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0. Executive summary

The present report describes the findings of Work Package (WP) 5 and covers the providers' perspective and comprises an evaluation of service provision from certified and registered medical doctors (MDs) and non-medical practitioners, their respective organisations, as well as medical product manufacturers, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) schools, universities, funders and other economic aspects in relation to regional, national and international funding and service provision.

Keeping in mind, that there is no commonly accepted definition of the term 'CAM', this study's reference is the middle level of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms and results of CAMbrella WP1. In contrast to the US CAM and MeSH terms, spiritual healing and its related techniques are excluded, because of the different history of CAM in Europe.

Publications were searched by scientific, peer-reviewed journals, secondary references and so-called 'gray literature', CAM and governmental organisations' websites, and email questionnaire or personal contacts. Clinically relevant publications and even 'gray literature' were very scarce and sometimes added by chance such as congress abstract books or hand-outs. Weighing up this data processing led to a source classification proposal in order of decreasing reliability: official publications of independent national or international organisations, scientific journals, CAM associations, personal contacts.

Direct comparison of CAM provision is difficult between EU states due to the varying legal status (see WP2). Keeping the various limitations in mind the following data could be derived for the most provided outpatient disciplines in the EU and the associated countries based on numbers provided by CAM societies and cross checked with available governmental data: Approximately 305'000 registered CAM providers can be identified in the EU, comprising ca. 160'000 non-medical practitioners and ca. 145'000 MDs. This suggests up to 65 CAM providers (35 non-medical practitioners and 30 MDs) per 100'000 inhabitants, compared to the EU figures for GPs (MD general practitioners) which are 95 per 100'000 inhabitants. Acupuncture (n=96'380) is the most provided method for both, physicians (80'000) and non-medical practitioners (16'380), followed by homeopathy (45'000 physicians and 5'800 non-medical practitioners); however these are both dominated by physicians. Herbal medicine (phytotherapy, 29'000) and reflexology (24'600) are mainly provided by self-declaration through non-medical practitioners. Naturopathy (22'300) is predominated by (15'000 mostly German) doctors. Anthroposophic medicine (4'500) and neural therapy (1'500) are the most provided methods practised by doctors almost only.

In the last 20 years, some CAM familiarisation has developed as part of many medical undergraduate courses in a wide range of European universities. Teaching of skills is restricted to courses held by the respective CAM associations, sometimes as postgraduate courses in coordination with universities based on international requirements.

According to Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) guidelines, a few CAM treatments have been proven to be effective, while several showed interesting and promising results depending of the technique employed (cf. WP4).

Cost-effectiveness data are scattered almost in 'gray literature' demonstrating non-inferiority re outcome and costs. Data for five MD CAM disciplines were generated in Switzerland in 1999-2005. For homeopathy, some results were achieved through National Health Service (NHS) data in UK and recently in Switzerland. Besides economic advantages there are other aspects of usefulness and benefits, resulting in more satisfaction with CAM treatments due to highly effective interpersonal care, a form of integrated medicine.

There are only a few manufacturers and organisations of CAM products, focussed on France, Germany and Italy, the most important markets, with Euro 1.035 billion representing 0.7% of the European pharmaceutical market and 7% of the European non-prescription market. CAM overall has a considerable economic and social impact counting for up to 10% of service, sales and market of gross natural product (GNP) in the EU and this should be made more transparent.

Conclusion

CAM provision in the EU27+12 is maintained by more than 145'000 registered MDs with additional CAM certification and more than 160'000 registered and certified non-medical CAM practitioners providing up to 68% of registered conventional medicine practising general practitioners (GPs). There is a huge variety in regional, national, European and international legal regulations, which make any comparison about CAM practice and provision in any respect almost impossible. Teaching and even more certification are diffused down to regional regulations. Due to lack of commercial interest and very limited (and in some states absent) public funding for research robust data is scarce in relation to outcome, health maintenance and the social and economic impact of CAM. The CAM market in total amounts is approximately 10% of EU GNP. Harmonisation of legal status, teaching and certification of different levels for CAM therapists as well as for CAM products and markets through a central and independent body would have enormous value and should be investigated and propagated by rigorous scientific methods.

1. Introduction

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) or Integrative Medicine (IM) is situated in an area of many conflicts. These include population demand, confused provision in daily practice and the beginning of academic research implementation. 'A consumer based health service may be pluralistic and will offer modern scientific medicine and CAM. The nature of such complementary health care provision will vary according to local needs' (Aldridge 1991). This report covers the providers' perspective and comprises an evaluation of service provision from certified MDs and non-medical practitioners, their respective organisations, as well as medical product manufacturers, CAM schools, universities, funders and other economic aspects in relation to regional, national and international funding and service provision. Due to heterogeneity of sources the data presented here are subject to discussion of reliability.

2. Objectives

The main objective of Work Package 5 is to identify the different models of CAM provided by registered physicians and CAM practitioners (including non-academic providers) per country within the different European public health systems in order to be able to accurately describe the European situation in relation to other international perspectives.

Therefore it was necessary:

- to identify the main areas of CAM practice in each EU country
- to design a questionnaire to collect data in a systematic manner
- to contact the national body for each specific CAM method identifying their areas of interest, training, and requirements for continuing registration
- to develop a grid of nationally based activity informing other WPs (e.g. 2, 4, 7)
- to identify the impact of CAM research on the decision making process (according to the Description of Work (DoW))

3. Methods

3.1 Terminology and Definitions

Keeping in mind, that there is no commonly accepted definition of the term CAM this study's reference is to the middle level of MeSH terms and to results of CAMbrella Work Package 1 (terminology and definition of CAM methods). For practical reasons, the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) definition 'Complementary and alternative medicine is a group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine' (www.nccam.nih.gov/health/whatisacam) is applied in general. In contrast to this US CAM and MeSH terms, spiritual healing and its related techniques are excluded from this study, because of the different history of CAM in Europe and surrounding countries. In all other conditions, the term CAM is accepted as it is used in the respective publications.

The term 'disciplines' comprises CAM methods (e. g. acupuncture, diets), systems (e. g. ayurveda, homeopathy, TCM), and techniques (e. g. chiropractic, osteopathy). In WP5, this term does not include healing practices involving absent or spiritual healing, whereby the practitioner attunes to healing energy (www.icnm.org.uk/icm/faq).

For providers of CAM we distinguish between fully trained physicians (MD) in both, conventional medicine and CAM, MDs with CAM training of various levels, and non-medically trained practitioners with different levels of education. The highest degree of training and continuous education is certification according to requirements of international associations and through national health authorities. A second level is determined by the requirements of training and continuous education through the respective professional regulation bodies, e. g. Center for Education and Development of Clinical Homeopathy (CEDH). The third level is characterized by CAM school diplomas to almost no qualification as regard to content and formal legal requirements, e. g. Center for Education and Development of Clinical Homeopathy (CEDH).

Therapists who are not organized or registered are beyond the scope of WP5, despite the fact that there are many of these practitioners practising within many EU countries as a consequence of governmental registration requirements (e. g. Austria, France, UK).

3.2 Legal Status and Regulations

For EU and national laws, recognition, regulations and certification matters we refer to results of CAMbrella Work Package 2 (Legal status and regulations). In a 'bottom-up approach' WP5 deals with education, training and continuous education of local and national CAM schools and international CAM associations.

3.3 Search Strategy

As search strategy to identify the main areas of CAM practice in each EU country we have chosen a top-down approach.

In a *first step* we did a PubMed search with the following terms:

CAM provision, + European, + doctors/MD/practitioners, + EU/Europ*/ Germany/Switzerland / UK/ other EU17+12 countries (others) + hospitals

CAM manufacturers + EU/Europ*, Germany, Switzerland, UK, others

CAM market + EU/Europ*, Germany, Switzerland, UK, others

CAM products + EU/Europ*, Germany, Switzerland, UK, others

The *second step* consisted of checking references from the publications found to identify books, other publications and the so-called 'gray literature' This consists of international, national, regional, local or manufacturer or pharmacists' publications or personal manuscripts, DVDs and CDs of congresses etc.

The *third step* was to contact the national body for each specific CAM method identifying their areas of interest, training, and requirements for continuing registration in checking internet sources through websites of international and national bodies of both, CAM associations and health authorities, e. g. International Council of Medical Acupuncture and Related Techniques (ICMART), International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations (IVAA), Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis (LMHI), World Health Organisation (WHO).

The *fourth step* was to design and send a questionnaire or repeated e-mails to the respective national CAM associations, representatives and health authorities to collect data in a systematic manner.

The *fifth step* was to gain information by personal communication by e-mail or mouth.

The collected data is displayed in this HTA and the tables that follow; survey, supranational associations, countries, disciplines, and maps: survey, countries and disciplines, according to CAM provision per 100'000 inhabitants and proportion of doctors practising are displayed in the Annexes.

4. Results

4.1 Literature Search

The PubMed literature search using these terms revealed the following result (hits):

CAM provision (106 hits)

- + European (8),
- + Doctors/MD/Practitioners (0),
- + Germany (3)/Switzerland (2)/UK (33)/other EU17+12 countries (0)
- + Hospitals (17)
- + EU (0), Germany (1), Switzerland (1), UK (11), others (0)

CAM manufacturer (20)

- + EU/Europ* (0), Germany (0), Switzerland (0), UK (3), others (0)

CAM market (47)

- + EU/Europ* (0), Germany (3), Switzerland (0), UK (26), others (0)

CAM products (47)

- + EU/Europ* (0), Germany (1), Switzerland (0), UK (1), others (0)

Clinically relevant publications were very scarce. Eight peer-reviewed papers dealing primarily with clinical European CAM provision were identified in the last decade: Joos S et al. (2009), Déglon Fischer A et al. (2009), van Haselen RA et al. (2004), Thomas KJ et al. (2003 a, 2003 b), Lewith G et al. (2002), Schmidt K et al. (2002) and Thomas KJ et al. (2001).

‘Gray literature’ was not identified since none seems to be available. Institutes’ or personal libraries were valuable sources. Sometimes additional publications were added by chance such as congress abstract books or hand-outs.

4.2 Classification Proposal

Weighing up this data processing led to the following proposal of classification of the sources of prevalence data (in order of decreasing reliability):

- official publications of independent international organisations (such as United Nations, World Health Organisation) or governmental organisations (e.g. Ministries of Health from the respective countries, regional Health Agencies)
- scientific peer reviewed journals (well conducted population surveys, prospective prevalence studies)
- insurance companies with programs for CAM practitioners
- national level professional CAM associations (with separate numbers of affiliations)

- international or national associations for CAM promotion
- personal contacts, typically to scientists who have conducted surveys and who may have publications that are not widely available, e.g. doctoral dissertations, internal documents
- other sources

This classification proposal and obvious differences between countries with CAM regulations (where reliable data are scarce but available in some measure) and unregulated countries (where reliable data are nearly absent) have to be kept in mind when judging the reliability of the following information.

4.3 Health Professional CAM Organisations

On the international level WHO is the overarching health authority. There is no world-wide international CAM umbrella organisation, whereas ICMART (acupuncture), IVAA (anthroposophic medicine), LMHI (homeopathy) are international CAM associations involving specific therapies.

ANME (Association of Natural Medicine in Europe e.V.; www.anme.info), ECCH (non-medical homeopaths; www.homeopathy-ecch.org), ECH (homeopathic Medical Doctors; www.homeopathyeurope.org), EHPA (herbal practitioners; www.herbs-hands-healing.co.uk), EHTPA (herbal and traditional medicine practitioners; www.ehtpa.eu), ESCOP (phytotherapy; www.escop.com), ESF (shiatsu; www.shiatsu-esf.org), ETCMA (TCM; www.etcma.org) and RIEN (reflexology; www.reflexeurope.org) are examples of supranational CAM organisations on the European level.

On the national level, there are only a few national CAM umbrella organisations, e. g. MDs' Hufeland-Gesellschaft in Germany and UNION in Switzerland. In Germany, specifically qualified non-medical practitioners („Heilpraktiker“) have at least 8 national and 2 regional umbrella organisations (www.hufelandgesellschaft.de; www.unioncomed.ch; www.de2.netpure.de). Due to Swiss supplementary reimbursement regulations there is a nationwide organisation dealing with the quality control and financial issues of registered non-medical practitioners (www.emr.ch). Most CAM disciplines have a national organisation, subdivided in county or even regional or municipal associations, depending on membership numbers. This hierarchical organisation is sometimes achieved for CAM physicians and is rare for non-medical practitioners (e. g. ECCH).

4.4 Provision – Private Practice

Direct comparison is difficult between EU states due to the varying legal status. We report the following data for the most provided outpatient disciplines in the EU and the associated countries based on numbers provided by CAM societies and cross checked with available governmental data. For non-medical practitioners the European Federation for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (EFCAM) provided EU wide numbers based on pan-European professional organisation membership. We could not verify this with repeated approaches through CAMbrella WP5 to national organisations by questionnaire, mail or phone. The same occurred with most nation bodies involving registered medical practitioners.

With these limitations in mind the following data could be derived:

Approximately 305'000 registered CAM providers can be identified in the EU, comprising 160'000 non-medical practitioners and 145'000 MDs. This suggests up to 65 CAM providers (35 non-medical practitioners and 30 MDs) per 100'000 inhabitants, compared to the EU figures for GPs (general practitioners) which are 95 per 100'000 inhabitants.

Acupuncture (n=96'380) is the most frequently provided method for both, physicians (80'000) and nonmedical practitioners (16'380), followed by homeopathy (49'500; 45'000/5'800); these are both dominated by physicians. Herbal medicine (phytotherapy, 29'000) and reflexology (24'600) are almost exclusively provided by self-declaration through non-medical practitioners. Naturopathy (22'300) is predominated by (15'000 mostly German) doctors. Anthroposophic medicine (4'500) and neural therapy (1'500) are the most provided methods practised by doctors almost only. MDs practice several other techniques that are identified in Table 1 and cannot be accurately estimated.

Table 1: Most frequently provided CAM Disciplines in the EU 27+12 (by end of 2010)

| CAM discipline | | Therapists | Non-Medical Practitioners | MDs (Physicians) | Total: Therapists (MDs + Non-Medical Practitioners) | Therapists/ 100'000 inhab's |
|----------------|--|------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Acupuncture | | 16'380 | 80'000 | 96'380 | 21 |
| 2 | Individual homeopathy | | 5'800 (by May 2012) | 45'000 | 49'500 | 11 |
| 3 | Herbal medicine/ phytotherapy | | 29'000 | ?? | >29'000 | 6.5 |
| 4 | Reflexology | | 24'600 | ? | >24'600 | 5.5 |
| 5 | Naturopathy (Germany: "Naturheilverfahren") | | 7'300 | 15'000 | 22'300 | 5.0 |
| 6 | Antihomotoxicology (complex homeopathy) | | 20'000 | ?? | >20'000 | 4.5 |
| 7 | Humoral/drain-off therapy | | 17'000 | ? | >17'000 | 3.8 |
| 8 | Kinesiology | | 7'600 | ?? | > 7'600 | 1.7 |
| 9 | Shiatsu | | 7'400 | ? | > 7'400 | 1.7 |
| 10 | Orthomolecular therapy (complex homeopathy) | | 7'000 | ?? | > 7'000 | 1.5 |
| 11 | Anthroposophic medicine | | (GER: 20) | 4'500 | 4'500 | 1.0 |
| 12 | Oxygen/ozone therapy | | 3'000 | ?? | > 3'000 | .6 |
| 13 | Kneipp therapy (GER) | | 2'500 | ? | > 2'500 | .5 |
| 14 | Neural therapy (Huneke) | | --- | 1'500 | 1'500 | .3 |
| 15 | Spagyric medicine (homeopathy, low-potencies) | | 1'000 | ?? | > 1'000 | .2 |
| | Total | | 160'000 (??) | 145'000 (??) | 305'000 (100%) (??) | 65 (?) |
| | Total per 100'000 EU-inhabitants (population) | | 35 | 30 | 65 | |
| | Total GPs per 100'000 EU-inhabitants (population) | | | 95 | reference: www.eurostat.eu | |

Specific data for different methods are compiled in the annexes. For detailed data refer to Tables 1-15 for the respective disciplines and Maps 1-10 displaying the 10 most frequently provided method across European and surrounding countries (Annexes A and B). These tables display results of internet and individual corresponding search data and data provided

by European and international organisations. Some therapists provide more than one discipline in one or more locations, resulting in multiple registrations and we cannot identify this clearly so our data may be biased in relation to this. For some countries specific reports are given in Annex C and for selected disciplines in Annex D.

4.5 Provision – Hospitals

Four of five CAM hospitals in UK are still fully integrated into the NHS since its foundation in 1948: Bristol (Bristol Homeopathic Hospital), Glasgow (Glasgow Homeopathic Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Medical Homeopathy Service, LMHS), London (Royal Hospital for Integrated Medicine (2010), former Royal London Homeopathic Hospital) and Tunbridge Wells (until 2007).

Three anthroposophic hospitals with full integration into the NHS in Switzerland: Ita Wegman Klinik, Arlesheim (since 1921); Lukas-Klinik (Oncology), Arlesheim (1963); Paracelsusspital, Richterswil/ZH (1994), and some anthroposophic and one homeopathic department in hospitals offer various range of NHS interventions. (Widmer M et al. 2006) In Sweden there is one anthroposophic hospital, The Vidar Clinic - Integrative Care Science Center, in Järna.

In Germany, there are five anthroposophic hospitals with full integration into NHS: Community Hospital Herdecke, 1969; Clinic Öschelbronn, 1970; Paracelsus Clinic Bad Liebenzell/Unterlengenhardt, 1970; Filderclinic Filderstadt, 1975; Community Hospital Havelhöhe, Berlin, 1995). Additionally, some hospitals of various sizes are partially reimbursed by NHS or additional insurances.

In Italy an Integrative Medicine Center was recently (2011) established in Pitigliano Hospital (Tuscany), providing acupuncture, homeopathy and herbal medicine (www.usl9.grosseto.it; *in Italian*).

4.6 General Practitioners Attitudes

A few decades ago, in the UK, about one third of GPs had received some and about 10% had completed training in complementary medicine and about 15% wished to acquire CAM skills. Despite this 59% of doctors thought that the complementary techniques being assessed were useful to their patients: 76% had referred patients for this type of treatment over the past year to medically qualified colleagues and 72% had referred patients to non-medically qualified practitioners. Most responders voted for statutory regulations, preferable through an independent national body. General practitioners' views about complementary

techniques were most influenced (in a positive manner) by observed benefits to their patients (41%) and personal or family experience of benefit (38%) (Wharton and Lewith 1986).

4.7 CAM Familiarization - Teaching of Knowledge

During the last 20 years, some CAM familiarisation has developed as part of many medical undergraduate courses in a wide range of European universities.

In 2005, France was the frontrunner with homeopathic education or teaching at eight universities, Poland with CAM lessons at seven, Germany at five, Spain at four, and Hungary (Pécs) and Norway (Tromsø), at one university each ([http://www.echamp.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Brochures/ECHAMP_brochure_The Science Basepdf](http://www.echamp.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Brochures/ECHAMP_brochure_The_Science_Base_....pdf)). Today in Germany there are eight endowed chairs at Charité, Berlin (3), Frankfurt/Oder (2), Essen-Duisburg, Munich and Rostock (one each) dedicated to research, service and teaching (www.uniform-naturheilkunde.de).

In Germany, since 1991, homeopathy is included in the medical students' compulsory curriculum since 1991 (Lucae 1998) and natural healing techniques have also been included since 1992 and in connection with physical medicine and rehabilitation (Certification Rules (ÄAppO) § 27) since 2003 (Kraft and Stange 2009). At the European University Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder), postgraduate training courses at MA level for doctors are given, teaching CAM and Cultural sciences. In Greece, a 2-year MSc course in homeopathy for doctors and dentists is offered by the state-supported University of the Aegean (www.syros.aegean.gr/en.aspx).

