

Joint Meeting on
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A comparative study on the efficacy of Thai traditional abdominal massage and Senokot in relieving constipation

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Constipation is a gastrointestinal disorder commonly found among people in all age groups and physical states. If left untreated, constipation can result in more severe illnesses or even increase the risk of colon cancer. Treatment of constipation can be carried out using medicinal or non-medicinal approaches. Non-medicinal approaches involve the modification of healthcare behavior, such as consumption of food with a high-fiber content, intake of plenty of water and improvement of sleep quality and the application of therapeutic abdominal massage. Applying a randomized-controlled trial research design, the present study aims to compare Thai traditional abdominal massage and Senokot in terms of their efficacy in relieving constipation. The subjects were 40 patients diagnosed with constipation using the Rome III criteria. They were randomized into the treatment group (n=20) and the control group (n=20). The former received a 50-min Thai traditional abdominal massage daily for seven days, whereas the latter took two tablets of Senokot daily before bedtime for seven days. The research instruments were survey questionnaires, food and beverage consumption and defecation form and the Bristol stool chart. It was found that although both the Thai traditional abdominal massage and Senokot could effectively increase the frequency of defecation, only the massage did not cause undesirable side effects or complications such as irritation to the intestinal mucosa barrier. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that Thai traditional abdominal massage should be a better treatment option for constipation than Senokot.

Biography

Jurairat Boonruab has completed her PhD from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is currently working as the Lecturer at Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Thailand.

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Open lable single arm study on effect of milk decoction of *Liquorice* root in gastro-esophageal reflux disease

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Gastro-esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is a chronic disorder related to retrograde flow of gastroduodenal contents in to oesophagus or adjacent organs causing troublesome symptoms and complications. It is a highly prevalent condition and has a high impact on quality of life of patient. Reflux symptoms could be caused by oesophageal hypersensitivity as a result of visceral-neural pathway dysfunction. The cardinal symptoms of GERD are heart burn and regurgitation and other symptoms include nausea, globus sensations and odynophagia. GERD is a clinical manifestation occurring due to the excessive reflux of acidic gastric contents into the esophagus causing varying degree of symptomatic irritation or injury to the esophageal mucosa. Milk decoction of *Liquorice* root (*Yashtimadhu ksheerapaka*) is a formulation prepared by processing the milk with *Liquorice* root. The studies have shown that chemicals in *Liquorice* root (*Yashtimadhu*) decreases the swelling of mucous membrane in inflammatory gastric conditions and milk will act as a media and conveyor of medicinal properties to cells. Therapeutic attributes of *Liquorice* root (*Yashtimadhu*) buffer the excess acid secretion and will balance the normal physiology. In Ayurvedic literatures anti-inflammatory, antiulcer and antiemetic property of *Liquorice* root (*Yashtimadhu*) were also discussed. Here is a single group clinical study by 50 patients using milk decoction of *Liquorice* root (*Yashtimadhu ksheerapaka*) for a period of two months. It was successfully in treating symptoms of GERD and patients experienced reduction in heartburn, regurgitation and nausea.

Biography

Rajeshwari P N has completed her PhD from Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Rajasthan, India and Post-graduation studies from Rajiv Gandhi University Bangalore, India. She is currently working as the Associate Professor and Ayurveda Consultant in Amrita School of Ayurveda and Hospital, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetam, India. She has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as Research Expert to Ayurveda One Pvt., limited Bangalore, India.

