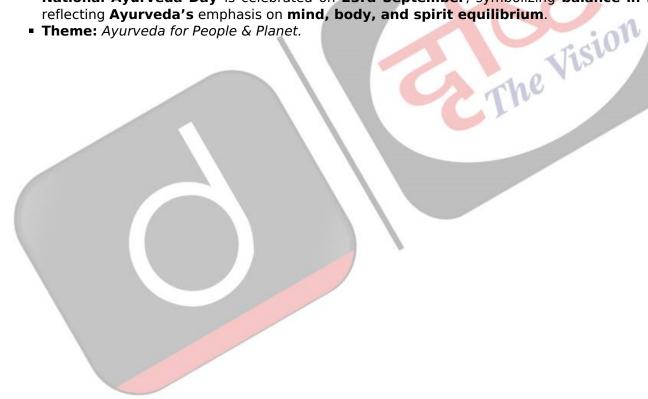


India's First Integrative Oncology Research and Care Centre

Source: PIB

The Ministry of Ayush inaugurated the first-of-its-kind Integrative Oncology Research and Care Centre (IORCC) at the All India Institute of Ayurveda (AlIA), Goa, on the 10th National Ayurveda Day.

- It is the first multidisciplinary centre in India integrating Ayurveda, Yoga, Physiotherapy, **Diet Therapy, Panchakarma, and modern oncology** under one roof.
- The initiative aligns **National** focus on integrating traditional and modern medicine systems.
- National Ayurveda Day is celebrated on 23rd September, symbolizing balance in nature, reflecting Ayurveda's emphasis on mind, body, and spirit equilibrium.
- Theme: Ayurveda for People & Planet.



AYUSH Systems of Medicine

Lord Brahma <u>is believ</u>ed to

be the f

proponent of

Ayurveda

AYUSH encompasses Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy, with Ayurveda having a documented history of 5000+ years.

Ayurveda

Samhita Period (1000 BC):
Emerged as mature medical system

Charaka Samhita: Oldest and most authoritative text

Sushruta Samhita: Gives fundamental principles and therapeutic methods in eight specialties

(9) Main Schools:

- () Punarvasu Atreya School of physicians
- (A) Divodasa Dhanvantari School of surgeons

Branches of Ayurveda:

- Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- Shalakya Tantra (disease of supraclavicular origin)
- Kaumarabhritya (paediatrics)

- Agada Tantra (toxicology)
- Bhootavidya (psychiatry)
- Rasayana Tantra (rejuvenation and geriatrics)
- Vajikarana (eugenics & science of aphrodisiac)

Yoga first

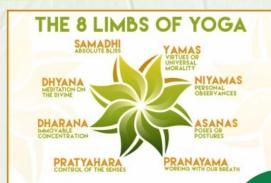
propounded

by Maharishi

Patanjali in

systematic form

Yoga & Naturopathy



Naturopathy: Healing with help of 5 natural elements - Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether

Based on theories of self-healing capacity of body and principles of healthy living

Encourages a person-centred approach
rather than disease-centred

Unani

Pioneered in Greece, developed by Arabs as 7 principles (Umoor-e-Tabbiya)

- Based on the framework of teachings of Buqrat (Hippocrates) and Jalinoos (Galen)
 - Hippocratic theory of **four humors** viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile
- Recognised by WHO and granted official status by India as an alternative health system

Siddha

Dates back to 10000 – 4000 BC; Siddhar Agasthiyar - Father of Siddha Medicine

- Preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenative, and rehabilitative health care
- 4 Components: Latro-chemistry, Medical practice, Yogic practice & Wisdom
- Diagnosis based on 3 humors (Mukkuttram) and 8 vital tests (Ennvagai Thervu)

Sowa Rigpa

Origin: Lord Buddha in India before 2500 years

- Traditional medicine in Himalayan regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, etc.
- Recognised in India by Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (As amended in 2010)

Homeopathy

German physician Dr. Christian F. S. Hahnemann codified its fundamental principles

- Medicines prepared mainly from natural substances (plant products, minerals, animal sources)
- Brought in India by European missionaries
 1810; official recognition 1948
- 3 Key Principles:
 - Similia Similibus Curentur (let likes be cured by likes)
 - Single Medicine
 - (Minimum Dose



Read More: Ayurveda Day 2024

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/india-s-first-integrative-oncology-research-and-care-centre