In Hungary, at the University of Pécs, there is a 2-3 year CME (Continuing Medical Education) accredited course providing CAM knowledge, but no practice for doctors (G. Hegyi, personal communication, 2012).

In Italy, most of medical Universities offer short elective informative CAM courses, while some (eg. Bologna, Firenze, Messina, Milano Bicocca, Roma La Sapienza, Roma Tor Vergata, Siena, Urbino) offer postgraduate 2 or 3 years courses in "Unconventional Medicines" or "Natural Medicine" (F. Cardini, personal communication, 2012).

In Switzerland there is a subordinate chair of natural healing techniques at the University of Zurich since 1994, and a chair of complementary medicine (CM) at the University of Bern, comprising anthroposophic medicine, classical homeopathy, neural therapy and TCM including acupuncture, since 1995 due to a public vote. In Zurich, chiropractors financed an endowed chair for 20 students of chiropractic in 2008. In Bern, CAM lectures are included in medical students' compulsory curriculum since 2009 but in Zurich they are optional.

The General Medical Council in the UK suggests that all UK medical schools offer an optional CAM familiarisation course for all medical undergraduates. Most UK medical schools do provide an opportunity for this to be available to their students but the level and quality of provision is very variable. There are a variety of UK University environments for CAM research and a number of research professional appointments in this field. Five Universities include CAM in their submissions to research and Assessment Exercises: Exeter and Plymouth, Southampton, Westminster and York (G. Lewith, *personal communication*, 2012).

4.8 CAM Familiarization - Teaching of Skills

Teaching of skills is restricted to courses held by the respective CAM associations, sometimes as postgraduate courses in coordination with universities (e.g. Bristol, UK, Bern and Zürich, Switzerland for homeopathy) and based on international requirements (e. g. ECCH, ECH, ESCOP, ESF, ICMART). The practitioners attending these homeopathy courses can be classified into three levels: (1) Academics: dentists, pharmacists, physicians (MD) veterinarians and sometimes midwives, fully trained in both, conventional medicine and CAM, according to national (MD) and international CAM standards with national diploma and registration, continuous medical education (CME) and repeated certifications, (2) non-medical practitioners with full CAM training of various levels according to national or international standards (e. g. ECCH diploma), and (3) MDs and non-medically trained practitioners who receive a lower levels of education within their chosen CAM discipline.

(www.uhbristol.nhs.uk/files/nhs-ubht/BHH_Brochure09_lowres.pdf;
www.medizin.unibe.ch/content/fakultaet/fakultaere_rechtssammlung/studium;
www.med.uzh.ch/Medizinstudium/spprogramm.html; www.med.uzh.ch/Chiropraktik.html)

Various types of CAM schools have been maintained by the respective organisations with curricula ranging from existing international standards down to a local introductory level, not always recognized by the national CAM body. The courses usually address the issues of quality management and safety during training and practice

(www.facultyofhomeopathy.org/training/teaching_centres/index.html;
www.facultyofhomeopathy.org/training/course_details/index.html).

For non-medically trained practitioners, there is a single study, conducted 1980/81 in the UK, which showed that half the practitioners had formal education (Fulder and Munro 1985).

4.9 Research Organisations

To the best of our knowledge there are only very few supranational research organisations: The International Society of Complementary and Alternative Medicine Research (ISCMR), founded in 2005, has a European Chapter (2008) consisting of some international research groups, e.g. „forum“ of academic working groups on natural healing methods and CAM (Austria-Germany, Switzerland), and national scientific CAM societies (e.g. WissHom) (www.iscmr.org; www.uniform-naturheilkunde.de; www.wisshom.de). The society of acupuncture research, founded in 1993, consisting of anglo-american non-medical practitioners is holding biannual conferences (www.acupunctureresearch.org). In the US, since 1975 the Yoga Research Society is organizing an annual conference in Philadelphia (www.yogaresearchsociety.com).

GIRI (International Research Group on Very Low Dose Effects) unites researchers on highly potentised homeopathic remedies (www.webstore.fr/giri/index.htm).

4.10 Provision Research Funding

A number of publicly funded EU or national research activities have been identified over the last 20 years, which are dealt with in WP7. Narrowed to the field of provision, these are:

(1) The German UCM (Unkonventionelle Medizinische Richtungen) project funded by the federal ministry of research and technology in 1992 with a budget of DM 10 Mio.

(2) COST B4. This "Cooperation in Science and Technology" was proposed by Swiss researchers, aimed to coordinate national research at a European Union level and funded both by the participating 28 countries and by the European Commission in 1993-1999: the 15 European Union Member States plus Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Turkey (COST-B4, 1994).

(3) The National Health Report, Demand on Alternative Methods in Medicine, contains a separate chapter on the development of CAM provision in Germany 1995-2000 (Marstedt G and Moebus S, 2002).

(4) The PEK program (Programm Evaluation Komplementärmedizin), financed with approx. CHF 6 million by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, was conducted in 1999-2005 through HTA reports, systematic reviews and RCTs, focussed on perceived effectiveness and dealing with structures, procedures, clinical and cost-effectiveness of 5 CAM disciplines provided by certified MDs in comparison to conventional practice in Switzerland.

(5) The recent CAMbrella project, established under the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission within the topic FP7-HEALTH-2009-3.1.3, CAM coordination and support action, started in January, 2010 financed by the EU, Grant Agreement No. 241951, deals with CAM provision in WP5.

The links to the corresponding web-sites are:

(www.cost.esf.org/library/publications/94-34-Unconventional-Medicine-in-Europe;
www.cost.esf.org/library/publications/94-37-Complementary-Medicine-Research-An-International-Perspective; www.cost.esf.org/library/publications/97-17-Unconventional-Medicine-3rd-Annual-Report;
www.bag.admin.ch/themen/krankenversicherung/00263/00264/04102/index.html (*in German, short English summary only*); www.cam-cancer.org/About-CAM-Cancer;
www.cambrella.eu)

4.11 Manufacturers and Organisations

The European Coalition on Homeopathic and Anthroposophic Medicinal Products (ECHAMP) comprising 44 members, mostly small and medium-sized enterprises, of 18 EU+EFTA member states, was founded in 1999 (www.echamp.org). AESGP, Association Européenne des Spécialités Pharmaceutiques Grand Public (Association of the European Self-Medication Industry), has an 'herbals committee' editing a yearly publication on the herbal medicinal products market (AESGP 2011) (www.aesgp.be).

The European Association of producers and distributors of Natural Medicines (ANME) has members, partners, supporters and friends in three European countries, mainly in Germany (www.anme.info). In 2010, Ayurveda Producers' and Traders' Association Europe (APTA) was founded and located in Hamburg, Germany (www.apta-europe.org).

4.12 Market and Products

Reliable data dealing with the CAM market and its respective products in this coordination and support action are restricted to publications of ECHAMP in 2003, 2007 and 2011. This sector employs approximately 8.200 people in the EU, generating sales of approximately Euro (€) 1.035 billion (ex-factory prices, 2010) representing 0.7% of the European pharmaceutical market and 7% of the European non-prescription market. France (€ 323 million), Germany (€ 302 million), Italy (€ 167 million), Spain (€ 48 million) and Belgium (€ 35 million) are the most important markets, counting for about 80% of EU sales. „There are about 60 000 specialised homeopathic medical doctors (49 000) and practitioners (11 300) in Europe and about 30 000 doctors who prescribe anthroposophic medicinal products. Between 25% and 40% of European health care practitioners prescribe homeopathic

medicinal products occasionally, 7% on a regular basis (ECHAMP 2003, 2007, 2011).

4.13 Reasons for Use

The indications for which homeopathic over-the-counter (OTC) medicines enjoy greatest use are colds and flu, muscular pains, skin problems and teething with little children. ([www.echamp.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Brochures/Homeotherapy -
_Definitions and Therapeutic Schools.pdf](http://www.echamp.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Brochures/Homeotherapy_-_Definitions_and_Therapeutic_Schools.pdf) (2004)).

The therapeutic spectrum of diseases in CAM practice differs from conventional practice. This conclusion cannot be drawn by statements or even numbers of CAM organisations, but by systematic investigations of users and physician providers, e.g. PEK (Programm Evaluation Komplementärmedizin) in Switzerland (Melchart 2005): Patients with chronic diseases, mostly resistant to conventional therapies tend to choose CAM therapies, e.g. symptom control in cancer, pain, psychosomatic illness, muscular-skeletal complaints, as well as women with specific gynaecological problems such as menstrual complaints, pregnancy and menopause, and for their children with often self-limiting minor complaints.

According to EBM guidelines, a few CAM treatments have been proven to be effective, while several showed interesting and promising results. As an example, according to PIER (Physicians' Information and Education Resource of the American College of Physicians) evidence of effectiveness are available for the use of homeopathy for the following indications displayed in table 2.

Table 2: Indications for Single or Add-On Homeopathy Provision acc. to PIER

| Indication | Number of RCTs | Meta-analysis |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Acute diarrhoea in children | 4 | 1 |
| Acute otitis media in children | 3 | |
| AIDS | 1 | |
| Ankle bruise | 1 | |
| Atopic eczema | 2 | |
| Backache (lumbago) | 1 | |
| Brain injury (slight) | 1 | |
| CFS (chronic fatigue syndrome) | 1 | |
| Common cold | 2 | |
| Cough | 1 | |
| Dryness of mouth | 1 | |
| Enuresis | 1 | |
| Female infertility | 1 | |
| Fibromyalgia | 2 | |
| Hay fever | 7 | |
| Hyper salivation (intubated patients) | 1 | |
| Hypertension | 1 | |
| Ileus postoperative | 3 | |
| Infections lower respiratory tract | 1 | |
| Influenza | 4 | |
| Itching (due to dialysis or radiotherapy) | 1 | |
| Knee joint infection | 1 | |
| Lichen planus enoral | 1 | |
| Male infertility | 1 | |
| Migraine | 1 | |
| Mucositis enoral (chemo- or radiotherapy) | 1 | |
| Neuropathy | 1 | |
| Oligomenorrhea (hormonal) | 1 | |
| Postpartal bleedings | 1 | |
| Premenstrual symptoms | 1 | |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | 1 | |
| Sepsis (severe) | 1 | |
| URTI (upper respiratory tract Infections) | 2 | |
| Vertigo | 3 | |
| Weak heart | 1 | |
| © www.pier.acponline.org/physicians/alternative/camdi436/camdi436.html (2010) | | |

4.14 Economic Perspectives

Cost-effectiveness data are scattered almost in 'gray literature'. Data for five MD CAM disciplines were generated in Switzerland, 1999-2005 (Melchart 2005). For homeopathy, some results were achieved through NHS data in UK (Thomas 2001).

Despite more (5.4 vs. 4.4 consultations per year) and longer (30 vs. 19 min. duration) consultations and thus increased direct costs in CAM compared to conventional medicine, the overall financial picture is positive for most MDs' employing CAM therapies, summing up to savings of approx. 15% in favour for classical homeopathy, even after adjustments for statistical differences in populations treated by CAM or conventional medicine (Crivelli et al. 2004; Studer and Busato 2011). This result is achieved by savings in (conventional) drugs, less time in hospitals (0.5 to 0.9 days), less time away from work, less early retirement, less transfers into old peoples' homes and in addition a better quality of life (Mattmann P, 2005, Frei-Erb M 2009).

Besides these economic advantages there are other aspects of usefulness and benefits, resulting in more satisfaction with CAM treatments due to highly effective interpersonal care, a form of integrated medicine (Busato 2010; Roberti di Sarsina 2011).

5. Discussion

5.1 Legal Status and Regulation

'Direct comparisons of numbers and types of practitioners between countries, even within the European Union, are impossible because of varying legal situations.' (Fischer 1994). This statement, 18 years old, is still valid. Legal status is highly variable, sometimes even within one country such as Switzerland with its Cantonal variability. In other countries only MDs are allowed to practice and in others (Hungary) there is almost no regulation of non-medical practitioners. For practical reasons, we refer to registered MDs and non-medical CAM practitioners only as we cannot identify all unregulated practice. Consequently a considerable number of therapists cannot be identified and indeed may be avoiding identification because of legislative and financial reasons.

5.2 Literature

The understanding of CAM in Europe, surrounding countries, Turkey and Israel is very heterogeneous. Some publications are available in the respective mother language only.

Focussing on English language or at least English abstracts of scientific publications may induce a first selection bias. A second selection bias may occur, if 'provision' is not mentioned in the abstract or is not in the primary focus of the publication. By chance or personal contacts and knowledge some of these articles are included. Other sources being of not minor relevance may – and will – exist, undetected by this report.

Due to the heterogeneous sources, e.g. publications of various scientific and pragmatic levels, statistics and member lists, the issue of data quality and reliability has to be addressed in relation to CAM regulations: existing data from governmental or NHS sources are judged highly reliable, where CAM regulations exist, followed by scientific peer-reviewed publications, data from insurances with CAM offers, highly self-regulated professional CAM organisations, mostly practised by MDs, and CAM promotion organisations, in descending order.

In summary, the scientific foundations and publications of CAM, its provisional structures, procedures and outcomes are unsatisfactory in every respect due to lack of research funding and reliable information in this field. It appears that many CAM doctors and non-medical practitioners appear to show minimal interest in being identified or becoming involved in research and publication.

5.3 Health Professional CAM Organisations

International Health Organisations sometimes collect, provide, and share, detailed data on CAM provision both through websites or personal communication. To get these data on national level is almost impossible, if they are not accessible through via internet. Where a supranational organisation is missing, reliable data of CAM provision is almost impossible to obtain.

Even on a national level, there is a big difference between CAM regulated countries, where reliable data are scarce but available in some degree, and unregulated countries, where reliable data are not provided, either by governmental or CAM organisations.

A possible conflict of interest and overestimation of numbers may occur, if the data are derived from associations for CAM promotion.

5.4 Provision – Private Practice and Hospitals

The best data acquisition was possible for MDs in northern and central Europe with limited provision in the south more than north and east more than west. For longitudinal studies we

must refer to the literature: in UK and CAM provision in GP practice increased from 12.5% to 50% between 1995 and 2001 (Thomas 2003 b). This is in accordance with CAM provision in 37.8% of patient care organisations (Thomas 2003 a). In Germany, statistics available for MDs' naturopathy («Naturheilverfahren»), show a similar increase from 5.680 in 1995 (77% in practice, 23% in clinics), over 10.746 in 2000 to 15.744 in 2010 (<http://www.gbe-bund.de>).

Multiple provisions of CAM disciplines by individual therapists may occur leading to reporting bias, e.g. 1'665 individually counted therapies provided by 995 non-medical TCM practitioners in Switzerland (SBO-TCM 2011).

For this and technical reasons the idea to localise individual therapists by interactive mapping was abolished. Two examples are given in Annex B: Kinesiology in UK (www.systematic-kinesiology.co.uk/kinesiology-practitioner-therapist.htm) and Orthomolecular Medicine in The Netherlands (www.mbog.nl/content/therapeuten-artsen/ledenoverzicht).

There appears to be a growing demand in hospitals in UK, but not yet adequately documented in Europe (Lewith 2002; Fewell 2005).

5.5 Attitudes

Despite GPs have little knowledge about CAM and its related techniques they exhibit a surprisingly high interest in CAM and refer a relatively large number of patients to CAM colleagues and non-medical CAM practitioners (Wharton and Lewith 1986). About three quarters of Swiss physicians offer CAM themselves or refer their patients to CAM treatments (Deglon-Fischer 2009). Three quarters of British fundholding general practitioners want complementary medicine available on the NHS, particularly osteopathy, acupuncture, chiropractic, and homoeopathy, (Fisher 1984) and believed that complementary practitioners needed statutory regulation through a central and independent national body; only 3% thought that they should be banned (Wharton and Lewith 1986).

In contrast to these intentions of GPs, in a qualitative study with academic doctors (Maha and Shaw 2007) significant barriers to greater integration of CAM within the NHS have been detected due to serious concerns about lack of scientific evidence base.

5.6 Teaching

Driven through public demand, CAM teaching of knowledge is beginning to be implemented in medical student's curriculum in many EU universities. Teaching of skills, leading to qualification, diplomas and registered certification for both, MDs and non-medical

practitioners is confused and of variable standards. Ideally, it should be harmonized - at least of national level - for certification purposes, as it is implemented for non-medical practitioners in Germany, Iceland and in part in UK (Consumer's Association 1992), and is also planned for Switzerland in 2013.

5.7 Research

In contrast to the US, CAM research in Europe is not well funded by the state or research councils (other than the UK and Scandinavia) and much is charitably supported (www.nccam.nih.gov).

Through limited resources it is difficult to get competitive funding as this tends to be dominated by conventional medicine.

Because of that, there is urgent need of good quality research in CAM, especially on providers' prevalence funded by national or at best international bodies for collecting CAM and providers' prevalence data in a systematic and unbiased way.

The impact of sparse CAM research on the decision making process during CAM practice should not be overestimated: Conventional colleagues favour personal or patient experience, advice of colleagues, experts, pharmacy papers and scientific publications in descending order (Gabbay and le May, 2004). In this respect, we hypothesize no differences in CAM and conventional medicine.

5.8 Manufacturers, Market and Products

Appropriate documentation of this diverse field, especially qualified over-the counter (OTC) provision, is still lacking (Cramer 2010).

5.9 Reasons for Use

Reasons for demand and use are best documented from patients' perspective (see CAMbrella Work Package 4: CAM use – The patients' perspective). A survey of CAM therapists on complaints, diagnoses and indications treated would be needed to get a reliable providers' perspective.

5.10 Economic Aspects

In UK, it was shown in 1998 that 90% of CAM provision is purchased privately (Thomas 2001). Due to legislation in other countries, e. g. Germany and Switzerland, this figure may be completely different. CAM overall may count for up to 10% of service, sales and market of gross natural product (GNP) in the EU and should be aware of this economic and social impact.

6. Conclusions

CAM provision in the EU27+12 is maintained by more than 145'000 registered MDs with additional CAM certification and more than 160'000 registered and certified non-medical CAM practitioners providing up to 68% of registered conventional medicine practising GPs. There is a huge variety in regional, national, European and international legal regulations, which make any comparison about CAM practice and provision in any respect almost impossible. Teaching and even more certification are diffused down to regional regulations. Due to lack of commercial interest and very limited (and in some states absent) public funding for research robust data is scarce in relation to outcome, health maintenance and the social and economic impact of CAM. The CAM market in total amounts of approximately 10% of EU GNP and this should be made more transparent. The harmonisation of legal status, teaching and certification of different levels for therapists as well as for CAM products and markets through a central and independent body would have enormous value.