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Hypnotic and anti-anxiety activities of Thai traditional antinausea remedy

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Thai traditional antinausea remedy is drug registered in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) for the treatment of blood circulation disorders, dizziness, fatigue and insomnia. Antinausea remedies have long been used, but their effects and action mechanisms remain poorly understood. This study aimed to examine the hypnotic with mechanistic study and its anxiolytic capabilities. Healthy adult male Swiss albino mice were used for the study. Thiopental sodium-induced sleeping time with GABAergic activity was evaluated. The latent period and sleeping time of aqueous extract groups were recorded and compared to the control group and pretreated GABA antagonistic blocker group by observing the righting reflex. Aqueous extracts at doses of 10, 50 and 100 mg/kg significantly augmented the latent time between waking and onset of sleep. Sleeping times of mice were also prolonged at the same dose with latent phase. In addition, extract at a dosage of 100 mg/kg pretreated with flumazenil reduced latent time compared to negative control and also shortened sleeping times ($P < 0.05$). In addition, anti-anxiety was also investigated using evaluated plus maze test, aqueous extract at 10 mg/kg marginally decreased the time rodents spent in the closed arms, whereas 50 and 100 mg/kg greatly increased the time rodents spent in the open arms of the plus maze ($P < 0.05$). It is concluded that the aqueous extract has potential as a hypnotic and anti-anxiety effect. Our findings can be used to ensure that proper precautions and drug correctly used. Further studies are required to determine the pharmacodynamics of Thai traditional antinausea remedy and analyze its chemical metabolism to discover drug absorption and elimination.

Biography

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Ayurveda and veganism: Cases of healing among my patients

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After developing a personal protocol that combines, in addition to herbal and ayurveda remedies, a vegan diet based on the predominant Dosha and blood type, may I present some of my most significant cases of healing among my patients: A girl with serious problems of endometriosis and ovarian cysts. She looked for me as a last resource before agreeing to undergo surgery. After four months of following my instructions, her cysts had disappeared (with ultrasound that confirmed it). At least 8 more patients with severe ovarian cysts have recovered after treatment. Other serious cases that have reported significant improvements are that of a patient with vata diabetes, who came to my office the first time leaning on the walls because of the weakness. She expressed not wanting to continue with the insulin treatment that was being applied because she felt dying after each application. The patient at that time weighed 35 kg and had a glucose level of almost 400. A patient with morbid obesity weighing 140 kg and suffering from dropsy, not responding to conventional medicines. Two patients with autism due to vaccinal parasitosis caused by vaccination in combo at birth. Two couples from a group of 4 who underwent the ayurvedic protocol at the same time to have babies, are now happy parents. A leukemia patient caused by chemotherapy applied to fight lymphoma. After 11 years taking maintenance chemotherapy until her heart was affected and anemia was generated.

Biography

Eugenia Isabel Arizmendi Ruiz has completed a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration in 1992 and then a Postgraduate degree in HR Management. After practicing as a manager in several fields and having practiced university teaching for 35 years, her life turned upside down when she became vegan, beginning a career of studies related to ecology and sustainability in various urban workshops, until culminating going to India to study ayurveda. Recently she has completed a certification in Naturopathy in Madrid, Spain.

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Herbal products regulatory issues in GCC, opportunities and obstacles

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The trend for herbal medicinal products has been increasing within GCC region specially after online stores heavily promoted these products. The main marketing and sales sectors include sexual activity, cosmetic and slimming products. While local sellers and distributors facing the problems with local authorities for registration of the products and selling them under legal umbrella. The main issue is in the medical claims of the products which in need for scientific and clinical trials evidences, secondly the regulations of pharmaceutical firms such as tablets, capsules and syrup forms. These forms as per regulations of Saudi food and drug authority that registration as herbal and health product with drug sector in need for CTDs and licensing of the manufacturing site by SFDA, which worth a lot (up to 50,000\$). For this reason, manufacturers facing problems with registration of the products within Saudi market. In order to overstep this, usually it has been asked for either simple product as tea form or powder form with maximum five ingredients each without medical claims and just the claim of food (dietary) complement or drinking herb. Till SFDA announces that there are new regulations would be by 2020, registration of these products will be kept in this way.

Biography

Diaa Hussein has completed his MBBch from Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt. He joined Glaxosmith Klein, Egypt as Medical Representative and then joined SEDICO, Egypt as a Product Manager. Currently, he is a Regulatory Affairs Manager at Advanced International Pharmaceutical Company in Jeddah responsible for regulatory laws related to Saudi Food and Drug Authority.

