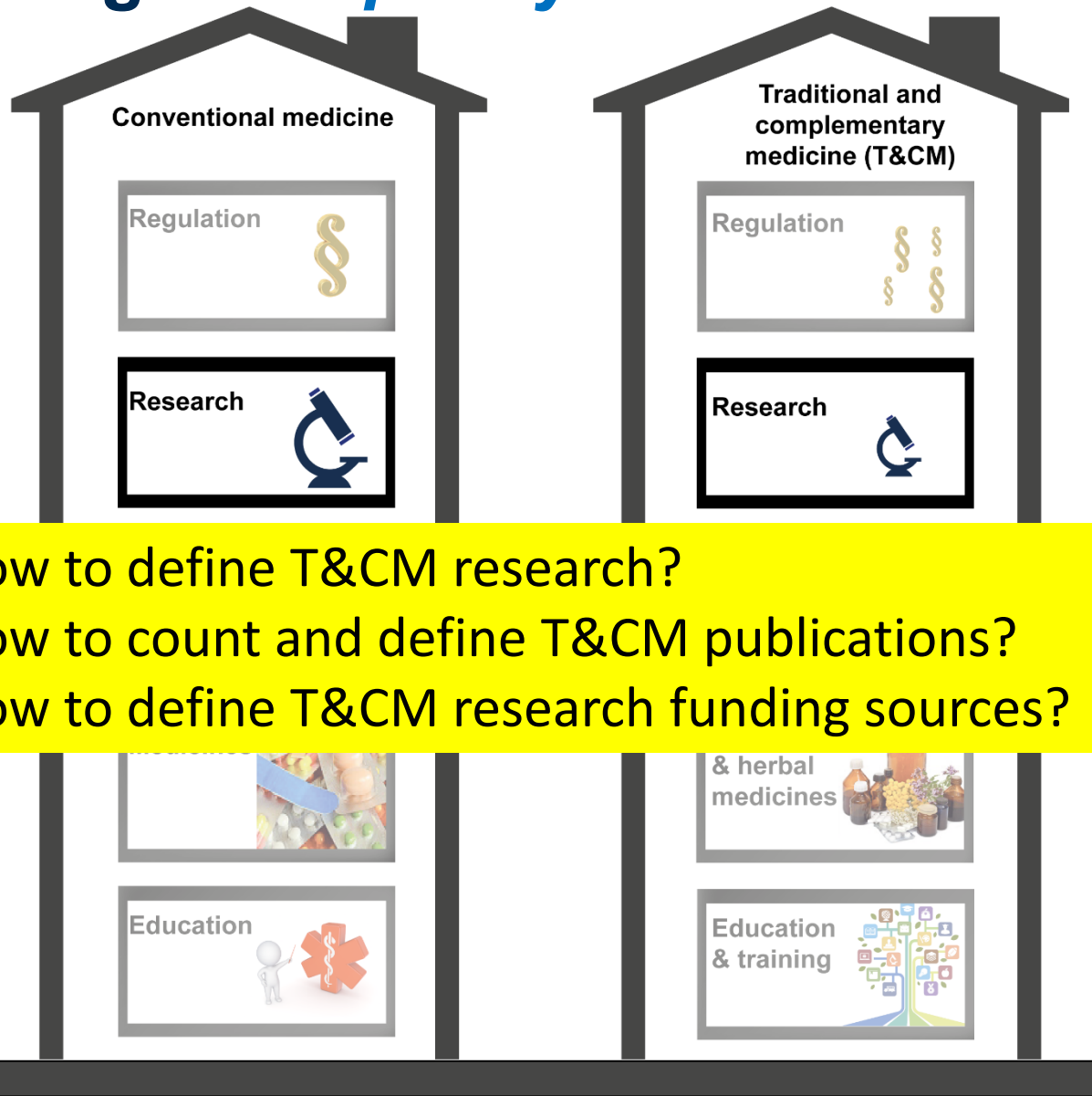


Hospitals
& clinics



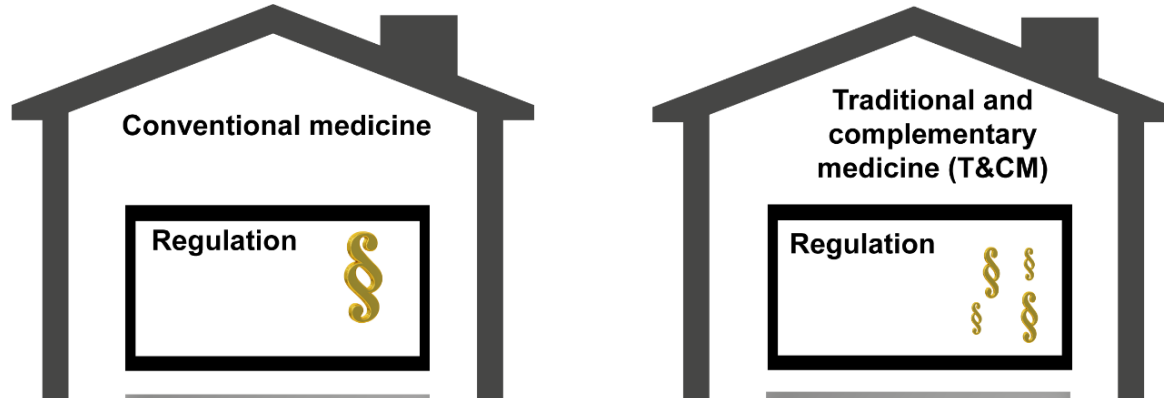
- Inadequate professional collaboration
- How to analyze T&CM when combined with conventional and integrated treatment?
- How to count T&CM professionals or patients in a combined/integrated treatment system

Challenges: *Capacity for T&CM Research*



- How to define T&CM research?
- How to count and define T&CM publications?
- How to define T&CM research funding sources?

Challenges: Regulation







- T&CM providers - health personnel or non-medical professionals
- Mechanisms for monitoring T&CM practitioner education, licences, registration and practice
- Disharmonized regulation of treatments and providers – comparing is difficult.
- Treatment and providers outside the regulated public health system – how to monitor?







Integrated medicine

Regulation  + 

Research  + 

Hospitals & clinics  + 

Herbs & medicines  + 

Education & training  + 



How to identify and promote appropriate models for integration of T&CM into the public health system

CAMbrella WP2 reports

Wiesener S, Falkenberg T, Hegyi G, Hök J, Roberti di Sarsina P, Fønnebø V: **Legal Status and Regulation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Europe**. In: *Forschende Komplementarmedizin (2006)*. vol. 19; 2012: 29-36; doi: 10.1159/000343125

All 3 reports are publicly available at:

www.nafkam.no or

Die Universität Wien - Phaidra. Please use the following links:

<http://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:291583>

<http://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:291682>

<http://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:291585>



Pan-European Research Network
for Complementary and
Alternative Medicine (CAM)



Master thesis:

<http://brage.bibsys.no/uis/retrieve/5713/Wiesener.Solveig.pdf>

New website: <http://nafkam-camregulation.uit.no>