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8. Possible conflicts of interest

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Annex A - Tables of CAM Disciplines most frequently used in EU27+12 (according to rank)

1. Acupuncture

(MDs + non-medical practitioners, according to ICMART and EFCAM data, respectively)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| International (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Belgium | | | | icmart/400 | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | icmart | |
| Croatia | | | | icmart | |
| Cyprus | | | | icmart | |
| Czech Republic | | | | icmart | |
| Denmark | | | | icmart/700 | |
| Estonia | | | | icmart | |
| Finland | | | | icmart/400 | |
| France | | | | icmart/3000 | |
| Germany | | | | icmart/3000 | |
| Greece | | | | icmart | |
| Hungary | | | | icmart | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | icmart/650 | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Latvia | | | | icmart | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | icmart | |
| Luxembourg | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | icmart/3000 | |
| Norway | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Poland | | | | icmart/30 | |
| Portugal | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Romania | | | | icmart | |
| Serbia | | | | icmart | |
| Slovakia | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Slovenia | | | | icmart | |
| Spain | | | | icmart/efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | icmart/300 | |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam | |
| | SBO-TCM: 955 | | | 955 | |
| Turkey | | | | icmart | |
| United Kingdom | | | | icmart/4900 | |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | | 16.380 | 0.3 |
| (ICMART) | | | | MD 80'000 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | 1.9 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

„icmart“ or „efcam“ indicates practice in the respective country

2. Homeopathy MDs + non-medical practitioners

(according to ECCH, ECH and EFCAM data)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | efcam | |
| Austria | | | | 450 + efcam | 5,6 |
| Belgium | | | | 270 + efcam 40 | 3,1 |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | efcam 30 | 0,65 |
| Bulgaria | | | | 150 + efcam | 2 |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | |
| Cyprus | | | | 10 + efcam | 1,25 |
| Czech Republic | | | | 250 + efcam 27 | 2,8 |
| Denmark | | | | 2 + efcam | 0,4 |
| Estonia | | | | 25+ efcam | 1,9 |
| Finland | | | | 0 + efcam 168 | 3,1 |
| France | | | | 500 + efcam | 0,8 |
| Germany | | | | 6000 + efcam 930 | 8,6 |
| Greece | | | | 150 + efcam 58 | 2,1 |
| Hungary | | | | 1300 + efcam | 13 |
| Iceland | | | | efcam | |
| Ireland | | | | 15 + efcam 201 | 7,2 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | 1000 + efcam 13 | 1,7 |
| Latvia | | | | 7 + efcam | 0,3 |
| Liechtenstein | | | | efcam | |
| Lithuania | | | | 60 + efcam | 1,7 |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | 0 + efcam 6 | 2,1 |
| Montenegro | | | | efcam | |
| Netherlands | | | | 400 + efcam | 2,5 |
| Norway | | | | 10 + efcam 245 | 5,5 |
| Poland | | | | 300 + efcam 34 | 3,4 |
| Portugal | | | | 60 + efcam 40 | 1 |
| Romania | | | | 3500 + efcam | 16 |
| Serbia | | | | efcam 37 | 0,5 |
| Slovakia | | | | 400 + efcam 44 | 8,3 |
| Slovenia | | | | 120 + efcam | 6 |
| Spain | | | | 800 + efcam 8 | 2 |
| Sweden | | | | 10 + efcam 50 | 0,7 |
| Switzerland | | | | 350 + efcam 304 | 8,2 |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | | | | 300 + efcam 34 | 5,6 |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:110'000 | 16'262 + 4'542 | 3.4 (2.5+0.9) |
| | | | | | |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

"efcam" indicates classical homeopathy practised in the respective country

3. Herbal Medicine (Phytotherapy)

(according to EFCAM + MD data according to national organisations)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | efcam | |
| Belgium | | | | efcam | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | efcam | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | |
| Cyprus | | | | efcam | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam | |
| Finland | | | | efcam | |
| France | | | | efcam | |
| Germany | | | | efcam, 20'000 | 25 |
| Greece | | | | efcam | |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | | | | efcam | |
| Ireland | | | | efcam, 150 | 4,2 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | efcam, 4'000 + 2 | 6,9 |
| Latvia | | | | efcam | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | efcam | |
| Lithuania | | | | efcam | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | efcam | |
| Malta | | | | efcam | |
| Montenegro | | | | efcam | |
| Netherlands | | | | efcam, 1'000 + 350 | 8,4 |
| Norway | | | | efcam | |
| Poland | | | | efcam, 2'500 | 6,6 |
| Portugal | | | | efcam | |
| Romania | | | | efcam | |
| Serbia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovakia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovenia | | | | efcam | |
| Spain | | | | efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | efcam, 400 | 4,4 |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam + 50 | MD: 0.6 |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | | | | efcam, 1'000 | 1,7 |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:16'900 | (29100) + 452 MDs | 6.4 + 0.07 |
| | | | | | |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

"efcam" indicates classical herbal medicine practised in the respective country

4. Reflexology

(according to EFCAM data)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---------------|-----------|
| International | International Council of Reflexologists | www.icr-reflexology.org | | | |
| (European) | Reflexology in Europe Network (RiEN) | www.reflexeurope.org | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | efcam | |
| Belgium | BeVo Beroepsvereniging voor Voetreflexologen | www.bevo-belgie.org | | (efcam 400) | 4 |
| | NVBR Nationaal Verbond der Belgische Reflexologen | www.voetreflexologienationaal.be | voetreflexologienationaal@gmail.com | | |
| | CER Centre d'Etude de Reflexologie | | yves.vanopdenbosh@village.uu.net.be / Avenue H. et F. Limbourg, 29 bte 3 1070 Bruxelles, Belgium, Tel et Fax: (+32) 2524 2564 | | |
| | BRN Belgisch-Nederlands-Luxemburgse organisatie | www.benelux-reflexology.eu | | | |
| | De BER Bond van Europese Reflexologen, afdeling Nederland | www.reflex-ber.nl | info@reflex-ber.nl/Postbus 9009 1006 AA Amsterdam/Tel 06-22446960 | 330 | 3,3 |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | efcam | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | |
| Cyprus | | | | efcam | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | |
| Denmark | TKZ Traditional Chinese Reflexology Foreningen | | | | |
| | SFZ Skandinavisk Forening for Zoneterapeuter | | | (efcam 8,000) | 14,6 |
| | FDZ Forenede Danske Zoneterapeuter | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam 40 | 3 |
| Finland | | | | efcam 200 | 3,9 |
| France | AFR Association Francaise de Reflexologie | | | | |
| | Centre de Recherche, d'Etude et d'Enseignement des Reflexologies | | | | |
| | FFPER Federation Francophone des | | | (efcam 800) | 1,3 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---|-------------------|------|
| | Praticiens et Enseignants de la Reflexologie | | | | |
| | FFR Federation Francaise des Reflexologues | | | | |
| Germany | DRV Deutscher Reflexologen Verein | | Verband Europäischer Reflexologen – Deutsche Sektion – e.V. Wilhelm-Huber-Str. 15, 71566 Althütte | | |
| | VER Verband Europäischer Reflexologen, Deutsche Sektion | www.reflexologen.de | | (efcam 450) | 0,5 |
| Greece | HAR Hellenic Association of Reflexologists | | | (efcam 400) | 4 |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | SSVI Samband Svaeda-og Vidbragdsfraeding a Islandi | | | (efcam 50) | 12,5 |
| Ireland | IRIL Irish Reflexologists Institute Ltd | www.reflexology.ie | | (efcam 2'000) 383 | 55 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | FIRP Federazione Italiana Riflessologia del Piede | | | (efcam 2,000) | 3,5 |
| Latvia | | | | efcam | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | efcam | |
| Lithuania | | | | efcam | |
| Luxembourg | CER-Luxembourg, Reflexology in Luxembourg | www.luxreflexology.net | | | |
| | CRY Centre Reflexologie & Yoga | www.reflyoga.lu | Fax 07192 / 93 50 61 | (efcam 50) | 10 |
| | FNRL Federation Nationale des Reflexologues Luxembourgeois | www.reflexologie-fnrl.org | E-Mail: info@reflexologen.de | | |
| Macedonia | | | | efcam | |
| Malta | | | | efcam | |
| Montenegro | | | | efcam | |
| Netherlands | SVR Stichting Vakgroep Reflexzone-therapeuten | www.stichtingvakgroepreflexology.nl | | | |
| | LVNG Landelijke Vereniging Natuurlijke Geneeswijzen | | | (efcam 500) | 3,3 |
| | VNRT Vereniging van Nederlandse Reflexzone Therapeuten | | | | |
| | Bond van Europese Reflexologen, afd. Nederland | www.reflex-ber.nl | Bond van Europese Reflexologen, afd. Nederland | 330 | |
| Norway | NNH Norske | www.nnh.no | Postbus 9009 | (efcam | 0,9 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|------------|
| | Naturterapeuters Hovedorganisasjon | | | 400) | |
| Poland | PIR Polski Instytut Reflexologii | | 1006 AA Amsterdam | (efcam 100) | 0,3 |
| Portugal | (Association of Reflexology Portugal) | | arportugal@mail.telepac. pt/ Rua de Santa Catarina, 722-3 dto, 4000 Oporto, Portugal | (efcam 150) | 1,5 |
| Romania | | | | efcam | |
| Serbia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovakia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovenia | BA Belosana-Anicor d.o.o. | | | (efcam 100) | 5 |
| | DCRS Drustvo Club of Reflexotherapists of Slovenia | | | | |
| Spain | Edireflex-Estudi i difusio de les Reflexologies | | | (efcam 50) | 8 |
| Sweden | SFRF Svenska Fotzon- terapi-Reflexologi Forbundet | | | | |
| | KY Kroppsterapeuternas Yrkesforbund | | | (efcam 450) | 5 |
| Switzerland | APTN Association des Praticiens en Thera- peutiques Naturelles | | | (efcam 450) | 5,5 |
| | SVFM Schweizerischer Verband fur Fussreflexzonen- Massage | www.fussreflexzonenmassage.ch | Seestrasse 20 CH - 8597 Landschlacht Tel: +41 71 695 22 00 mail@fussreflexzonenma ssage.ch | 164 | |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | AoR Association of Reflexologists | | | (efcam 8,000) | 13,4 |
| Sum per country | | | | 1217 | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:20,000 | (Sum 24,500) | 4,8 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 | |

"efcam" indicates herbal medicine practised in the respective country, in brackets: sum for the whole country)

5. Naturopathy

(MDs and non-medical practitioners, according to EFCAM data)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | MD: 15'000 | 18,8 |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | nmp: 7'300 | 18,4 |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | | 15'000 + 7300 | 18,6 |
| | | | | | |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |
| | | | | *data not confirmed* | |

"nmp" indicates classical naturopathy practised by non-medical practitioners in the respective country

6. Antihomotoxicology

(MD, Odont, Ph, VET + nmp)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | population | n/100'000 | remarks |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|------------|-----------|---|
| International | International Society of Homotoxicology and Homeopathy – ISOHH | www.isohh.org | enquiries@isohh.org/Lange Str.19 76530 Baden-Baden, Tel.: 07221 9706597 | | | | Pract.finder: www.isohh.org/content/e5/index_eng.html |
| | Intern. Ges. für Homöopathie und Homotoxikologie e.V. (IGHH) | www.homotox.de | info@homotox.de | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | | |
| Austria | Österr. Ärztesellschaft für Homotoxikologie und antihomotoxische Ther. | www.homotox.at | Postfach 64, Wien, A-1232 | 56 MD + 0 Odont + 5 Ph + 1 VET | 0,8 | | |
| Belgium | BVHT | | info@homotoxicology.be | efcam | | | |
| Bosnia/Herzegovina | | | | efcam | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | efcam | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | | | |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | | | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam | | | |
| Finland | | | | efcam | | | |
| France | | | | efcam | | | |
| Germany | IGHH | www.homotox.de | | (EFCAM: 20'000 nmp) | 25 | | |
| Greece | Elliniki Etairia Omotoxikologias | | www.biomedicina.gr/ | 42 MD, efcam | 0,4 | | |
| Hungary | EEO | | | efcam | | | |
| Iceland | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | efcam | | | |
| Israel | | | | | | | |
| Italy | Associazione Medica Italiana di Omotossicologia AIOT | www.mediobio.it | corsi.amideav@medibio.it /Via Vanvitelli, 6 20129 Milano | 1600, efcam | | 2,7 | Founded in 1983; |
| | Assoc. medica ital.. di Elettroagopuntura secondo Voll AMIDEAV | www.mediobio.it | | | | | Founded in 1991 |
| | Associazione Medica Italiana di Floriterapia AMIF | www.mediobio.it | corsi.amif@medibio.it /Via Vanvitelli, 6 20129 Milano | | | | Founded in 1997 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|
| | Società Europea di Nutrizione Biologica SENB | www.mediobio.it | scuola.senb@mediobio.it/Via Vanvitelli, 6 20129 Milano | | | | Founded in 1998 |
| | Soc. Ital. Medici Osteopatici e Chiropratici | www.mediobio.it | Comunicati@SIM OC | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | Homeopatijos ir homotoksikologijos asociacija | www.isooh.org | homotoks@centras.lt/Partizanų g. 198, LT-50324 Kauno; Tel: +370 37 313532 | 176+1+53+1 | | 6,5 | Founded in 1998 |
| Luxembourg | HHA | | | efcam | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | efcam | | | |
| Poland | Polskie Towarzystwo Homeopatii i Homotoksikologii | www.pthih.pl | office@homeoscience.pl/ Krancowa 17/12, 02-493 Warszawa | 62 MD, efcam | 0,2 | | Reimbursement: www.leczsiedzow.pl |
| Portugal | | | | efcam | | | |
| Romania | | | | efcam | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | efcam | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | efcam | | | |
| Spain | ASOCIACIÓN para el ESTUDIO de la MEDICINA BIORREGULADA ASEMBIOR | | cmateos@comsalud.es/Bulevar Indalecio Prieto 25, 2ªA., 28032 Madrid | efcam | | | |
| Sweden | | | | efcam | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | 1 MD, efcam | | | |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | | | |
| United Kingdom | The Society for Homotoxicology & Anti-Homotoxic Therapy SOHOMOTOX | www.sochomotox.co.uk | info@sochomotox.co.uk/PO Box 217, Ashford, Kent TN23 6ZU; Tel: +44 01233 636678 | efcam | | | |
| Sum per country | | | | 1769 | | | |
| (EFCAM non-med. pract.) | | | | (GER 20'000 n-m pr.) | | | |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | | 474'796 | 500.000 .000 | GP: 95 | |

"efcam" indicates antihomotoxicology practised by non-medical practitioners in the resp. country

For total numbers: 1/N: 1:1'050 GPs//n/GPs: 474'796//

7. Humoral/Classical Drainage Therapy

(according to EFCAM data, no MD data available)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | efcam | |
| Austria | | | | efcam | |
| Belgium | | | | efcam | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | efcam | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | |
| Cyprus | | | | efcam | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam | |
| Finland | | | | efcam | |
| France | | | | efcam | |
| Germany | | | | efcam 15'000 | 19 |
| Greece | | | | efcam | |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | efcam | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | efcam | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | efcam | |
| Lithuania | | | | efcam | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | efcam | |
| Malta | | | | efcam | |
| Montenegro | | | | efcam | |
| Netherlands | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | efcam | |
| Poland | | | | efcam | |
| Portugal | | | | efcam | |
| Romania | | | | efcam | |
| Serbia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovakia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovenia | | | | efcam | |
| Spain | | | | efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | efcam | |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam 2'500 | 3,1 |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | | | | efcam | |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:29'000 | 17.500 | 3,4 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |
| | | | | 611.000.000 | |

"efcam" indicates humoral/classical drainage therapy practised in the respective country

8. Kinesiology

(non-medical practitioners and MDs)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | efcam 650 + MD 51 | 8,7 |
| Belgium | | | | efcam 200 + 2 | 20 |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | efcam | |
| Germany | | | | efcam 1'500 + 345 | 2,2 |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | efcam 1'000 | 10 |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | efcam 420 | 11,5 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | efcam + 25 | |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | efcam | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | efcam 1'000 + 3 | 6,2 |
| Norway | | | | efcam | |
| Poland | | | | efcam | |
| Portugal | | | | efcam | |
| Romania | | | | efcam | |
| Serbia | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovenia | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | efcam | |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam + 26 | 0,3 |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | Assoc. of Syst. Kinesiolog. (ASK) | www.systematic-kinesiology.co.uk | | 205 (incl. 7 from other EU countries); efcam 700 | 1,8 |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:825'000 | EFCAM 7'655 | efcam: 1.4 |
| | | | 1:105'000 | GPs: 474'796// | GP: 95 |
| EU 27+12 | | | | 611.000.000 | |

"efcam" indicates kinesiology practised in the respective country (number in brackets) + number of physicians

9. Shiatsu

(according to EFCAM data, no MD data available)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | European Shiatsu Federation | www.shiatsu-esf.org | info@shiatsu-esf.org/ | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | Österr. Dachverband für Shiatsu ÖDS | www.shiatsu-verband.at | info@oeds.at / A-1160 Wien Sandleitengasse 15 / Top 30A Tel/Fax: 01 / 481 07 37 | efcam, 850 | 10,6 |
| Belgium | Belgische Shiatsu Federatie | www.shiatsu.be | info@shiatsu.be / Lange Kruisstraat 6E / 9000 Gent / +32 (0)9 225 29 04 | efcam, 170 | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | 1,7 |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam, 40 | 0,9 |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | Czeska Asociace Shiatsu | www.shiatsuasociace.cz | | efcam, 50 | 0,5 |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam | |
| Finland | | | | efcam | |
| France | | | | efcam, 300 | 0,5 |
| Germany | | | | efcam, 1'000 | 1,25 |
| Greece | (Hellenic Shiatsu Society) | www.shiatsugr.gr | shiatsu@shiatsugr.gr / Ζησιμοπούλου 16, 11524 Αθήνα; στο τηλέφωνο (και fax) : 210 6980168 | efcam, 100 | 0,1 |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | + | www.shiatsusocietyireland.com | | efcam, 40 | 1,1 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | FederShiatsu Italia | www.federshiatsu.it | shiatsu@federshiatsu.it | efcam, 3'000 | 5 |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | efcam | |
| Poland | | | | efcam, 20 | 0,2 |
| Portugal | | | | efcam, 100 | 1 |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|---------------|
| Slovenia | | | | efcam | |
| Spain | Asociación de Profesionales de Shiatsu en España A.P.S.E. | www.shiatsu-apse.org | | efcam, 400 | 1 |
| Sweden | Kroppsterapeuternas Yrkesförbund | www.kroppsterapeuterna.se | kansli@kroppsterapeuterna.se / Maria Bangata 4 118 63 Stockholm Telefon: 08-32 80 00 | efcam, 100 | 1,1 |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam, 500 | 0,6 |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | Shiatsu Society (UK) | www.shiatsusociety.org | PO Box 4580 Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 9EL Tel: 0845 130 4560 Fax: 01788 547111 | (efcam, 800) 750 | 1,3 |
| Sum per country (EFCAM) | | | | | |
| | | | 1:67'000 | 7.470 | 1,5 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |
| | | | | 611.000.000 | |

"efcam" indicates shiatsu practised in this country

10. Orthomolecular Medicine

(non-medical practitioners and MDs)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|---------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | efcam | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | efcam | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | efcam | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | efcam | |
| Denmark | | | | efcam | |
| Estonia | | | | efcam | |
| Finland | | | | efcam | |
| France | | | | efcam | |
| Germany | | | | EFCAM: 7'000 | 8,7 |
| Greece | | | | efcam | |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | | | | efcam | |
| Ireland | | | | efcam | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | efcam | |
| Latvia | | | | efcam | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | efcam | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | efcam | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | Maatschappij ter Bevordering van de Orthomolecul. Geneeskunde MBOG | www.mbog.nl | secretariaat@mbog.nl / Regattaweg 100, 9731 NA Groningen Telefoon: 050 409 27 17,Fax 050 409 27 38 | 256 incl. 53 MDs | 1,6 |
| Norway | | | | efcam | |
| Poland | | | | efcam | |
| Portugal | | | | efcam | |
| Romania | | | | efcam | |
| Serbia | | | | efcam | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | efcam | |
| Spain | | | | efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | efcam | |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam | |
| Turkey | | | | efcam | |
| United Kingdom | | | | efcam | |
| Sum per country (EFCAM) | | | | 7.000 | |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