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Current trends in the use of Ayahuasca, sacred plant medicine from the Amazon basin

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Ayahuasca is a plant medicine prepared from two Amazonian plants and is part of the vast pharmacopeia of indigenous South American traditional medicine. This decoction possesses psychedelic properties and has been used for centuries for healing purposes in cultural and shamanic ritualistic practices among tribes of the Amazon basin. Syncretic religions in Brazil have also been founded and based on drinking Ayahuasca as a sacrament. In recent decades, people from around the world have increasingly sought to partake in ayahuasca ceremonies. In western societies practices of ayahuasca drinking have emerged varying between religious, spiritual, therapeutic, mindfulness-based and neo-shamanic circles. Online surveys and current research convey that ayahuasca use is associated with improvements in general well-being and benefits within a spectrum of psychological and mindfulness-based parameters. Increasing research explores its therapeutic potential for mental health and addictions disorders. On the other hand, although studies confirm its low toxicity, some risks associated with ayahuasca use are connected to dangers of mixing analogue substances to induce a more intense experience, inexperienced individual use by ordering it on the internet, lack of support previous to and following the experience, misinformation regarding potential interactions (e.g. particularly with serotonergic anti-depressants), contraindications with certain medical and mental health diagnoses. This paper reviews the potential benefits and dangers of Ayahuasca use and suggestions for future research. Literature review, internet keyword search of ayahuasca retreats happening around Europe and USA and on harms and adverse experiences on thematic forums and Facebook support groups.

Biography

Francesca Morgante has completed her MSc in Western Herbal Medicine from Middlesex University, London, UK. She has been working as a Medical Herbalist, consulting clients on the therapeutic use of herbs and traditional natural methods for four years. Her research interests are on medicinal plants around the world, including healing traditions in the Amazon region, psychoactive plants and the psycho-social dimension of their use.

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Some studies on preparation and evaluation of microspheres containing homeopathic mother tincture of *Nux-vomica*

Milind Pande

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The mother tincture of *Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn. Family Loganiaceae have been used in homeopathic medicinal system since ancient times for the treatment of male stomach disorders. The present study is aimed to investigate the effect of alcoholic mother tincture of *Nux-vomica* on peptic ulcer patients with converting the tincture in microspheres. The seeds of *Nux-vomica* were purchased from local market and identified through university taxonomist for authentication purpose. After drying at 40-50 °C converted into coarse material were subjected to maceration with ethanol 95% for three days at room temperature. After recovery of ethanol 90% all mother tincture allowed to dry completely in powder form used for preparation of microspheres with polymer ethyl cellulose: Test drug ratio (1:1. 500 mg) in 10 ml of acetone. In separate beaker 0.2% solution of sodium lauryl sulphate (600 mg in 300 ml of distill water). The test drug solution with polymer in surfactant solution was added drop by drop with constant stirring (speed 1000 to 1200 rpm). Then suspension was allowed to cool at room temperature, filtered and obtained microspheres dried in vacuum desiccator in overnight with stored in 4 °C in dark. Further the evolutions of microspheres were done by physico-chemical methods such as % yield, particle size analysis, bulk density, angle of repose and particle shape analysis. The results indicated that the ethanolic mother tincture of *Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn. Family Loganiaceae produced a significant and sustained quality of microspheres which can be used to enhance bioavailability and fast release to small and large intestine inner cell lining and will help in treatment of peptic ulcer, stomach ache and constipation in chronic cases. As homeopathic formulation have only oral route of administration this microspheres can be formulated in various formulations like capsules, tablets or injections as per need of patient for fastest effect with suitable human trials.

