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International Conference on Standardisation of AYUSH Terminologies

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Why in News

Two day International Conference on Standardisation of **AYUSH** Terminologies (**ICoSDiTAUS-2020**) was held in **New Delhi**.

- It adopted the '**New Delhi Declaration** on Collection and Classification of Traditional Medicine (TM) Diagnostic Data'.
- **AYUSH** is an abbreviation of **Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy**.

Key Points

- ICoSDiTAUS-2020 is the **biggest** ever **international event dedicated to standardisation of Diagnosis and Terminologies of Traditional Medicine** in terms of the broad level of participation covering virtually **all the continents**.
- **16 countries** which came together for the cause of Traditional Medicine at this conference are Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Serbia, Curacao, Cuba, Myanmar, Equatorial Guinea, Qatar, Ghana, Bhutan, Uzbekistan, India, Switzerland, Iran, Jamaica and Japan.
- **Issues Discussed**
 - Challenges in counting and classification of TM.
 - Potential of strategic use of data and evidence to advance TM systems into public health.
 - Adapting **World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD)** to TM Systems and their implementation.

International Classification of Diseases

- The ICD provides **a method of classifying diseases, injuries, and causes of death**.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) has published the ICDs to standardize the methods of recording and tracking instances of diagnosed disease all over the world, making it possible to conduct research on diseases, their causes, and their treatments.
- The ICD is currently in its 10th revision (**ICD-10**). However, the WHO also publishes annual minor updates and triennial major updates.
- The **11th revision** of the ICD (**ICD-11**) was accepted by WHO's World Health Assembly (WHA) on 25 May 2019 and will come into **effect on 1 January 2022**.

This new version is **fully electronic, allows more details to be recorded and is significantly easier to use and to implement**, which will lead to fewer mistakes and lower costs, and make it more accessible, particularly for low-resource settings.
- More than 100 countries use the system to report mortality data, a primary indicator of health status.

Source: PIB