"efcam" indicates OM practised in the respective country

11. Anthroposophical Medicine

(MDs almost only, data according to IVAA)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---------|-----------|
| International (European) | International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations | www.ivaa.info/ | | | |
| Albania | no | | | no | |
| Austria | | | | | |
| Belgium | Belgische Vereniging van Antroposofisch georiënteerde Artsen | www.antroposofischegeneeskunde.be | Suzanne Lilarstraat 55, B-9000 Gent Tel: +32-9 221 66 52 Fax: 0032-9 221 77 10 | | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | no | | | no | |
| Bulgaria | no | | | yes | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | no | | | no | |
| Czech Republic | Ceská Společnost Anthroposofických Lékarů | | jana.kratukova@nemsem.cz // Starodejvická 8 CZ-160 00 Praha 6 Tel: +42-2-2431 6525, Fax: +42-2-2431 6525 | | |
| Denmark | Dansk Selskab for antroposofisk Medicin | | inge.peter.alsted@mail.dk // c/o Inge Alsted Pedersen Maaglegårds Alle 110 st DK-2860 Søborg Tel: +45-39 67 11 59, Fax +45-39 66 11 54 | | |
| Estonia | Eesti Antroposofiliste Arstide Selts | | ylle.Pechter@kliinikum.ee // Jakobi 37 EE-51006 Tartu Tel: +372-27-421 471, Fax: +372-27-421 471 | | |
| Finland | Antroposofisen lääketieteen lääkäriyhdistys ry | www.antroposofinenlaaketiede.fi | peter.zimmermann@finnet.fi // c/o Reijo Kurppa, Koulutuvantie 23 D FIN-00680 Helsinki Tel: +358-9-587 04 08, Fax: +358-9-859 41 08 | | |
| France | Association Médic. Anthroposophique Française AMAF | | | | |
| Germany | Gesellschaft Anthroposophischer Ärzte in Deutschland e.V. | www.gaed.de | info@gaed.de // Roggenstraße 82, D-70794 Filderstadt Tel: +49-711-77 99 711, Fax: +49-711-77 99 712 | | |
| Greece | no | | | no | |
| Hungary | no | | | yes | |
| Iceland | no | | | no | |
| Ireland | no | | | yes | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|---|-----|--|
| Israel | Israeli Association for Anthroposophical Medicine | | meron@harduf.org.il //Dr. Meron Barak, Harduf – 17930, Israel Tel: +972-4-9059365 Fax: 00972-4-9501713 | | |
| Italy | Società Italiana di Medicina Antroposofica | www.medicinaantroposofica.it | segreteria@medicinaantroposofica.it //Via Privata Vasto 4, I-20121 Milano Tel: +39-02-2892900, Fax: +39-02-2892900 | | |
| Latvia | Latvijas antroposofo ārstu asociācija | | flaumane@inbox.lv //Anda Flaumane Vienības gatve 45, LV 1004, Rīga Tel: +371-29-128610 | yes | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | no | | | yes | |
| Luxembourg | no | | | no | |
| Macedonia | no | | | no | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | no | | | no | |
| Netherlands | Nederlandse Vereniging van Antroposofische Artsen | www.nvaa.nl | voorzitter@nvaa.nl //Postbus 839, NL-3700 AV Zeist Tel: +31-30-6945544, Fax: +31-30-6945539 | | |
| Norway | Norske Legers Forening for Antroposofisk Medisin | | anette.bender@broadpark.no // c/o Dr.Anette Bender, Oscarsgatan 12, N-0352 Oslo Tel: +47-22-955 074 | | |
| Poland | Polski Towarzystwo Medycyny Antropozoficznej | | genesis@oknet.com.pl/ /c/o. Dr.Ewa Wasniewska, ul. Wzgorze Bernadowo 300/1 PL-81-531 Gdynia Tel: +48-58-6202775, Fax: +48-58-6619195 PL-81-531 Gdynia | yes | |
| Portugal | no | | | no | |
| Romania | Asociației Medicilor pentru o Medicină Completată cu Cunoștințe Antroposofice | | schneider_delia@yahoo.com//Mașloc nr. 146, RO-307270 Timiș | | |
| Serbia | no | | | no | |
| Slovakia | no | | | no | |
| Slovenia | no | | | no | |
| Spain | NUEVA ASOCIACIÓN MÉDICA ANTROPOSÓFICA de España (N.A.M.A.) | | falero@telefonica.net, mediart@inicia.es//c/o José Moncasi 11, 1º izda; 50006 Zaragoza , España | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Sweden | LAOM – Läkarföreningen för Antroposofisk Orienterad Medicin | | kristian.holmberg@telia .com//Box 78 S-15391 Järna Tel: / Fax: +46-8-55171883 | | |
| Switzerland | Vereinigung anthroposophisch orientierter Ärzte in der Schweiz (VAOAS) | www.vaoas.ch | info@vaoas.ch //Pfeffingerweg 1 CH-4144 Arlesheim Tel: +41-61-705 75 11, Fax: +41-61-705 75 12 | | |
| Turkey | no | | | no | |
| United Kingdom | Anthroposophical Medical Association | | medical.section@yahoo .co.uk//c/o Medical Section Office 53 Cainscross Road, Stroud, GB-Gloucester GL5 4EX Tel: +44-1453 762151 | | |
| Sum per country (IVAA) | | | | 2.500 | 0,5 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |
| | | | | *data not confirmed* | |

12. Oxygen and Ozone Therapy

(according to EFCAM data, no MD data available)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | 64 | |
| Belgium | | | | 98 | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | 2 | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | 1 | |
| Cyprus | | | | 4 | |
| Czech Republic | | | | 2 | |
| Denmark | | | | 2 | |
| Estonia | | | | 1 | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | 64 | |
| Germany | | | | 1.323 | 1,5 |
| Greece | | | | 6 | |
| Hungary | | | | 3 | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | 2 | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | 977 | 1,3 |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | 1 | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | 27 | |
| Norway | | | | 1 | |
| Poland | | | | 6 | |
| Portugal | | | | 4 | |
| Romania | | | | 2 | |
| Serbia | | | | 2 | |
| Slovakia | | | | 1 | |
| Slovenia | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | 276 | |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | 9 | |
| Turkey | | | | 37 | |
| United Kingdom | | | | 4 | |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:167'000 | 2.919 | 0,6 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

13. Kneipp(ism) (hydro)therapy

(no MD data available)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| International (European) | Kneipp Worldwide | www.kneippworldwide.kneippbund.de | ikk@kneippbund.de / Generalsekretariat Kneipp-Zentrum Adolf-Scholz-Allee 6-8 D-86825 Bad Wörishofen Tel: + 49-82 47/30 02-103 Fax: +49-82 47/30 02-199 | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | Österr. Kneippbund | www.kneippbund.at | office@kneippbund.at/ Kunigundenweg 10 A- 8700 Leoben T +43 (0) 3842/217-18 F +43 (0) 3842/217-18-19 | 50'000 in 200 clubs (EFCAM sum 500 therapists) | www.kneippbund.at/content/show/21/ueber_uns.html |
| Belgium | | | | | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | | |
| Germany | Kneipp-Bund e.V. | www.kneippbund.de | info@kneippbund.de / Adolf-Scholz-Allee 6-8 86825 Bad Wörishofen Tel.: 08247 3002-111 Fax: 08247 3002-199 | 160'000 in 600 clubs, organized in 13 county associations (EFCAM sum 2'000 therapists) | |
| | Verband Kneippscher Bademeister/- innen, Bundes- verband med. Badeberufe e.V. (VKB) | | Postfach 1651 86819 Bad Wörishofen Telefon: 08247 / 96760 Telefax: 08247 / 967644 | | |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Hungary | Magyarországi Kneipp Szövetség | | Dr. med. Károly Garda Forró u. 26. 9700 Szombethely UNGARN | | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | Südtiroler Kneippverband | www.kneipp.it | info@kneipp.it/Südtiroler Kneippverband Stiftstr.1,39040 Vahrn Tel. + Fax 0472-824 360 Mobil +39 340 819 17 19 | 18 trainer | www.kneipp.it/kgt.php |
| Latvia | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | Kneipp-Bond Nederland | www.kneipp-bond.nl | informatie@kneipp-bond.nl / Bondssecretariaat Lijsterbesstraat 15 2191 BW De Zilk Tel: 0031 / 561 / 430064, fax: 0031 / 561 / 430398 | | |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Switzerland | Schweizer Kneippverband | www.kneipp.ch | info@kneipp.ch / Weissensteinstrasse 35 CH-3007 Bern Tel: 0041 / 31 / 372 45 43 (Mo bis Do, 8.00-12.00) Fax: 0041 / 31 / 372 91 61 | 42 clubs | http://kneipp.ch/cms/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=68 |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| UK | | | | | |
| Sum per country | | | | | |
| (EFCAM) | | | 1:200'000 | (Sum 2'500 therapists) | 0,5 |
| | | | | >210'000 lay members in >842 clubs | |
| EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

14. Neural Therapy

(according to data from Internationale Ärztgesellschaft für Neuraltherapie nach Huneke IGNH, ÖGNER and DgfAN, indicating practice)

| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|-----------|
| International (European) | Internationale Ärztgesellschaft für Neuraltherapie nach Huneke IGNH | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | Österreichischen Ärztgesellschaft für Neural- therapie ÖNR | www.neuraltherapie.at | | IGNH23+ÖGNER723 | |
| Belgium | | | | 62 | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | Belgische Vereniging voor Neuraaltherapie | | jandekerpel@skynet.be// Dr.med.Ferdinand Mertens (1.Vorsitzender) Steenweg op Nieuwrode 41, B-3111 Wezemaal, Tel.: + 32 016 580 519 | | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | Tschechische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie | | Mudr.M.Beno (1.Vorsitzender) Hviezdoslavova 6, CZ 96232 Sliae-Kupele | | |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | | |
| Germany | Internationale Medizinische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie nach Huneke eV. | www.ignh.de | ZAEN-Freudenstadt@t- online.de// Am Promenadenplatz 1, D- 72250 Freudenstadt, Tel.: +49 (0)7441 91858-0, Fax: +49 (0)7441 91858-22 | | |
| | Akademie für Neuraltherapie | | D-67346 SPEYER 06232-77720 <<250>> | | |
| (ex-DDR) | Deutsche Ärztgesellschaft für Akupunktur und Neuraltherapie | www.dgfand.de | DgfAN@-online.de// Präsident: MR Dr. med. Rainer Wander, Friedensstr. 47, D-07895 Elsterberg, Geschäftsstelle: Mühlweg 11, D-07368 Ebersdorf/Thüringen, Tel.: +49(0)36651-55075, Fax: +49(0)36651-55074 <<4'500>>2'747 | | |
| Greece | Griechische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie | www.neuraltherapy.gr | info@neuraltherapy.gr// Präsident: Dr. Gerasimos Papathanasiou Perikleous Str.11, 15561-Athen, Griechenland, Tel. 0030 210-6510202 Fax 0030 210- 6535632 >1< | | |
| Hungary | | | | >1< | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | Società Medica Italiana di | | ausserer@aerztepraxis.info | 12+1 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Neuralterapia – Terapia di Regolazione | //Presidente: Dr. Elmar Ausserer Via Prantl 19, I-39014 Postal Tel. und Fax: +39(0)473/ 292291 | | |
| Latvia | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | 1 | |
| Lithuania | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | |
| Malta | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | |
| Netherlands | www.nvnr.nl/ | | 31 | |
| Norway | | | | |
| Poland | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Romania | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | |
| Spain | Spanische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie | Dr.Fernando Rivera Rojas Avda.Manzanares, 146 - 60 DE - 28019 Madrid, Tel.: 53 20 526 53 10 800 | 39 | |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Switzerland | SANTH | | | <<187>>(2005:103) 2010: 113+1 |
| Turkey | | www.noralterapi.org/ hnazlikul@web.de | 14 | |
| United Kingdom | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Sum per country (IGNH; IGNH+ÖGNR) | | | 487; 1411 | 0.1; 0.3 |
| (IGNH+DGfAN) | | | <<4'158>> | <<0.8>> |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// GP: 95 |

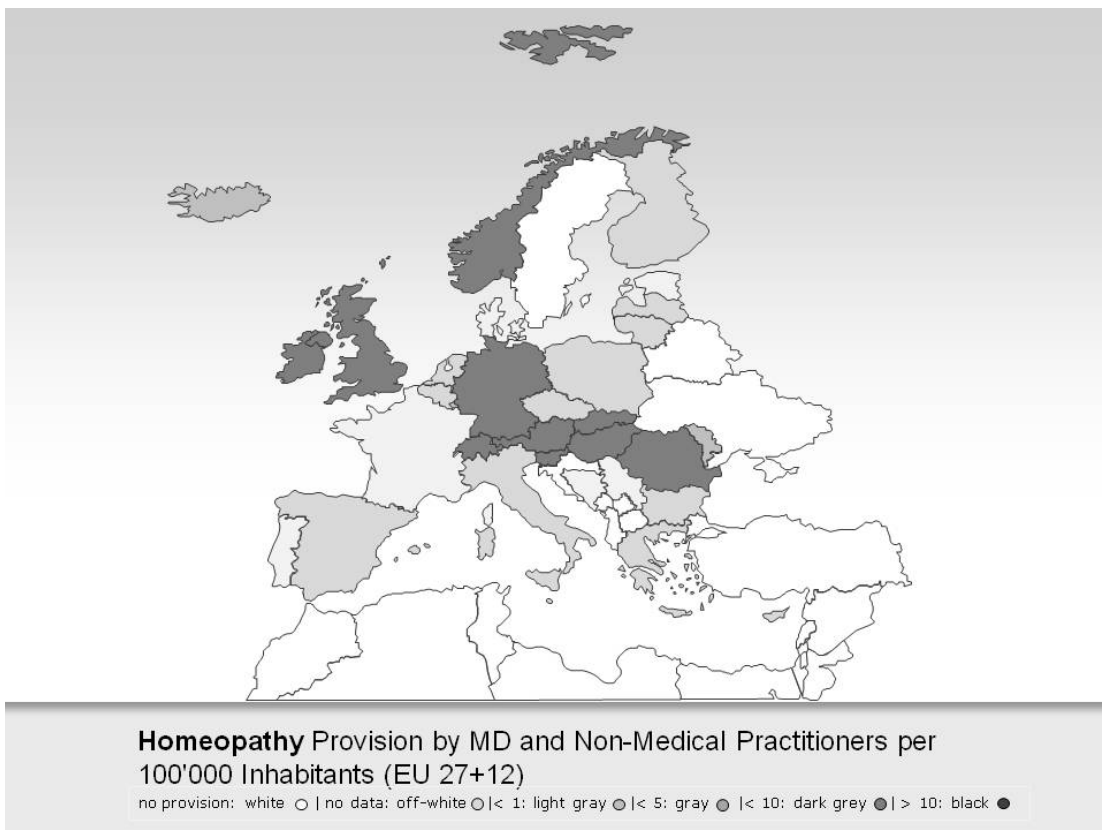
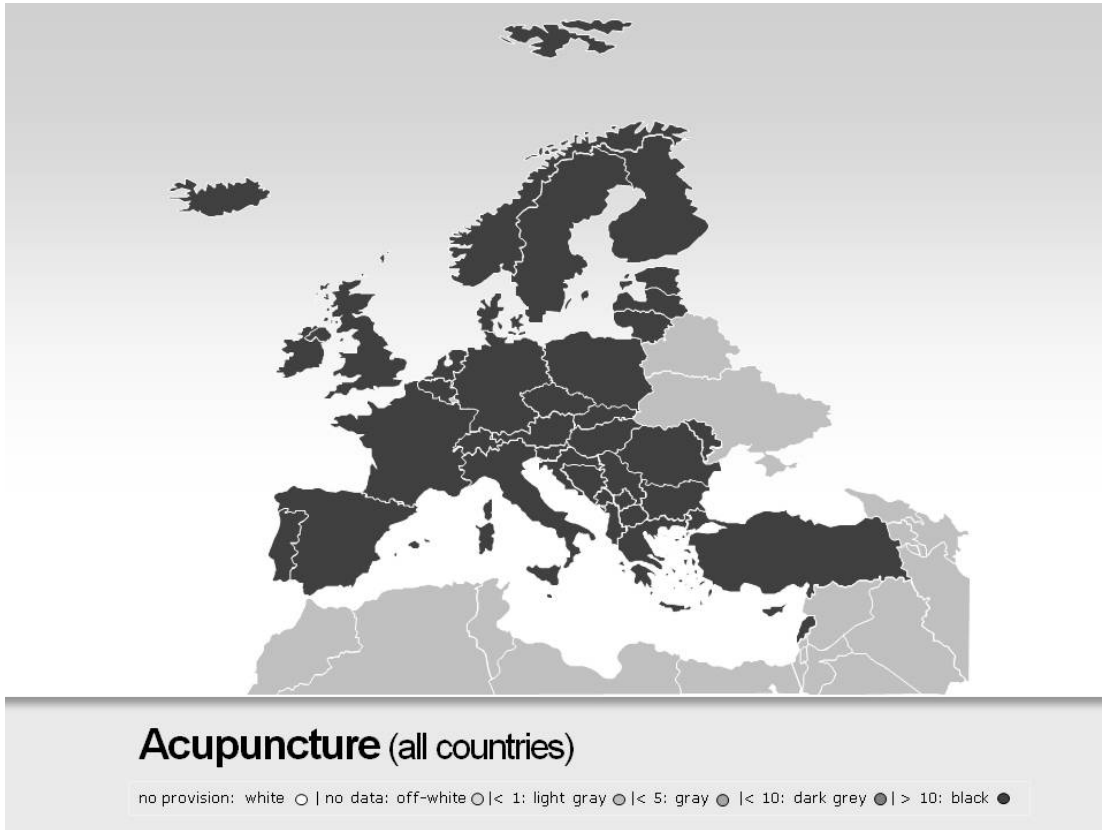
>n< or +n: external membership (Austria);