Biography

Milind Pande is a Specialist in Pharmacognosy. He has completed his Ph. D in Pharmacy, Dept. of Pharmacy, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India with the thesis: "PHYTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EVALUATION FOR APHRODISIAC ACTIVITY OF SOME HERBAL DRUGS". He is currently the Professor & HOD, Department of Pharmacognosy in Teerthankar Mahaveer University, India. He is the Life member of Indian society of Pharmacognosy (IJNP) ISP/LM-GJP-047.

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Homoeopathic management of automatic negative thoughts in functional psychosis: A clinical study

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Introduction & Objective: Thought disorder is one of the prominent features of psychotic illnesses. Automatic thoughts are those immediate, first, quick thoughts that go through our minds in response to a situation. Problematic automatic thoughts are negative. When these automatic thoughts are negative; it is stressful. Automatic negative thoughts are quick, evaluative thoughts that occur during or right after a negative or stressful situation. To objective of the study the various factors in development of automatic negative thoughts in functional psychosis by analyzing the data. To objective is to study the effectiveness of homoeopathic remedies in its treatments by using scales before and after treatment.

Method: This study was conducted in patients who reported to out-patient department and in-patient department of Father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Mangaluru, peripheral institutions where postings were provided and village camps from 2014 onwards. A total number of thirty cases were screened aged 15-60 years for the study. The diagnoses were made on basis of strong clinical presentations, examination findings, as well as investigations if required. The automatic negative thoughts were assessed using Alan E. Kazdin Automatic Thought Questionnaire. The case selection is done by purposive sampling. The remedy selections in individual cases were based on the analysis of symptomatology.

Results: Out of thirty patients studied, fifteen patients are males (50%) and fifteen patients are females (50%). In this study, the maximum prevalence was noted in age groups 30-35 and 40-45 groups (8 cases- 26.67%). Out of thirty cases, sixteen cases (53.33%) were found to be psychotic in nature, twelve cases (40%) were found to be psoric in nature and two cases (6.67%) were found to be syphilitic in nature. Out of the thirty cases studied 14 cases (46.67%) were BPAD with psychotic symptoms, 10 cases (33.33%) were Schizophrenia, 4 cases (13.33%) were delusional disorder and 2 cases (6.67%) were psychosis NOS. In 20% cases Natrum muriaticum was the indicated remedy. The next most indicated were sulphur, Anacardium and Lycopodium (10%), followed by *Pulsatilla*, *Stramonium* and *Lachesis* (6.67%) and *Staphisagria*, *Calcarea sulph*, *Belladonna*, *Argentum metallicum*, *Causticum*, *Magnesium muriaticum*, *Ignatia amara*, *Veratrum album* and *Cannabis indica* (3.33%). 200th potency was found to be most commonly used in twenty seven out of thirty cases. Out of thirty cases studied, maximum cases that are nineteen (63.3%) showed improvement, five cases (16.67%) did not show any change and six cases (20%) were not improved significantly.

Conclusion: From the analysis of the above results obtained from this study it is evident that stressful life events and childhood adversity can be the causes of automatic negative thoughts in functional psychosis and homoeopathic medicines are effective in its management.

Biography

Diana Ravikumar has completed her MD in Homoeopathy Psychiatry from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka. She is currently working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Homoeopathic Therapeutics in Father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, India.

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Nigeria traditional herbal remedies used in the management of diabetes

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This study is critically assessed the Nigerian traditional remedies used in the management of diabetes scientifically formulated by Pharm. Zainab U Shariff based on the constituents, actions and activities of the long use traditional remedies in Nigeria. The objectives of the study is to expose further research into these remedies for the possible discovery of a new drug for the management and treatment of diabetes while utilizing its benefits with the basic science as herbal and phyto-medicines for the benefit of diabetic patients. Another objective is to facilitate the use of traditional medicine in the official health care system by stating the potential and economic benefits of traditional medicine practice to future utilize the knowledge passed down to generations by the traditional medicine practitioners into modern science thereby bringing the old knowledge into modern science, also to promote the protection of the intellectual property of traditional herbal medicine formulas. The findings of the study of was that the expensive cost of diabetic orthodox drugs and long term side effects has led to the increase need for more affordable, accessible and safer treatment method, which led to the in-depth study of traditional remedies. The study of the traditional remedies captures the more in-dept benefits to diabetic patients such as insulin, anti-oxidants properties and tonicity of the body organs unlike the scientific method of only insulin effects. At the end of the presentation, it will be recommended various traditional herbal formulations for the prevention, management and treatment of diabetes and other chronic diseases.