CAM Regulation



Traditional, Complementary & Alternative Medicine:
Legal and regulatory status - Governmental supervision - Reimbursement status

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Home

Welcome to NAFKAM's website on the regulation of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in 39 European/EU countries.

This website contains hard copies of the findings in [work package \(WP\) 2](#) in the EU-funded CAMbrella project, which were delivered on December 31, 2012. New regulation that has come to our attention after 2012 is included as [News](#).

The database gives information from 39 countries regarding both CAM regulation in general as well as specific regulatory issues with regard to 12 selected CAM treatments on the following subjects:

- Legal and regulatory status
- Governmental supervision
- Reimbursement status

Objective

European citizens are seeking Complementary and Alternative Medicine, also when offered outside their national health care system. Regulation is an important management tool in risk governance of health care services. The objective of giving an overview of the regulation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in the European/EU countries is primarily to enable European citizens to make informed and safe choices when they seek CAM treatments. [Read more](#)

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Norway's National Research Center in Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NAFKAM) is organized as a center at the Faculty of Medicine, at UiT The Arctic University of Norway.

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The National Research Center in
Complementary and Alternative Medicine



UiT / THE ARCTIC UNIVERSITY
OF NORWAY



**Policymakers
and health
managers:
Use the
WHO
monitoring
indicators -
but with
care!**

Thank you!



Geneva, Red Cross museum