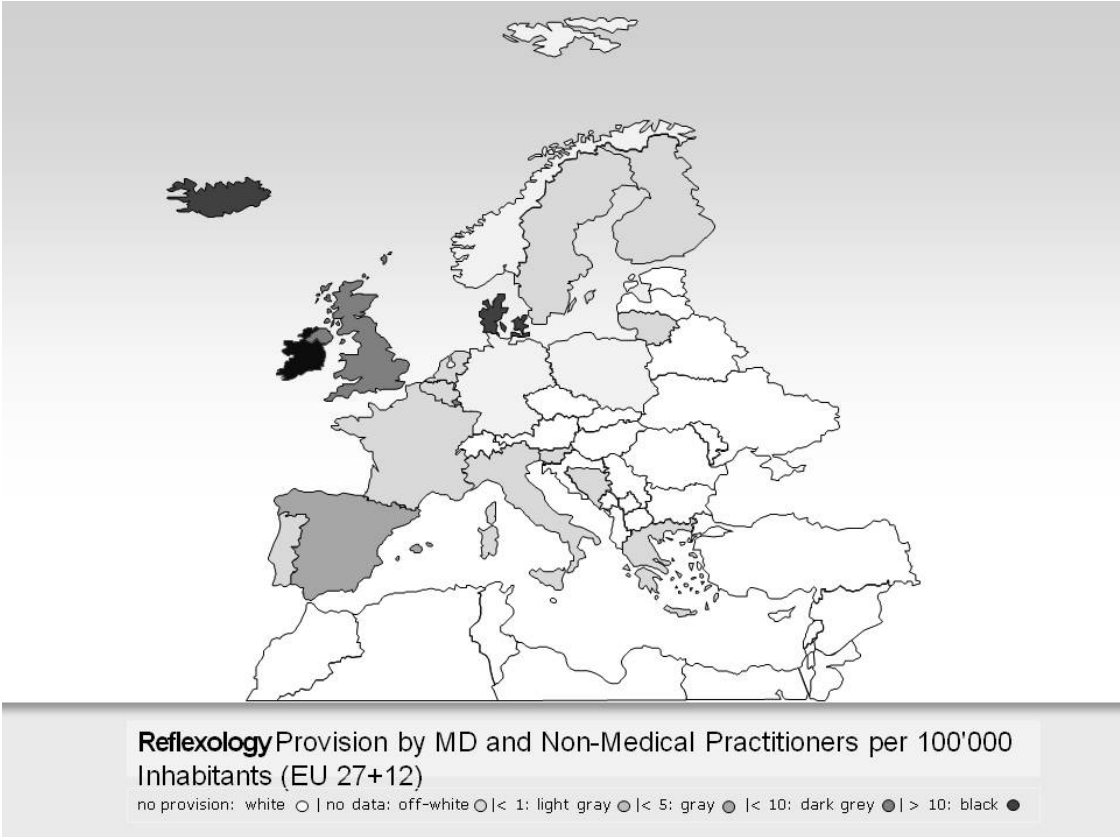
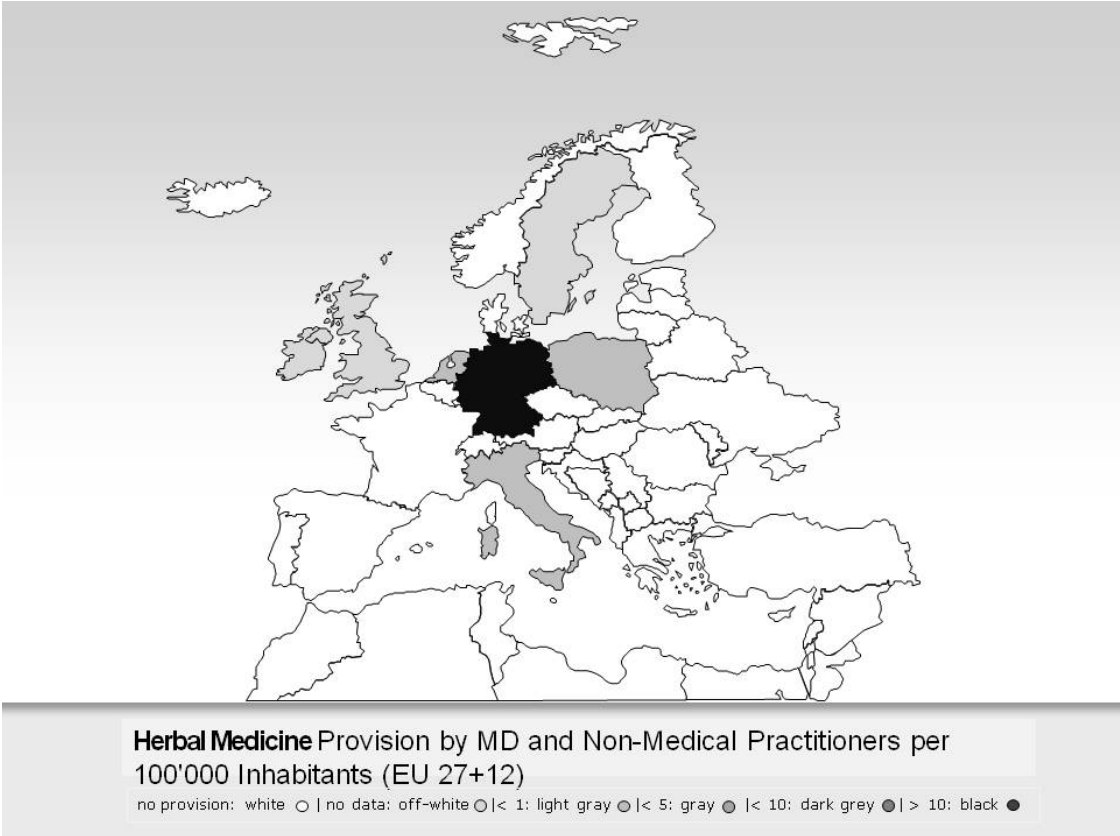
<<nn>> organisations' own data with all members of different levels of training

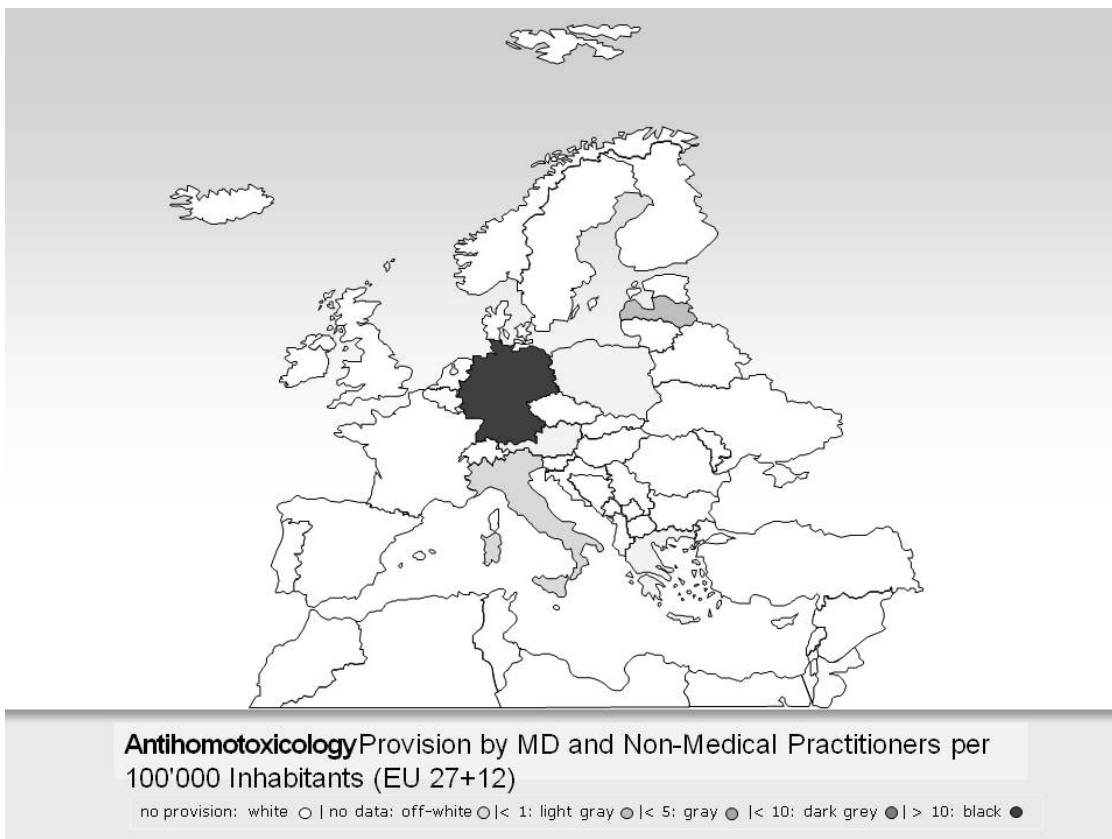
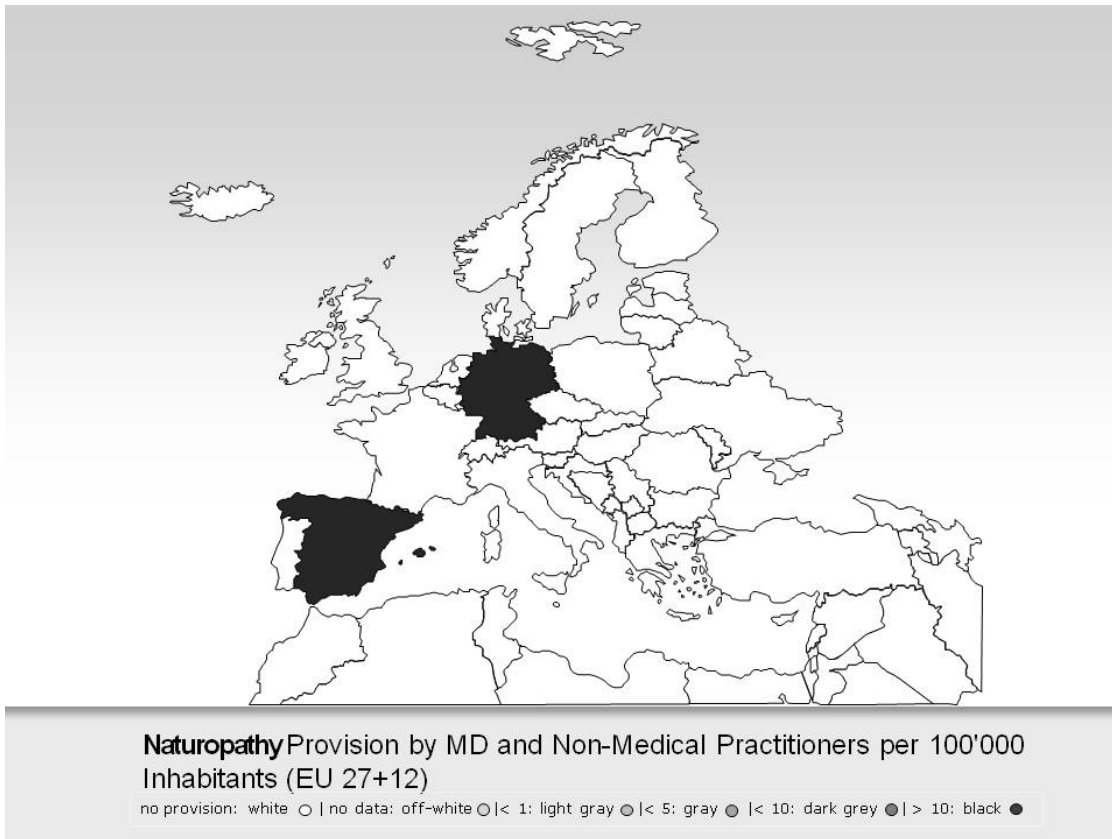
15. Spagyric Medicine

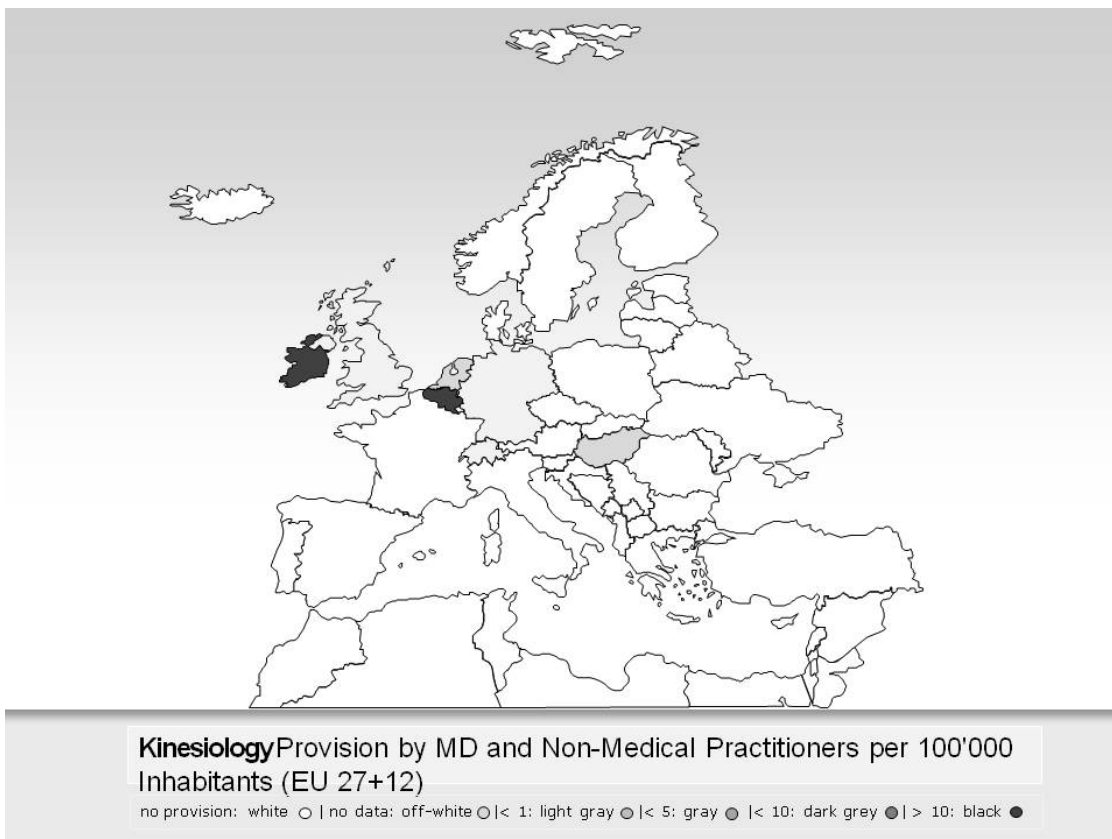
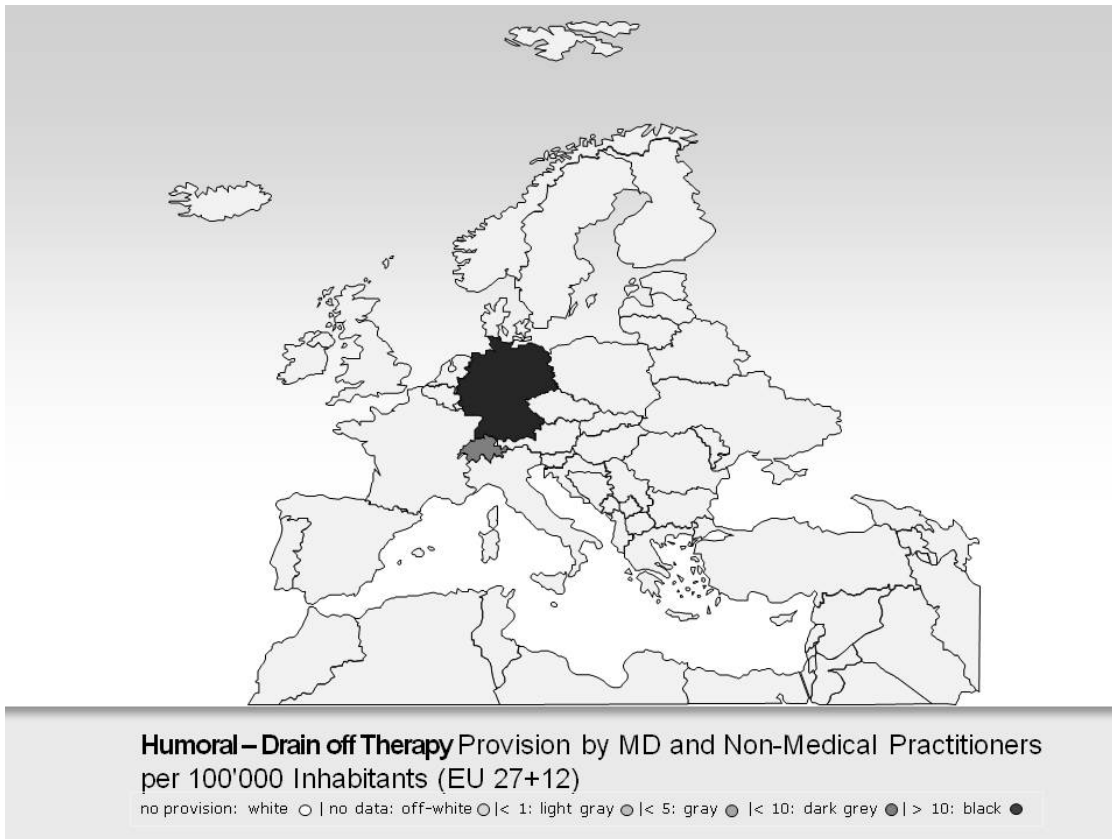
| country | organisation | website | e-mail/postal address | members | n/100'000 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| International | | | | | |
| (European) | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | efcam | |
| Belgium | | | | efcam | |
| Bosnia/Hercegovina | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | |
| France | | | | efcam | |
| Germany | | | | 1.000 | |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | efcam | |
| Iceland | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | efcam | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | efcam | |
| Norway | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | efcam | |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | efcam | |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | efcam | |
| Sum per country (EFCAM) | | | | 1.000 | 0,2 |
| MD EU 27+12 | | | 1:1'050 | 474'796// | GP: 95 |

**Annex B – Maps of 10 CAM Disciplines most frequently used in EU27+12
(according to rank)**











Shiatsu Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)

no provision: white ○ | no data: off-white ○ | < 1: light gray ○ | < 5: gray ○ | < 10: dark grey ● | > 10: black ●



OrthomolMed Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)

no provision: white ○ | no data: off-white ○ | < 1: light gray ○ | < 5: gray ○ | < 10: dark grey ● | > 10: black ●

Annex C – Selected Country Reports

1. Austria - Country report (by June 30, 2010) –

English summary (Beate Egger, Klaus von Ammon)

Content:

Introduction

Aim

Methods

Results

The 10 disciplines most provided by physicians

The 10 disciplines presumably most provided by non-medical practitioners

Alphabetical precis of specific disciplines

Formation by disciplines

Discussion

Conclusion

Addresses, homepages, links

Introduction

Fourty-six percent of the town population and 50 percent of the rural population are in demand of complementary therapies. Outside town, the use of old household remedies is far more common, according to Christian Adensamer, head of division complementary medicine, Vienna medical association.

The most utilized disciplines are homeopathy, Bach flowers and acupuncture. In the latter, citizens have the most confidence, followed by Kneipp (hydro-)therapy and acupressure (<http://sciencev1.orf.at/science/news/44965>).

In Austria, the practice of medicine is restricted to physicians (cf. CAMbrella WP2). Due to different search criteria on the respective (county specific) websites, the total number of practising physicians is estimated to 18,000. Approximately 2000 physicians are certified by the Austrian Association of Physicians (ÖÄK) in at least one complementary medicine discipline. Another approx. 1000 physicians belong to more than 20 professional organisations, applying for certification, e.g. anthroposophic medicine, electro-acupuncture, (traditional) Chinese medicine, and others (<http://www.springermedizin.at/fachbereiche-a-z/i-o/komplementaermedizin/?full=16417>). CAM practised by physicians is mostly well organized, publicly accessible and to be used for research.

For non-medical practitioners, most physiotherapists in private practice provide at least one, mostly several complementary technique(s) e.g. acupunct massage according to Penzel, craniosacral therapy, kinesiology, tested in a random sample. Exact numbers are difficult to obtain, because professional or school websites display the respective members only resulting in multiple counts.

But, some training courses take place in Germany, Switzerland or the UK with subsequent foreign membership resulting in numeric underestimation of practitioners.

Officially, „Heilpraktiker“ (natural doctors (ND) in Germany) are not allowed to practise in Austria, despite EU regulations for medical practice (<http://www.aerztezeitung.at/archiv/oeaez-19-10102005/dienstleistungsrichtlinie-der-eu-eingriffe-innationale-gesundheitssysteme.html>). In fact, the Austrian medical association (ÖÄK) restricts medical practice to physicians. In daily practice, trade licensed energet(h)ics practising non-registered CAM therapies functionally and unofficially replace NDs (<http://sciencev1.orf.at/science/news/44965>).

Non-medically provided CAM is sometimes practised under another term than the actual practice is. This fact and the preference not to be registered make general public access both difficult and even impossible and restrict it to word-by-mouth recommendations. Under these circumstances, CAM research may be a desperate attempt leaving a great number of unreported cases.

Most professional organisations offer education, training and graduation of various degrees for their respective members and other students within Austria. Some adhere to European or global, several others refer to national standards, some offer extra-occupational weekend or evening courses and seminars. For some disciplines, e.g. anthroposophic medicine, complete training is possible in Germany and Switzerland only.

Single CAM training courses for non-medical practitioners are provided by physicians' professional organisations, e.g. the Austrian Society of Homeopathic Medicine (ÖGHM) for midwives, working in practices together with homeopathic physicians.

Academic implementation of CAM in medical students' curriculum is beyond the scope of this review.

CAM products and markets, especially over-the-counter (OTC) sales, are not dealt with, here.

Aim

To map CAM provision by both, medical (physicians, MDs) and non-medical practitioners in Austria.

Methods

Methods applied for Austria are described in detail in the method section of D6.