Biography

Zainab Ujudud Shariff has completed her Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. She is a Civil Servant and is the current pioneer Head of the Department of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria. She was the pioneer Managing Director of the Nigeria Medicinal Plants Development Company (NMPDC). She is also the Author of six medicinal books and publications titled *Natural pharmacy series* on medicinal plants. She has also served as Resource person to the West African Postgraduate College of Pharmacists (WAPCP).

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Demographic factors affecting quality of life among HIV-infected people attending a primary health clinic in South Africa: Future role of herbal/traditional medicines

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The study assessed Quality of Life (QoL) among HIV-infected patients and its association with demographic factors. A cross-sectional study was conducted on adult patients recruited from the clinic. The QoL was assessed using a WHOQOL-HIV-BREF. Demographic information was collected using a semi structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22. Correlations and ANOVA were performed for determining significance differences between domain scores and QOL variables. Post-hoc analysis was performed using Tukey's to find contributing pairs to the differences. Of ninety-nine participants interviewed, 52% were females and 48% males. The mean-age was 37.53±9.127 (range 18-60 years), 35 (36.1%) had secondary-level of education, 38 (40%) singles, 40 (40.8%) permanently employed with 40, 40.8% earning more than R4000 monthly and (64; 65.3%) lived in rural areas, 94 (96.9%) had chronic-diseases and 45, 48.9% were asymptomatic. The overall mean-scores for health-related QOL were 41±11.9 for psychological, 68.9±17.0 for physical, 39.7±26.6 for social, 58.1±13.2 for environmental, 29.5±28.7 for personal/spiritual/religious and 54.0±20.9 for level of independence domains. Associations of statistical significance were found between the following domains and demographic factors: Physical and gender ($p=0.008$), psychological and marital status ($p=0.040$), psychological and employment status ($p=0.090$), social and employment status ($p=0.008$); level of independence and HIV serostatus ($p=0.028$), personal and chronic disease ($p=0.075$) and social and place of residence ($p=0.030$). Gender, marital and employment status, HIV serostatus, chronic diseases and place of residence significantly affect the QOL of PLWHIV. Therefore, a sustained effort towards improving the QOL remains the mainstay of dealing with PLHIV, second only to treatment. A dedicated effort by the government and the private sector to help the HIV affected individuals financially by various schemes would likely bear fruit results. And it is of paramount importance to look at the future role of herbal/traditional medicines in PLWHIV.

Biography

Lucky Norah Katende-Kyenda has completed PhD from North West University, South Africa. He is currently working as a Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa. He has published 33 papers in reputed journals.

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Quantic frequency therapy

Carlos Alberto Baptista

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Quantic frequency therapy is a vibrational therapy that acts with great efficiency both as a balancer of systems and organs as to kill bacteria, fungi and viruses. Frequencies in Hertz emitted by high-precision generators act directly on organs, cells, molecules, atoms and subatomic quantum particles, both to eliminate pathogens and to stimulate natural processes of self-healing. There are several ways the frequencies can be transmitted from the generator to the human body, including the emission of frequencies on DNA sample using the Quantum entanglement wave function concept. There is some confusion surrounding the term Holistic Therapist. It has been observed that this terminology is interpreted as the therapist who is present in several therapeutic modalities in the area of complementary therapy. In fact the holistic approach is given to the being in which therapy is being practiced with the Holistic concept. That is, this being is analyzed in a holistic way (as a whole) to help its conduction to physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well-being. For this, it is necessary to get as close as possible to the primary cause of the dysfunction felt through its symptoms. This is the holistic therapy that I practice: serving as a channel for self-healing through acting on the primary causes of imbalance.