Results

No single peer-reviewed publication was found, no „gray literature“ identified. Referring to official and professional websites, the following data were gathered:

The 10 disciplines most provided by physicians are:

1. nutrition medicine (min. 1200): 1073 doctors with Austrian Medical Association (ÖAK, AMA) diploma for nutrition medicine and 128 doctors with AMA diploma for F.X.Mayr diet therapy
2. acupuncture (c. 850-1500 doctors)
3. information medicine (c. 500-1100): Classical homeopathy (c. 500 doctors with AMA diploma, 90 veterinarians and 500 pharmacists and (professionally indistinguishable) midwives); anti-homotoxicology: see 9)
4. neural therapy (280 doctors with AMA diploma)
5. Kneipp (hydro-) therapy (128 doctors with AMA diploma)
6. hypnosis (112 members of the Austrian Medical Society for Hypnosis)
7. ozone therapy (estimated 110-170 providers: 108 clinics and 56 doctors)
8. physio-energetic (47 doctors with AMA diploma)
9. anti-homotoxicology (44 doctors with a diploma of the Austrian Medical Society for Homotoxicology and Antihomotoxic Therapy)
10. anthroposophic medicine (39 doctors)

In proportion to the number of county and town inhabitants, the supply of CAM provided by physicians is in decreasing order: Salzburg, Steiermark and Vienna, Burgenland, Carinthia and Lower Austria, and Upper Austria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

The 10 disciplines presumably most provided by non-medical practitioners

In Austria, the practice of medicine is reserved for physicians. Therefore, non-medical practitioners try to avoid being registered in any (publicly accessible) registration body, being detectable as individuals and being accused for malpractice. Several CAM disciplines are presumably provided under occupational titles as lifestyle advisor (+/- registered), natural practitioner („Heilpraktiker“), energet(h)ic, kinesiology, radiesthesia (practitioner), all the latter not registered. Thus, the estimated number of unreported practitioners may be high.

Keeping these limitations in mind, the 10 disciplines presumably most provided by non-medical practitioners are:

1. information medicine (Bach flowers, homeopathic remedies (low potencies), mineral salts (Schüssler's); estimated 3750): lifestyle advisor (approx. 2500), natural practitioners (approx. 1100), kinesiologists approx. 150)
2. manual therapies (approx. 2400): comprising osteopathy (2400) and cranio-sacral therapy (2000, the latter being part of osteopathy during training, with considerable overlapping)
3. energetic practitioners (aura healing, energet(h)ics, prana healing, radiesthesia, Reiki, spiritual healing; estimated 1800)
4. kinesiologists (approx. 800, 147 professionally organized, 47 doctors with diploma)
5. shiatsu (786 practitioners)
6. yoga (715 teachers)
7. acupressure (various techniques; approx. 360)
8. qui gong, taiji (approx. 200 including some practitioners from nearby Germany and Switzerland)

9. Feldenkrais (approx. 200 teachers)
10. „therapy of the senses“ (aroma, light, music, including crystal and stone therapy; approx. 160)

In proportion to the number of county and town inhabitants, the supply of information medicine provided by non-medical practitioners is in decreasing order: Vienna, Vorarlberg, Lower and Upper Austria, Salzburg, Burgenland, Tyrolia, Steiermark. The other disciplines are not dealt with here.

Alphabetical precis of specific disciplines

Acupressure: see electro-acupuncture

Acupuncture: see (Traditional) Chinese medicine (CM)

African medicine (bwana): no usable results

Akupunkt massage (according tp Penzel) 125 registrated members

Anthroposophic medicine: <http://www.anthromed.at> displays 39 physicians and 8 therapeutic alliances in Klagenfurt, Linz and Vienna. The (non-medical) association of graduated healing eurythmists (<http://www.heileurythmie.at>) displays 9 therapists.

Antihomotoxic therapy: the Austrian medical society for homotoxicology and antihomotoxic therapy consists of 44 physicians with AMA diploma (<http://www.homotox.at>)

Arabic medicine (unani): no usable results

Aromatherapy: The (physicians') Austrian society for scientific aroma therapy and aroma care (ÖGWA) establishes itself at this stage (www.oegwa.at). 34 non-medical practitioners are identified by the society of medically certificated aroma practitioners' website (www.vaga.at) and 29 non-medical practitioners by <http://www.aerzteaustria.at/alternativen/aromatherapie.htm> despite only 3 and 6 entries in the white and yellow pages, respectively.

Ayurvedic medicine: 5 doctors (www.ayurveda.at/Angebote/konsultationen.htm), otherwise most provided by care givers (nurses), cosmetic and massage experts, and physiotherapists (20 references: www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/ayurveda.htm#)

Biofeedback: The Austrian society for biofeedback and psychophysiology (<http://www.austria-biofeedback.at>) displays 27 members (<http://www.austria-biofeedback.at/interessentinnen/biofeedbacktherapeutinnen-und-trainerinnen>). <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/biofeedback.htm> displays 16 therapists. The Austrian medical society for biophysical information therapy (<http://www.ganzheitsmed.at/biophys.inf.ther.htm>) does not display any member list, nor does <http://www.ganzheitsmed.at/bioresonanz.htm> dealing with dual biosignal modulations.

Body talk (77,200 Google-hits): <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/bodytalk.htm> displays 7 therapists; see also mind-body medicine

Breathing therapies (50,800 Google-hits): <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/atemtherapie.htm> displays 23 breathing therapists including 14 physiotherapists, white and yellow pages have 16 entries. There is a professional association for breathing educators with 15 members (<http://www.atemaustria.at/Mitglieder/>). A cross reference is given by the Austrian pain society: <http://www.oesg.at/patienten-und-interessierte/hauptmenue/patienteninfo/entspannungstechnikenund-psychotherapien/>

(Traditional) *Chinese medicine* (CM, including acupuncture, diet, medicinal therapy, qi gong, tuina massage) 850 registered physicians (including multiple and additional memberships more than 2000 are estimated), 100 CM physicians, they may also offer medicinal (so called herbal) therapy

Cranio-sacral therapy: www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/craniosacrale.htm lists 48 therapists (doctors, energet(h)ics, physiotherapists and others). Physiotherapists are certified by law to practise cranio-sacral therapy. The white and yellow pages display 2212 entries searching for physiotherapy and craniosacral, which are reliable due to business competition forcing an entry there.

Crystal healing (cf. lithotherapy formation): 21 doctors' addresses are derived from <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/edelsteinberatung.htm>, 16 non-medical practitioners are detected by <http://www.esoterik-eu.com/oesterreich/edelsteinberatung.htm>.

Electro-acupuncture (including acupressure due to training): 209 (due to white and yellow pages)

EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) is a form of psychotherapy dealing with posttraumatic disorders. <http://www.emdrnetzwerk.at/therapeutinnen.htm> displays 53 therapists.

Energetics or energetics, an acronym composed of energetics and ethics, comprise

- atlantis healing (13,000 Google-hits),
- aura healing (for „Aura-Heilung“ 25,900, for aura healing 268, for „Aura-Lesen“ 20,700, for aura reading 738 Google-hits), 14 therapists are found by <http://www.esoterik-plattform.at>.
- energy work, energet(h)ics: (197 hits by white and yellow pages)
- kinesiology, applied kinesiology, music kinesiology: <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/kinesiologie.htm> displays 85, mostly non-medical academic practitioners; the Austrian professional organisation of kinesiology lists 138 practitioners. The white and yellow pages add up to 775 hits, comprising doctors, physiotherapists, institutes for body energies, and wellness, veterinary hospitals, etc.
- light healing (20,700 Google-hits)
- matrix energetics (3740 Google-hits)
- physioenergetic (47 certified doctors (<http://www.physioenergetik.at>), 1 doctor (<http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/physioenergetik.htm>) and 109 therapists comprising doctors, pharmacists, physiotherapists and other non-medical practitioners (<http://www.physioenergetik.at/index.php/de/patienten-info-mainmenu-54/therapeutenliste.html>))

- polarity: 20,000 Google-hits; prana healing (37,000 Google-hits), prana healing (69,800 Google-hits), • quantum healing (32.000 Google-hits)
- Reiki (198.000 Google-hits, white and yellow pages: 407 entries, <http://www.esoterik-plattform.at/reiki.htm>: 85 confirmations), several organisations display lists with 5 up to 20 „Reiki-masters“); rainbow-Reiki (9,930 Google-hits)
- schamanism (111,000 Google-hits) 22 therapists found by <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/schamanismus.htm>, white and yellow pages display 6 hits for shamanism, 2 hits for shaman.

Feldenkrais: approx. 200 therapists, 1 trainer (http://astroid.at/index.php?article_id=119), organised in a professional organisation (FVO), 137 listed in <http://www.feldenkrais.at>, 95 listed in the white and yellow pages, 15 listed in <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/feldenkrais.htm>

FX Mayr: <http://www.fxmayr.com> displays 8 certificated centres for therapeutic fasting, <http://www.fxmayr.com/index.php?id=205> 13+25 entries for in-patient, and 208 for out-patient services.

Hawaiian medicine: Lomi massage is sometimes provided in the wellness sector.

Homeopathy (especially by physicians) is represented by two human and one veterinary associations: Austrian society for homeopathic medicine (ÖGHM; 420 physicians, 480 other members) and Medical society for classical homeopathy (ÄKH; 81 Austrian members). White and yellow pages show 97 doctors practicing homeopathy in several ways of practice. The number of general practitioners (GP) using complex homeopathy cannot be estimated. The number for non-medical practitioners in the two medical societies is estimated to 400 to 600 individuals. The Austrian society for veterinary medicine homeopathy has 91 members.

Hypnose: The Austrian society for scientific hypnosis (ÖGWH, <http://www.oegwh.at>) offers teaching, but no member list. <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/hypnose.htm> displays 23 therapists. The Austrian society for medical and dental hypnosis (ÖGZH) displays 112 members, 34 doctors, 74 dental surgeons and 6 non-medical practitioners, corresponding well to 116 entries in the white and yellow pages under the rubrics: hypnosis, hypnotherapy, clinical psychologist.

Indian medicine (see: ayurveda, yoga): 4 schools, most provided as wellness supply

Iridology: since 2007, iridology is no longer restricted to physicians classified as a non-scientific method (<http://www.presetext.at/news/070313020/oesterreichische-aerzteschaft-verliert-monopol-aufirisdagnose> and *Ärztomagazin* 6/07).

Kneipp (hydro-) therapy: <http://www.kneippmedizin.at/> displays 128 AMA certified members. 50,000 lay members are organized in 200 clubs.

Korean medicine: no usable results

Leeches therapy: <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/blutegeltherapie.htm> displays 3 doctors. Non-medical providers are given by <http://www.blutegeltherapeuten.de/indikation/index.php>.

Light therapy: <http://www.aerzteaustria.at/alternativen/lichttherapie.htm> displays 18 therapists, 5 of them with the entry „colour light therapy“.

Manual therapies comprises manipulations (body work, Bowen therapy, Bowtech, chiropractic, Dorn method, massage, nuad (Thai massage), osteopathy, Rolwing) and gentle touch (craniosacral therapy, healing touch, osteopathy, polarity, shiatsu, somatic balancing, therapeutic touch, touch for health) not all dealt with here.

Micro-immune therapy: The members of the Austrian medical society for microimmune therapy (ÖGeMIT) cannot be identified by the website.

Mind-body medicine: 58,800 Google-hits comprising Bach flowers, breathing therapy, chakra healing, esotericism, lomi-lomi, massage, polarity, Reiki, relaxation technique, shamanism, shiatsu, spiritual healing (in alphabetical order); see also body talk

Mongolian medicine: no usable results

Music therapy: <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/klangmassage.htm> displays 39 therapists with the entry singing bowl massage, compared to 19 hits for the same entry and 3 hits for the entry sound therapy.

Neural therapy: 280 physicians with AMA diploma

NLP (neuro-linguistic programming) has two professional organisations: <http://www.oebvnlp.at/> and <http://www.oedv-nlp.at/>, which displays 24 trainers; www.NLP.at is the website of the Linz academy for NLP, see teaching.

Nutrition therapy: http://www.medhelp.at/component/option,com_arztsuche/catid,131/Itemid,24/bl_order,11/,medhelp

displays

11

therapists.

http://www.bestdent.at/go.asp?sektion=themen&supercluster_id=0&kategorie_id=706&rkarte=expertensuche_alle&bereich_id=9802&subbereich_id=0&berufsgruppe=zahn displays 5 dental surgeons with AMA diploma. Low entry numbers for doctors are in the white and yellow pages also: 59 nutrition only, 32 nutrition counseling, 21 nutrition medicine, 14 nutrition therapy. The Austrian academic institute for nutrition medicine (ÖAIE, <http://www.oeaie.org/>) displays 1073 therapists. See also FX Mayr.

Orthomolecular medicine: The Austrian society for orthomolecular medicine (ÖGOM, <http://www.oegom.at>) displays the list of certified members for members only. The white and yellow pages display 3 therapists only, making searches for the public fruitless.

Osteopathy: <http://www.oego.org/cms/index.php?id=24> lists 302 therapists, the white and yellow pages display 2365 entries.

Ozone therapy: The Austrian society for ozone therapy has a website: <http://www.ozon-sauerstoff.at/anwendung.htm> with no member list. <http://www.ozonbehandlung.at/?p=therapeuten&ref=> lists 108 clinics and therapists, <http://www.ozonsauerstoff.at> displays 56 therapists.

Psychological therapies comprise art therapy, auto-suggestion, bioenergetics, breathing therapy, hypnosis, laugh therapy, meditation, neuro-linguistic programming, perception therapy, play therapy, relaxation, psychodrama, sound field therapy, suggestion, tao te ching with numerous Google-hits,

Qi gong: 165 teachers

Radiesthesia: <http://www.aerzte-austria.at/alternativen/pendeln.htm> displays 6 therapists, the white and yellow pages have 65 entries.

Schüssler's (mineral, low potentized) salts: 117 tons sold in 2009 by the market leader (<http://salzburg.orf.at/stories/85004>), mostly sold over-the counter or administered by non-medical practitioners

Shiatsu: 786 teachers, 22 schools

Tibetan medicine: 1 school in Carinthia; well organized, less represented

Touch for health (derived from kinesiology) lists 91 therapists: http://www.therapeuten.de/therapien/touch_for_health.htm.

Yoga: 715 teachers of several styles („Yogaguide“); more than 500 000 Google hits for Austria mirror high demand and supply

Training by disciplines

Acupuncture: www.akupunktur.at, www.akupunktur.org, www.ogka.at

Anthroposophic medicine: <http://www.anthromed.at> provides information of education and training, courses and seminars offered mostly in Germany, and Switzerland. Having finished education and training, doctors only are certified according to law. – In Graz, there is a school for rhythmic massage at Ita-Wegman-academy for non-medical practitioners.

Aromatherapy: Aroma Med, (<http://www.aroma-med.at/lehrgang.html>) offers the first training course in aromatherapy designed for doctors according to the Austrian society for scientific aroma therapy and aroma care (ÖGWA, www.oegwa.at). For non-medical practitioners, the society of medically certificated aroma practitioners (VAGA, www.vaga.at) offers certified training courses.

Ayurveda: http://www.ayurveda-verband.eu/qualitaet_ausbildungen.html displays the following teachings:

- Ayurveda medicine and health care for doctors
- Ayurveda-consulting and psychology for health advisors
- Ayurveda wellbeing for lay persons
- Ayurveda therapy for physio-therapists, massage therapists, nursing staff and persons with education and training in conventional medicine

The association of ayurveda (<http://www.ayurvedadachverband.at>) comprises the following schools:

- Ayurveda Academy of Yoga in Daily Life (www.AyurvedaAkademie.at, www.AyurvedaAcademy.org)
- Ayurveda-Verein Nexenhof (www.ayurveda-verein.at)
- European Academy of Ayurveda (<http://www.ayurveda-akademie.org>)
- Health school Hildegard von Bingen (www.bingen.at)

Only doctors' certificate or diploma will be recognized officially, in Austria in accordance with AMA (ÖAK) through the Austrian society of ayurvedic medicine and Maharishi Vedic medicine (www.ayurveda.at)

(Traditional) *Chinese medicine*: www.tcm.or.at, www.tcm-zentrum.at/akupunktur_links.html. There are several schools teaching specific techniques:

- APM – Akupunkt massage according to Penzel (<http://www.apm-penzel.at>)
- Austrian society of tuina (<http://www.tuina.or.at>)
- BACOPA formation centre (<http://www.bacopa.at>)
- DACE – umbrella organisation of teaching organisations for Chinese dietetics (<http://www.dace.at>)
- Danube University Krems (<http://www.donau-uni.ac.at>)
- Dungal-Zentrum in Wien (<http://www.dungl.at>)
- IQTÖ - IQTÖ-special interest group of Qigong-, TaijiQuan- and Yiquan-teachers in Austria (<http://www.iqtoe.at>)
- MED CHIN – medical society for Chinese healthcare in Austria (<http://www.medchin.at>)
- ÖDS – Austrian association for shiatsu (<http://www.shiatsu-verband.at>)
- ÖGKA – Austrian society of controlled acupuncture (<http://www.ogka.at>)
- ÖGT – Austrian society of veterinarians (<http://www.oegt.at>)
- Qi gong: www.qigonggesellschaft.at, www.shaolinoesterreich.at, www.tgg.at, other private schools
- Shambhala school for TCM, Chinese dietetics, Qigong and Taijiquan (<http://www.shambhala.at>)
- Taji & Qigong Gesellschaft Österreich (<http://www.taiji-qigong.at>)
- TAO – therapist teaching association for acupunt meridian massage (<http://www.taoamm.eu>)
- Vienna school for traditional Chinese medicine (<http://www.wstcm.at>)

Having finished education and training, doctors only are certified according to law.

Crystal healing (cf. lithotherapy formation)

Diet: see nutrition therapy

EMDR (eye movement desensitizing and reprocessing): <http://www.emdr-institut.at/ausbildung.asp>

Feldenkrais: teaching during 4 years (40 days each) is described in detail in:

<http://www.weiterbildung.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/11151388/19515292/>,

other teaching and seminars are found at:

<http://www.feldenkrais-ausbildung.de/Feldenkrais-Links/index.php>,

<http://www.feldenkraisinstitut.at/index.php/de/training>,

<http://www.feldenkrais-training.at/>,

<http://www.seminarediebewegen.at/pages/feldsemi.shtml>

Hawaiian

medicine:

<http://www.drumbl.at/ausbildung/programm/67/massage/lomi%20lomi%20nui%20-%20kahi%20loa%20practitioner> offers formation in teaching of huna, hawaiian energetic exercises

and other techniques.

Homeopathy: In Vienna, students' initiative for homeopathy (SIH) organizes courses and seminars for preparation of state approved training course. Both medical societies, ÄKH (<http://www.aekh.at>) and ÖGHM (www.homoeopathie.at), offer training for physicians, the latter also for midwives. Having finished education and training, doctors only are certified according to law.

Hypnose <http://www.oegwh.at/Fortbildung.htm>

Iridology: since 2007, an academy for iridology was established due to a decision of the Austrian High Court of Justice iridology being no longer restricted to physicians (<http://www.schlossberginstitut.com>).

Japanese acupuncture: Courses were offered by the German speaking medical society of alternative healing methods (DAGAM, Deutschsprachige Ärztegesellschaft für alternative Heilmethoden, <http://www.dagam.at/index.php/aktueller-kurs.html>) in Graz. See also: shiatsu

Kneipp (hydro-) therapy: <http://www.kneippmedizin.at/> offers training for AMA certification.

Lithotherapy (crystal healing): under the heading of traditional European medicine (TEM) <http://www.tem-akademie.com> offers courses in litho-/crystal therapy. Other courses and workshops are offered elsewhere under the label „esoteric“.

Neural therapy: <http://www.arztakademie.at/oeaek-diplome-zertifikate-cpds/oeaekspezialdiplome/neuraltherapie/> gives information regarding education, training (mostly in Germany and Switzerland), graduation and certification in Austria. After graduation, doctors only are certified according to law.

NLP (neuro-linguistic programming) has two professional organisations, one of them offers a two-year training course: <http://www.oebvnlp.at/>. The Linz academy for NLP has its own website: www.NLP.at, displaying 11 schools (<http://www.nlp.at/at/index.htm>).

Nutrition therapy: The Danube University in Krems (www.donau-uni.ac.at) offers a 5 semester postgraduate course of clinical nutrition medicine.

Ozone therapy: The Austrian society for ozone therapy <http://www.ozon-sauerstoff.at> offers training for doctors and non-medical practitioners.

Qi gong: www.qigonggesellschaft.at, www.shaolinoesterreich.at, www.taiji-qigong.at (www.tqg.at), and other private schools

Reiki: Google displays 48,000 hits for Reiki instructions. Workshops are announced in Graz, Linz and Vienna (<http://www.reiki-land.de/links/oesterreich>)

Shamanism: Formation is offered mostly by German and Swiss shaman schools, but one in Austria was found: <http://schamanenschule.ch/oesterreich.html>. Numerous other courses, seminars and workshops are offered, eg.

http://www.aswat.org/seminar_schamanismus.php?site=37&kat=5&ukat=8,

<http://www.ayahuascaschamanismus.com/news3.htm>,

<http://www.schamanismus-tantra.at/schamanismus.htm>,

http://www.schamanismusakademie.com/fhs/template_fenkart.php?ID=127&nLID=77&bereich=1

Shiatsu: 18 certified schools with 22 locations (10 Vienna, 3 each in Lower Austria and Salzburg, 2 each in Graz, Kärnten and Upper Austria) are listed in <http://www.shiatsu.at> and http://www.shiatsuaustria.at/beruf/oeds_38.htm.

Tibetan medicine: one teaching centre in Hüttenberg, Carinthia (<http://www.tibetcenter.at>)

Yoga: The professional organisation of yoga teachers (<http://www.yoga.at>) lists 14 institutes and schools.

Discussion

CAM practised by physicians is mostly well organized, publicly accessible and to be used for research.

For non-medical practitioners, exact numbers are difficult to obtain, because professional or school websites display the respective members resulting in multiple counts and therefore false-positive recruitment bias. On the other hand, some training courses take place in Germany, Switzerland or the UK with subsequent foreign membership resulting in numeric underestimation of practitioners. Non-medical practitioners try to avoid to be registered in any (publicly accessible) registration body, being detectable as individuals and being accused for malpractice. Several CAM disciplines are presumably provided under occupational titles as lifestyle advisor (+/- registered), natural practitioner („Heilpraktiker“), energet(h)ic, kinesiology, radiesthesia (practitioner), all the latter not registered. Thus, the estimated number of unreported practitioners will remain high.

Keeping these limitations in mind, the numbers given here are as reliable as possible.

Conclusion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first attempt to get an insight into CAM provision in Austria by both medical and non-medical practitioners of various degrees of education, training, certification and registration.

Addresses, homepages, and links

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 1. | AGPE - Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Physioenergetik | Tel. 01/879 38 26-10, Fax. 01/789 38 26-19, office@physioenergetik.at | http://www.physioenergetik.at |
| 2. | Österreichische Wissenschaftliche ÄRZTEGESELLSCHAFT FÜR AKUPUNKTUR | Tel. 01/ 505 03 92 Fax: 01/504 15 02 office(at)akupunktur.org sekretariat(at)akupunktur.org | www.akupunktur.org |
| 3. | Österreichische Arbeitsgem. für Manuelle Medizin | Tel. 0316/21 91 2624, fortbildung@oamm-graz.at | www.oamm-graz.at |
| 4. | ÄKH Ärztgesellschaft für klassische Homöopathie | Tel.: +43 699 176 555 88 Fax: +43 7242 909 254 office@aekh.at | www.aekh.at |
| 5. | Akupunkt-Massage nach Penzel | | http://www.apm-penzel.at/index.php/therapeuten |
| 6. | Arbeitskreis für chinesische Phytotherapie | Tel. 01/981 04 5758, Fax. 01/981 04 5759, manfred.richart@wienkav.at | www.chinphyto.at www.akupunktur.at |
| 7. | BACH – Institut für Bachblüten-therapie, Forschung und Lehre Mechthild Scheffer | Tel. 01/5338640, Fax. 01/5338640-15 info@bach-bluetentherapie.com | http://www.bach-bluetentherapie.com |
| 8. | BSM – Institut für Duale Biosignalmodulation | Tel. 01/8946530 | |
| 9. | Chinesische Diagnostik und Arzneitherapie | Tel. 01/470 71 73, Fax: 01/470 71 73, med.chin@aon.at | www.medchin.at |
| 10. | Dachverband für TCM & verwandte Gesundheitslehren Österreichs | Tel: +43 (2985) 26 66 605 tcm@willidungl.com | www.dachverband-tcm.at |
| 11. | DV Dachverband Österreichischer Ärzte für Ganzheitsmedizin | | www.ganzheitsmedizin.at |
| 12. | EAV – Medizinische Gesellschaft für Elektroakupunktur nach Voll in Österreich | Tel. 03612/24646, Fax. 03612/24646-4 | |
| 13. | Energetik-Agentur | fa.mondel@chello.at Berufsgruppenobmann Stellvertreter Tel: 01/2788550 | www.energethiker-agentur.at |
| 14. | F.X.Mayr – Internationale Gesellschaft der Mayr-Ärzte | Tel. 04273/2511-73, Fax. 04273/2511-72 | www.fxmayr.com |
| 15. | GAÄÖ - Gesellschaft Anthroposophischer Ärzte Österreichs | Tel. 01/5044908, Fax: 01/5048404, info@anthromed.at | www.anthromed.at |
| 16. | GAMED- Wiener Internationale Akademie für Ganzheitsmedizin | Tel: 01/68875 07 | www.gamed.or.at |
| 17. | Gesellschaft für Anthroposophische Medizin in Österreich | Tel.: +43 (1) 504 49 08 Fax: +43 (1) 504 84 04 info@anthromed.at | www.anthromed.at |
| 18. | HUA-TUO-Institut unter Leitung von Dr. R. Sa | Tel.+ Fax.: 01/7286422 | |
| 19. | I.M.P.U.L.S. | 0676/493 14 71 dieter.poik@utanet.at | http://www.impuls-naturpraktikerausbildung.at/Ausbildung |
| 20. | IMAK – Internationale Ärztgesellschaft für Applied Kinesiology | Tel. 0468/22426, Fax. 0468/22427, office@imak.co.at | www.imak.co.at |
| 21. | Institut für Duale Biosignal | Tel.: +43 (1) 894 65 30 | www.biosignalmodulation.at |

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| | Modulation | Mobil: +43 (676) 540 29 42 E-Mail: ch.adensamer@aon.at | |
| 22. | Interessenvertretung für Qigong-, Taiji Quan- und Yi Quan Lehrende Österreichs | Telefon: 0664-420 7550 buero(at)iqtoe.at | http://www.iqtoe.at/ |
| 23. | Interessenvertretung für Qigong-, Taiji Quan- und Yi Quan Lehrende Österreichs | | http://www.naturverstand.at/ |
| 24. | Internationale Schule für Osteopathie | Tel.: 01/879 38 26 office@wso.at | www.wso.at |
| 25. | ÖÄHAM – Österreichische Ärztesgesellschaft für Homotoxikologie und Antihomotoxische Medizin | Tel. 01/6156309, Fax. 01/6156309, sekretariat@homotox.at | www.homotox.at |
| 26. | ÖG – Österreichische Gesellschaft für Akupunktur | Tel. 01/98104-5758, Fax. 01/98104-5759, | aku@kes.magwien.gv.at |
| 27. | ÖGA – Österreichische Gesellschaft für Akupunktur | Tel.: +43 (1) 98104/5758 oder 5751 Fax: +43 (1) 98104/5759 manfred.richart@wienkav.at | www.akupunktur.at |
| 28. | ÖGHM – Österreichische Gesellschaft für Homöopathische Medizin | Tel. 01/526 75 75, Fax. 01/526 75 75-4, sekretariat@homoeopathie.at | www.homoeopathie.at |
| 29. | ÖGKA – Österreichische Gesellschaft für kontrollierte Akupunktur | Tel. 0316/37 40 50, Fax. 0316/37 40 51, office@ogka.at | www.ogka.at |
| 30. | ÖGOM – Österreichische Gesellschaft zur Förderung der orthomolekularen Medizin | Tel. 01/5057351, Fax. 01/5034677 oegom@oegom.at | http://www.oegom.at/ |
| 31. | ÖGTCM - Österreichische Gesellschaft für traditionelle chinesische Medizin | Tel. 01/58 68 900, oegtcm@tcm.or.at | www.tcm.or.at |
| 32. | ÖGTCM - Österreichische Gesellschaft für traditionelle chinesische Medizin | Tel. 01/58 68 900, oegtcm@tcm.or.at | www.tcm.or.at |
| 33. | ÖNR – Österreichische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie und Regulationsforschung | Tel. 05354/52120, Fax. 05354/5300-731, oedr@tirol.com | www.neuraltherapie.at |
| 34. | Österreichische Arbeitsgem. für Manuelle Medizin | Tel. 0316/21 91 2624, fortbildung@oamm-graz.at | www.oamm-graz.at |
| 35. | Österreichische Ärztesgesellschaft für Biophysikalische Informationstherapie | Tel.: +43 (2236) 86 07 46 Fax: +43 (2236) 71 606 dr.bachtik@utanet.at | www.ganzheitsmed.at/biophys.inf.ther.htm |
| 36. | Österreichische Ärztesgesellschaft für Manuelle Medizin | Tel. 01/80182-533, Fax. 01/80182-538, sabine_witty@hotmail.com | www.manuellemedizin.org |
| 37. | Österreichische Ärztesgesellschaft für Osteopathie | Tel.: +43 (1) 879 38 26-0 Fax: +43 (1) 879 38 26-9 office@wso.at | www.wso.at |
| 38. | Österreichische Ärztesgesellschaft für Physioenergetik | Tel.: +43 (1) 879 38 26-10 Fax: +43 (1) 879 38 26-19 office@physioenergetik.at | www.physioenergetik.at |
| 39. | Österreichische Gesellschaft für orthomolekularen Medizin | Tel.: +43 (1) 505 73 51 Fax: +43 (1) 503 46 77 oegom@oegom.at | www.oegom.at |
| 40. | Österreichische Gesellschaft für Ayurvedische Medizin Maharishi Vedische Medizin | Tel.: +43 (1) 513 43 52 Fax: +43 (1) 513 96 60 E-Mail: info@ayurveda.at | www.ayurveda.at |
| 41. | Österreichische Gesellschaft für | Tel.: +43 (0)316 374050-0 | www.ogka.at , |

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| | Kontrollierte Akupunktur und TCM | Fax: +43 (0)316 374050-55 E-Mail: office@ogka.at | www.tcmkongress.at |
| 42. | Österreichische Gesellschaft für Phytotherapie, Kneipärztebund | Tel.01/41 63 399 | |
| 43. | Österreichische Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Aromatherapie und Aromapflege (ÖGwA) | Tel.: +43 1 4846174 Fax: +43 1 4846174 info@oegwa.at | www.oegwa.at |
| 44. | Österreichische Gesellschaft Ozontherapie | Tel.: +43 (2812) 514 27 Fax: +43 (2812) 514 27 ozon-sauerstoff@aon.at | www.ozon-sauerstoff.at |
| 45. | Österreichische Medizinische Gesellschaft für Mikroimmuntherapie e.V. (ÖGeMIT) | Tel: +43 (0)5372 580 87 Fax: +43 (0)5372 580 87 60 dr.bubendorfer@ogemit.org | http://3idi.org/All/index.php |
| 46. | Österreichische Medizinische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie und Regulationsforschung | Tel.: +43 (5354) 52120 Fax: +43 (5354) 5300-731 oenr@tirol.com | www.neuraltherapie.at |
| 47. | Österreichische QIGONG Gesellschaft | Karin Wenger, 0664/ 630 30 81 (Do 17-19 und So 18-20), qigonggesellschaft@gmx.at | http://www.qigonggesellschaft.at/kontakt.html |
| 48. | Österreichische Wissenschaftliche ÄRZTEGESELLSCHAFT FÜR AKUPUNKTUR | Tel. 01/ 505 03 92 Fax: 01/ 504 15 02 sekretariat(at)akupunktur.org | http://www.akupunktur.org/ |
| 49. | ÖWÄÄ – Österreichische Wissenschaftliche Ärztesgesellschaft für Akupunktur und Aurikulotherapie | Tel. 01/50 50 392, Fax. 01/504 1502, mailto: office@akupunktur.org | www.akupunktur.org |
| 50. | QiGong Verein Salzburg | ingeborg.klampfer@sbg.at | http://www.qigong-salzburg.at/ |
| 51. | Qigongverein Kärnten | TelNr. 0650 / 223 07 65 Email: info@qigongverein.at | www.qigongverein.at |
| 52. | Speleotherapy | | http://www.showcaves.com/english/expl ain/Misc/Speleotherapy.html http://www.gasteiner- heilstollen.com/anreise.html |
| 53. | Upledger Institut Österreich | Fon: (+43) 316 - 84 00 50-1 Fax: (+43) 316 - 84 00 50-3 E-Mail: institut@upledger.at | http://www.upledger.at/ |
| 54. | WSO – Wiener Schule für Osteopathie | Tel. 01/8793826-0, Fax. 01/8793826-19, office@wso.at | www.wso.at |
| 55. | WSTCM – Wiener Schule für Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin | Tel. 01/4949600, Fax.01/4941464-19, office@wstcm.at | www.wstcm.at |
| 56. | Zentrum für TCM | Tel. 02985/26 66 601, a.zauner- dungl@willidungl.com | www.willidungl.com |
| 57. | Privatschule für Energetische Naturpraktiken | | http://www.naturpraktikerschule. at/ |

2. Denmark - Country report

CAMbrella project

Danish contribution to WP5

1. Most used CAM methods

The national population health surveys from 1987-2005 have included the following question about residents' use of CAM.

Question: Have you ever used practitioners outside the general health system, and for example used some of the therapists / treatment options that are on this card?

- Reflexology
- Acupuncture
- Healing and / or clair voyance
- Homøpati
- Nutrition Therapy (individual customized dietary advice)
- Massage, osteopathy and other manipulative therapies
- Craniosacral therapy
- Biopathy
- Kinesiology
- Others, such as visualization, heil internship, Bach flower therapy
- Yes, within the last year
- Yes, former
- No.

Tabel 1 shows the proportion of the sample who have use CAM within the past year. In 2005 22,5% of the adult population (aged 16+) reported use.

Tabel 1. Percentage of respondents who have used alternative medicine within the past year

| Survey year | (%) | Number respondents |
|-------------|------|--------------------|
| 1987 | 10,0 | 4752 |
| 1994 | 13,5 | 4667 |
| 2000 | 20,6 | 16688 |
| 2005 | 22,5 | 14566 |

Source: Health and morbidity survey 1984-2005

Fehler! Ungültiger Eigenverweis auf Textmarke. shows the most frequent used CAM in the 2005 survey.

Tabel 2. Use of complementary and alternative treatment ever and within the recent years. Percent and number of population.

| | Use ever | Use last year | Number of people who have used CAM within the past year (In 1,000) |
|--|----------|---------------|--|
| Massage, osteopathy or other manipulative therapies | 21.7 | 13.2 | 572 |
| Reflexology | 21.4 | 6.1 | 265 |
| Acupuncture | 16.6 | 5.4 | 234 |
| Healing and / or clair voyance | 6.0 | 2.4 | 104 |
| Craniosacral therapy | 3.2 | 1.5 | 66 |
| Homeopathy | 3.6 | 1.1 | 48 |
| Nutrition Therapy | 2.5 | 1.0 | 43 |
| Kinesiology | 3.5 | 0.7 | 30 |
| Biopathy | 1.0 | 0.2 | 9 |
| Other | 2.2 | 0.9 | 39 |
| Have used one or more forms of alternative treatment | 45.2 | 22.5 | 976 |

Source: Health and morbidity survey 2005

2. CAM providers

A Danish survey among CAM providers¹ identified providers through the professional organizations listed in

¹ Sanne Jeppesen, Charlotte Horsted, Kjeld Møller Pedersen, Annemarie Goldschmidt, Leila Eriksen, Jan Sørensen, Analyse af det danske udbud af komplementær og alternativ behandling, University of Southern Denmark, Sep. 2007

Tabel 3 (two organizations would not collaborate in this study and did not provide access to their members. We know that we have missed a few other organizations – we know of at least two with about 250 members in total).

Tabel 3. List of professional CAM organizations

| Behandlerorganisationer | Deltager | Anvendt forkortelse |
|--|----------|---------------------|
| Biopatforeningen | + | BF |
| Brancheforeningen for Fysiurgisk Massage | + | BFM |
| Center for Alternative Sundhedsuddannelser (CASU) vedr. Bachterapeuter | + | BT |
| Clairvoyant Foreningen | + | CF |
| Danske Akupunktører | + | DA |
| Danske Ernæringsterapeuter | - | DE |
| Dansk Heilpraktiker Forening | + | DHF |
| Danske Kinesiologer | + | DK |
| Dansk Medicinsk Selskab for Akupunktur ¹ | - | DMSA |
| Dansk Muskelterapeut Forbund af 1993 | - | DMF |
| Dansk NLP Psykoterapeutforening | + | DNLPD |
| Dansk Selskab for Klassisk Homoopati | + | DSKH |
| Dansk Selskab for Osteopatisk Craniosacral Medicin ¹ | + | DSOCM |
| Forenede Danske Zoneterapeuter | + | FDZ |
| Foreningen af Kranio-Sakral Terapeuter | + | KST |
| Foreningen af Kunstterapeuter | + | FAK |
| Foreningen for Praktiserende Phytoterapeuter | + | FPP |
| Foreningen for Traditionelt Kinesisk Zoneterapi | + | TKZ |
| Healer-ringen | + | HR |
| Holistisk Sundhed | + | HS |
| Hypnoterapi Danmark | - | HD |
| Hypnoterapeut.dk | + | HT |
| Landsorganisationen NaturSundhedsrådet | + | LNS |
| Nordlys Massage Terapeuter | + | NMT |
| Praktiserende Akupunktører | + | PA |
| Professionelle NLP Psykoterapeuter i Danmark | + | PNLPD |
| Psykoterapeutforeningen | - | PT |
| Sammenslutningen af Alternative Behandlere | + | SAB |
| Skandinavisk Forening for Zoneterapeuter | + | SFZ |
| Zoneconnections Terapeutforening | + | ZCT |

¹Dansk Selskab for Osteopatisk Craniosacral Medicin (DSOCM) og Dansk Medicinsk Selskab for Akupunktur (DMSA) består af praktiserende læger.

Fehler! Ungültiger Eigenverweis auf Textmarke. shows the number of members of these organizations and the proportion who participated in our survey by returning a questionnaire.