Biography

Carlos Alberto Baptista is Holistic Integrative Naturotherapist, Iridologist, Craniosacral Therapist, Specialist in Quantum Therapy of Frequencies and International Representative of the Faculdades Integradas Spiritist of Brazil .

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An approach to trauma resolution that works

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There is an overwhelming impact of trauma on populations and individuals. Trauma survivors increase every day. The great ocean of trauma survivors is richly fed by the flow of domestic violence, rape, MVA's, civil violence, natural disasters, terrorist activities, attacks on law enforcement agents (e.g., the police) post military combat experiences and more. This poses to the world an enormous public health problem. If professional health care givers are to give meaningful help they have to give treatment that works. The place of an approach to trauma treatment that really works therefore becomes singularly essential. Equipping ourselves with an effective approach is a good way to prepare ourselves for the task of helping trauma survivors. Such an approach should be available and easy to learn by those who provide care: e.g., Doctors, GP's, Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Nurses Counsellors/ Therapists who see trauma survivors in the course of their work. Arming these disciplines with an effective treatment puts us in a strong position to be of greater help and make a difference in the lives of trauma survivors. This presentation argues for the use of Human Givens approach. What does Human Givens approach do? Its advantages. Evidence of its Effectiveness : Practice based and Research Findings. Discussion & Recommendations.

Biography

Ehioriaze Sydney Okojie has obtained his MBCh from Cairo University, Faculty of Medicine, Egypt and MSc in Clinical Tropical Medicine from London University School of Hygiene. He has worked as GP and managed health services in positions as Medical Manager and Director of a university health service.

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Amalpitta management in ayurveda

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Globally for a long time, communicable diseases were the biggest killer diseases. But now, the trend is changing towards increased prevalence of chronic diseases with causative factors mostly related to diet and lifestyle. Among them, the Nidana (causative factors) of Amlapitta, a Gastrointestinal Tract (GIT) disorder, has acquired majority of the share with causative factors like improper diet and habits, stress, spicy irritant food, oily foods, bakery products, etc. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that major percentage of the population in developing countries depends primarily upon herbal medicine for basic healthcare. In this rapidly growing civilization and multimedia technology, life becomes full of stress having more speed and accuracy is prime demands. So people neglect healthy food and are attracted towards the junk food. They are changing their diet pattern, life style and behavioral pattern. People are becoming more stressful with worry, tension and anxiety causing so many psychological disorders which hampers the digestion and is causing hyperacidity, gastritis, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer disorder and anorexia and all these pathological disorders are covered under the broad umbrella of Amlapitta in Ayurveda. Amalpitta is among the 80% of the top 10 life threatening disease of the world that are due to faults in dietary habits. In ayurveda sign and symptoms of Amalpitta mentioned by ayurveda stalwarts looks very similar to GERD and gastritis. In ayurvedic terminology, Agni (digestive fire) is considered as the protector of the human body while Ama (toxic) is the cause of disease. So, the main cause is the indiscretion in taking food which leads to three types of Doshic (physical energies Vata, Pitta, Kapha) imbalance and these Doshas are found in the Grahini (duodenum) which is considered as the seat of the digestive fire or Agni. It is also said that eating and fasting during indigestion leads to problems like acidity, heartburn, gastritis which is referred as Amalpitta. Ayurveda follows its own unique philosophy and methodologies to address issues of health care and prescribes variety of simple therapies as also certain complex treatments that could comprise of single ingredients, poly-ingredient formulations and combination of drugs, diet, lifestyle changes and therapies like massages, fomentation therapies, enemas and several other cleansing procedures as well. In this research we will find the role of various ayurvedic regimens in the management of Amalpitta and are ideally meant to be administered only after proper understanding of the ailment as per ayurvedic diagnostics or Nidan.

Biography

Nishu Raina has completed his MD Kayachikitsa from Jammu University and Postgraduate Diploma in Hospital Management from National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi. She is currently serving as an Assistant Professor cum Consultant in dac Punjab. She has published many papers in reputed journals and has also international paper presentation at GRAI conference to her credit.

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Post-traumatic stress disorder and the toxicology of *Cannabis sativa*

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Many young men, women and even the elderly are addicted to Cannabis intake abuse despite its predictable toxicological consequences. In this study we studied the toxic effects of oral administration of methanol extract of *Cannabis sativa* seeds using total of forty male Wistar rats. Animals randomized were into five groups (n=8 rats) of approximately equal weight. Group-1 received 100 mg/kg of the extract, group-2 received 200 mg/kg of the extract, group-3 received 300 mg/kg dosage of the extract, group-4 received 2 ml of virgin olive oil (vehicle control) and group-5 received distilled water (normal control) for 14 days. The rationale behind the vehicle control group is to show that the vehicle did not have any extra cytological/histological effect. The proximate properties show: Moisture content (6.69±0.14%), protein content (19.10±0.01%), ash content (11.84±0.02%), fat (19.33±0.00%), crude fiber (18.87±0.00%), carbohydrate (43.04%), dry matter (80.91±0.14%) and oil absorption capacity (1.87±0.00%). The anti-nutrients were as follows: alkaloids (3.15±0.01 mg/100 g), flavonoids (2.82±0.01 mg/100 g), saponins (6.10±0.01%), tannins (2.14±0.01 mg/100 g), cyanogenic glycosides (0.10±0.01 mg/100 g) and phenols (0.27±0.01 mg/100 g). The mineral content of the sample were potassium (13.73±0.01 mg/100 g), phosphorus (10.00±0.02 mg/100 g), sodium (17.53±0.01 mg/100 g), calcium (14.65±0.01 mg/100 g), magnesium (09.67±0.01 mg/100 g), zinc (2.00±0.01 mg/100 g) and Iron (1.00±0.01 mg/100 g). Result for AST was significantly (p<0.05) higher in group-2 (57.00±13.00 IU/L) and group-3 (59.33±10.53 IU/L), when compared with the normal control group-5 (31.33±1.53 IU/L). Significantly (p<0.05) higher serum ALT was observed in treatment group-2 (50.00±12.52 IU/L) and group-3 (56.33±10.21 IU/L). The results for kidney function, shows significantly (p<0.05) higher serum urea concentration in group-3 (13.75±2.41 mg/dl) when compared with the normal control group (8.75±1.60 mg/dl). Serum creatinine concentration was significantly (p<0.05) higher in group-2 (2.25±1.18 mg/kg) and group-3 (2.38±1.57 mg/kg) when compared with the normal control group (1.09±0.13 mg/kg). Significantly (p<0.05) higher SOD values was obtained in group-3 (72.64±5.90 mg/kg) when compared with normal control group (19.62±4.26 mg/kg). There was no significant (p<0.05) difference in total serum protein concentration in all groups when compared with the normal control group. The histological result shows that the oral administration of *Cannabis sativa* induced pronounced inflammation of the hepatic and renal tissue in group-3 when compared with the normal control group. In conclusion, the study showed that oral administration of *Cannabis sativa* caused dose dependent hepatorenal toxicity.

Biography

Bruno O Onyemegbulem is the specialist of philosophy. He is associated with the African Center of Excellence in Phytomedicine Research and Development University of Jos as a research fellow. He is the member of National Association of Mathematical Physics (NAMP), Nigerian Mathematical Society (NMS) and Nigerian Society for Mathematical Biology (NSMB). He is the author of "A Mathematical Modelling of the Effect of Treatment in the Control of Malaria in a Population with Infected Immigrants".

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