Tabel 4. Response rate

| Organization | Potential respondents | Returned Q'ire (large) | Response rate | Sent small Q'ire | Returned small Q'ire | Response rate (small Q'ire) | Rate of non-responders |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| BF | 39 | 21 | 53,8 | 18 | 11 | 61,1 | 17,9 |
| BFM | 373 | 175 | 46,9 | 194 | 74 | 38,1 | 32,2 |
| BT | 37 | 16 | 43,2 | 19 | 10 | 52,6 | 24,3 |
| CF | 137 | 62 | 45,3 | 71 | 26 | 36,6 | 32,8 |
| DA | 89 | 47 | 52,8 | 42 | 20 | 47,6 | 24,7 |
| DHF | 67 | 37 | 55,2 | 30 | 14 | 46,7 | 23,9 |
| DK | 111 | 79 | 71,2 | 31 | 15 | 48,4 | 14,4 |
| DSKH | 65 | 33 | 50,8 | 32 | 19 | 59,4 | 20,0 |
| DSOCM | 25 | 12 | 48,0 | 11 | 7 | 63,6 | 16,0 |
| FAK | 46 | 18 | 39,1 | 28 | 14 | 50,0 | 30,4 |
| FDZ | 1140 | 560 | 49,1 | 563 | 256 | 45,5 | 26,9 |
| FPP | 26 | 16 | 61,5 | 10 | 4 | 40,0 | 23,1 |
| HR | 18 | 15 | 83,3 | 2 | 2 | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| HS | 95 | 54 | 56,8 | 37 | 16 | 43,2 | 22,1 |
| HT | 71 | 30 | 42,3 | 40 | 9 | 22,5 | 43,7 |
| KST | 151 | 102 | 67,5 | 47 | 23 | 48,9 | 15,9 |
| LNS | 30 | 24 | 80,0 | 2 | 1 | 50,0 | 3,3 |
| DNLDP | 46 | 31 | 67,4 | 14 | 8 | 57,1 | 13,0 |
| NMT | 13 | 10 | 76,9 | 3 | 3 | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| PA | 214 | 111 | 51,9 | 103 | 40 | 38,8 | 29,4 |
| PNLDP | 33 | 8 | 24,2 | 23 | 13 | 56,5 | 30,3 |
| SAB | 253 | 138 | 54,5 | 108 | 46 | 42,6 | 24,5 |
| SFZ | 115 | 61 | 53,0 | 52 | 29 | 55,8 | 20,0 |
| TZK | 74 | 45 | 60,8 | 27 | 8 | 29,6 | 25,7 |
| ZCT | 262 | 138 | 52,7 | 123 | 59 | 48,0 | 24,4 |
| Total | 3530 | 1843 | 52,2 | 1630 | 727 | 44,6 | 25,6 |

Note: 253 returnerede spørgeskemaer er fra respondenter, der ikke længere er aktive og vil derfor ikke indgå i analysen

Based on these data it has been suggested that there are about 2,700 of individuals who are active in providing CAM services.

This suggests that there are about 50 therapists each. 100.000 citizens. The figure should be viewed in light of the fact that the corresponding figure for GPs is about. 65 per. 100.000 citizens and about. 54 for practicing dentists per 100.000 citizens.

Information about CAM providers

A wide range of information is available about the population who responded to the questionnaire as shown in Tabel 5. This information includes background, training, organization and practice organization, collaboration, work hours, number of patients and visits, time of visits and average number of visits per patient, pricing, referrals to other CAM providers and the traditional health service, annual revenue and VAT registration, principles for documentation and participation in systematic assessments of effects. Unfortunately this has only been documented in a Danish report.

Tabel 5. Baggrundsvariable

| Primær behandlerstype | No. responders | Proportion with primær CAM type | Female respondents | Avg. age (sd) |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | n=1.590 | n=1.590 | n=1.590 | n=1.481 |
| Akupunktør | 185 | 11,6% | 75,7% | 48 (8,37) |
| Biopat | 28 | 1,8% | 96,4% | 49 (11,81) |
| Clairvoyant | 38 | 2,4% | 68,4% | 45 (8,67) |
| Fysiurgisk massør/massør | 237 | 14,9% | 75,9% | 45 (8,57) |
| Healer | 42 | 2,6% | 66,7% | 51 (7,88) |
| Heilpraktiker | 30 | 1,9% | 70,0% | 52 (10,30) |
| Hypnoterapeut/ Hypnotisør | 33 | 2,1% | 36,4% | 46 (9,45) |
| Kinesiolog | 84 | 5,3% | 91,7% | 54 (8,01) |
| Klassisk homøopat | 27 | 1,7% | 74,1% | 48 (9,15) |
| Kranio-sakral terapeut | 101 | 6,4% | 84,2% | 50 (8,32) |
| Psykoterapeut | 53 | 3,3% | 84,9% | 53 (6,65) |
| Zoneterapeut | 650 | 40,9% | 92,6% | 50 (9,01) |
| Andet | 82 | 5,2% | 75,6% | 52 (9,83) |
| Samlet | 1.590 | 100,0% | 83,3% | 49 (9,07) |

Note: Det skal bemærkes at kun 1.481 respondenter har ønsket at tilkendegive deres alder, mens samtlige 1.590 respondenter har besvaret de øvrige spørgsmål

3. France - Country report - Data for CAM provision in France are very scarce, and compiled in a table with different colours indicating the various ranks of the same discipline according to different search modes indicated in line 2.

| Search/colour | A | B | C | D | E | | F | G | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| entries ranking | „Ethiopathie“ (6448 hits) | „Naturopathe“ (ND, 79 hits) | non-medical therapies acc. to the highest ranking hits | medical therapies acc. to the highest ranking hits | acc. to Yellow Pages non-medical therapies medical therapies | | <i>Ranking acc. to the previous 5 search algorithms (A-E)</i> | <i>Estimated summary of ranking</i> non-medical therapies medical therapies | |
| 1. | Osteopathy (393) Manual therapy (385) Chiropractic(384) | Phyto-Aromatherapy (32) | „Massage-Kinesitherapeutes“ (massage and kinesiology) (Ile de France, 5215; estimated total (France): 70,000) | Homeopathy (3192) | (Relaxation) Massage (>3635) | Homeopathy (>2925) | <i>Massage and kinesiology (160+39+30+23+11+32+25)</i> | <i>Massage and Kinesiology</i> | <i>Homeopathy</i> |
| 2. | Mesmerism (175) | Reflexology (20) | Homeopathy (kinesiologists + midwives = 70.000 (?)) + >2730) | Acupuncture (2136) | Homeopathy (Kinesiologists midwives = ca 70.000?+>>4900) | Acupuncture (2136) | <i>passive work with body energies (Mesmerism, Reiki, shiatsu) (52+52+94+83+57+21+20)</i> | <i>Homeopathy (?) (Kinesiologists, midwives)</i> | <i>Acupuncture</i> |
| 3. | Hypnosis (111) | Hypnosis and Autohypnosis (17) | Dietetics (2666) | Nutrition medicine(1734) | Diet advisor (2660) | Nutrition medicine (1734) | <i>Hypnosis +Sophrology (22+101+53+35+24+7+5)</i> | <i>passive work with body energies (Reiki, energetic, Mesmerism)</i> | <i>Nutrition medicine</i> |
| 4. | Reflexology (108) | Vitalenergie (10),Energy work (8) Mesmerism (7) | Yoga (1327) | Hypnosis (?) | Yoga (1327) | Hypnosis (?) | <i>Reflexology (77+42+41+3)</i> | <i>Dietetics and nutrition medicine</i> | <i>Phytotherapy (?) incl. Mistletoe therapy (?)</i> |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---------------|
| 5. | Naturopathy (62) | Chinese medicine | Osteopathy (1190) | Phytotherapy ??? incl. Mistletoe therapy | Hypnosis 13), + Sophrology (280) | Phytotherapy ??? incl. Mistletoe therapy | Acupuncture (26 +4+4) + Auriculo therapy (19+14+3) | Hypnosis, Sophrology | Hypnosis ('?) |
| 6. | Kinesiology (45) Energetics (44), („Energeticien, soin energetique) | Nutrition | Hypnosis (+Sophrology) ca. 1000 | | Reiki (445), Mesmerism (14), Energetics (44), („Energeticien, soin energetique) | | Aroma therapy (28+9+3) Phytotherapy (19+3) | Reflexology | |
| 7. | Phytotherapy (41) (Herbal medicine) Aromatherapy (21) | Manual Therapies, Massage, Kinesiology | passive work with body energies (Reiki 445, Energetics 44, Mesmerism 14) | | Bach flowers (244) | | Ayurveda (35+7+3) | Phytotherapy (?) | |
| 8. | TCM (37) | Radiesthesia | Reflexology (400) | | Bioenergetic (162) | | Art therapies (10+18+13) | Yoga | Ayurveda |
| 9. | Radiesthesia | Bach flowers | Bach flowers (244) | | Tai chi + Qi Gong >(c.100) | | Osteopathy (32+15) | Bach flowers | |
| 10. | Bach flowers (16) | Osteopathy | Radiesthesia (233) | | „Science Occultes“ (78) | | Yoga (38+7) | TCM | |
| 11. | Nutrition medicine (14) | Qi Gong | Naturopaths (Phytotherapy?) (220) | | Phytoaromatherapy? | | Bach flowers (30+15) | Radiesthesia | |
| 12. | Qi Gong (13) | | Tai chi, + Qi Gong (100) | | Art therapies (67) | | „sciences occultes“ (78) (esoteric CAM disciplines) | Tai chi, Qi Gong | |
| 13. | Art therapies (10) | | Art therapies (80) | | | | NLP (31) | Art therapies | |
| 14. | Neuro training (2), (neuro-linguistic programming, NLP) | | „sciences occultes“ (78) (esoteric CAM disciplines) | | | | Dietetics, Nutritionniste (14+11+3) | „sciences occultes“ (esoteric CAM disciplines) | |
| 15. | | | NLP | | | | „Naturopath“ (ND, 7) | NLP | |
| 16. | | | Aroma therapy (29) | | | | | | |
| 17. | | | Ayurveda (14) | | | | | | |

Remarks and comments to columns F and GMedical practitioners (MD)

Reliable numbers are derived for the first three disciplines only: homeopathy (several techniques) with society member lists mirroring something like a „last MD CAM resort“, acupuncture and nutrition medicine (websites).

For herbal medicine (phytotherapy) no trustworthy data were found. At haphazard, herbal medicine was ranked according to the estimated provision for nutrition medicine.

The entry “hypnosis AND physicians“ in the white and yellow pages gives c. 6,700 hits, mostly psychiatrists and psychotherapists, haphazardly was set in rank 4. Any data about real practice are missing.

Data for anthroposophic medicine, mesotherapy, neural therapy, ozone therapy and other disciplines are completely missing.

Non-medical practitioners (ND)

The work of kinesiologists and massage therapists is undistinguishable according to the self-declaration of professional organisations. Data from „Ile de France“ around Paris are extrapolated to entire France (which may be challenged).

Kinesiologists as well as midwives are legally allowed to practice homeopathy, leading to rank 2 for homeopathy (several techniques). Whether to include Bachflowers here, too, or elsewhere and thus maybe under-rated, might be another point of debate.

Energetic work (Mesmerism, Reiki, shiatsu, various other techniques) is most provided by „etiopathes“, „naturopathes“ (NDs). Therefore it was put in rank 3 despite the fact, that more precise data have been gathered for diet and nutrition medicine (rank 4)

Surprisingly many entries were found for hypnosis and sophrology, a relaxation technique using hypnosis, resulting in rank 5.

Reflexology is ranked 6 due to combined results of the five search approaches.

For herbal medicine, including mistletoe therapy, in other countries part of anthroposophic medicine, and aroma therapy, no reliable data were found despite the assumption to be provided often, especially if counseling of nutrition supplements is included (rank 7).

(Traditional) Chinese and part of Indian medicine techniques are found in ranks 8 to 12 despite the fact of eg. acupuncture being provided by midwives and specialists, but mostly by physicians.

4. Germany - Country report – MDs with additionally CAM certification: acupuncture (red), homeopathy (blue), natural medicine (green)

| Zusatz-Weiterbildung | Geschlecht, Jahr (absteigend) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Beide Geschlechter | | | | | | | | Männlich | | | | | | | Weiblich | | | | | | | | |
| | 1993 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 1993 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 1993 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Ärztliches Qualitätsmanagement | - | - | 226 | 664 | 1.080 | 1.295 | 1.518 | 1.684 | - | - | 173 | 500 | 781 | 948 | 1.092 | 1.216 | - | - | 53 | 184 | 279 | 347 | 426 | 468 |
| Akupunktur | - | - | - | 2.055 | 4.567 | 7.876 | 10.826 | 11.479 | - | - | - | 1.277 | 2.671 | 4.507 | 6.103 | 6.555 | - | - | - | 778 | 1.896 | 3.389 | 4.523 | 4.924 |
| Allergologie | 4.582 | 5.102 | 6.890 | 7.183 | 7.283 | 7.346 | 7.422 | 7.516 | 3.176 | 3.476 | 4.460 | 4.737 | 4.748 | 4.777 | 4.789 | 4.801 | 1.406 | 1.626 | 2.230 | 2.446 | 2.515 | 2.569 | 2.633 | 2.715 |
| Andrologie | - | - | - | 28 | 215 | 577 | 955 | 1.279 | - | - | - | 27 | 200 | 530 | 864 | 1.158 | - | - | - | 1 | 15 | 47 | 91 | 121 |
| Balneologie und Medizinische Klimatologie Info | 1.560 | 1.747 | 1.924 | 2.030 | 1.971 | 1.917 | 1.837 | 1.772 | 1.210 | 1.320 | 1.388 | 1.477 | 1.422 | 1.379 | 1.324 | 1.279 | 350 | 427 | 538 | 553 | 549 | 538 | 513 | 493 |
| Betriebsmedizin | 4.204 | 4.218 | 5.251 | 5.506 | 5.443 | 5.437 | 5.383 | 5.308 | 2.648 | 2.607 | 3.293 | 3.454 | 3.400 | 3.410 | 3.360 | 3.293 | 1.556 | 1.611 | 1.958 | 2.052 | 2.043 | 2.027 | 2.023 | 2.015 |
| Bluttransfusionswesen Info | 289 | 598 | 649 | 762 | 789 | 755 | 749 | 741 | 197 | 400 | 467 | 540 | 541 | 531 | 519 | 513 | 92 | 198 | 182 | 222 | 228 | 224 | 230 | 228 |
| Dermahistologie | - | - | - | 32 | 102 | 124 | 150 | 163 | - | - | - | 26 | 80 | 94 | 112 | 120 | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 30 | 38 | 43 |
| Diabetologie Info | - | - | 66 | 884 | 1.450 | 1.962 | 2.324 | 2.551 | - | - | 49 | 637 | 1.038 | 1.359 | 1.569 | 1.684 | - | - | 17 | 247 | 414 | 603 | 755 | 867 |
| Flugmedizin | 268 | 324 | 446 | 529 | 490 | 567 | 578 | 591 | 254 | 308 | 418 | 490 | 447 | 520 | 532 | 544 | 14 | 16 | 28 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| Geriatric | - | - | - | 18 | 153 | 300 | 475 | 678 | - | - | - | 13 | 110 | 205 | 313 | 428 | - | - | - | 5 | 43 | 95 | 162 | 250 |
| Gynäkologische Exfoliativ-Zytologie | - | - | - | 4 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 23 | - | - | - | 4 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| Hämostaseologie | - | - | - | 35 | 188 | 234 | 278 | 314 | - | - | - | 28 | 123 | 172 | 202 | 227 | - | - | - | 7 | 45 | 62 | 76 | 87 |
| Handchirurgie | - | 183 | 670 | 878 | 988 | 987 | 1.051 | 1.121 | - | 164 | 606 | 775 | 869 | 855 | 901 | 950 | - | 19 | 64 | 103 | 119 | 132 | 150 | 171 |
| Homöopathie | 1.905 | 2.517 | 4.002 | 5.209 | 5.355 | 5.493 | 5.745 | 5.834 | 1.070 | 1.348 | 1.888 | 2.224 | 2.256 | 2.265 | 2.330 | 2.345 | 835 | 1.169 | 2.114 | 2.985 | 3.099 | 3.228 | 3.415 | 3.489 |
| Infektiologie | - | - | - | 31 | 159 | 271 | 357 | 429 | - | - | - | 30 | 137 | 231 | 303 | 364 | - | - | - | 1 | 22 | 40 | 54 | 65 |
| Intensivmedizin | - | - | - | 123 | 650 | 1.023 | 1.448 | 1.910 | - | - | - | 118 | 551 | 837 | 1.146 | 1.527 | - | - | - | 5 | 99 | 186 | 302 | 383 |
| Kinder-Endokrinologie und -Diabetologie | - | - | - | 13 | 89 | 124 | 148 | 176 | - | - | - | 13 | 67 | 88 | 99 | 110 | - | - | - | - | 22 | 36 | 49 | 66 |
| Kinder-Gastroenterologie | - | - | - | 15 | 57 | 91 | 107 | 124 | - | - | - | 13 | 47 | 75 | 89 | 101 | - | - | - | 2 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 23 |
| Kinder-Nephrologie | - | - | - | 10 | 34 | 57 | 65 | 66 | - | - | - | 7 | 28 | 44 | 45 | 45 | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 21 |
| Kinder-Orthopädie | - | - | - | 20 | 108 | 174 | 239 | 309 | - | - | - | 18 | 95 | 148 | 196 | 254 | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 26 | 43 | 55 |
| Kinder-Pneumologie | - | - | - | 12 | 143 | 244 | 310 | 364 | - | - | - | 12 | 122 | 200 | 247 | 281 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 44 | 63 | 83 |
| Kinder-Rheumatologie | - | - | - | 24 | 80 | 84 | 101 | 110 | - | - | - | 15 | 40 | 59 | 71 | 78 | - | - | - | 9 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 32 |
| Labordiagnostik | - | - | - | - | 7 | 39 | 65 | 75 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 37 | 63 | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Magnetresonanztomographie | - | - | - | 11 | 19 | 31 | 53 | 74 | - | - | - | 10 | 16 | 28 | 47 | 66 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Manuelle Medizin/Chirotherapie Info | 5.355 | 6.911 | 11.785 | 15.457 | 15.985 | 16.395 | 16.905 | 17.104 | 4.692 | 5.942 | 9.928 | 12.719 | 13.072 | 13.367 | 13.723 | 13.844 | 663 | 969 | 1.857 | 2.738 | 2.913 | 3.028 | 3.182 | 3.260 |
| Medikamentöse Tumortherapie | - | - | - | 24 | 160 | 564 | 1.356 | 2.350 | - | - | - | 22 | 130 | 475 | 1.158 | 2.019 | - | - | - | 2 | 30 | 89 | 198 | 331 |
| Medizinische Genetik Info | 252 | 249 | 292 | 255 | 252 | 247 | 245 | 246 | 121 | 113 | 134 | 111 | 109 | 106 | 103 | 106 | 131 | 136 | 158 | 144 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 140 |
| Medizinische Informatik | 147 | 168 | 341 | 596 | 617 | 648 | 660 | 675 | 128 | 142 | 272 | 491 | 509 | 535 | 543 | 557 | 19 | 26 | 69 | 105 | 108 | 113 | 117 | 118 |
| Naturheilverfahren | 4.573 | 5.680 | 9.654 | 12.499 | 12.831 | 13.130 | 13.425 | 13.635 | 2.906 | 3.414 | 5.503 | 6.818 | 6.916 | 7.047 | 7.155 | 7.218 | 1.667 | 2.266 | 4.151 | 5.681 | 5.915 | 6.083 | 6.270 | 6.417 |
| Nothfallmedizin Info | - | 6 | 5.583 | 12.721 | 17.599 | 20.390 | 23.207 | 25.727 | - | 5 | 4.260 | 9.665 | 13.292 | 15.242 | 17.133 | 18.843 | - | 1 | 1.323 | 3.056 | 4.307 | 5.148 | 6.074 | 6.884 |
| Orthopädische Rheumatologie | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 23 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 17 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Palliativmedizin | - | - | - | 100 | 734 | 1.702 | 2.870 | 4.132 | - | - | - | 73 | 488 | 1.097 | 1.797 | 2.518 | - | - | - | 27 | 246 | 605 | 1.073 | 1.614 |
| Phlebologie | - | 572 | 1.839 | 2.232 | 2.253 | 2.302 | 2.342 | 2.377 | - | 466 | 1.431 | 1.673 | 1.677 | 1.699 | 1.712 | 1.720 | - | 106 | 408 | 559 | 576 | 603 | 630 | 657 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Physikalische Therapie und Balneologie Info | 1.991 | 2.362 | 4.319 | 5.043 | 5.134 | 5.173 | 5.361 | 5.430 | 1.728 | 2.028 | 3.681 | 4.243 | 4.311 | 4.322 | 4.474 | 4.535 | 263 | 336 | 638 | 800 | 823 | 851 | 887 | 895 |
| Plastische Operationen Info | 794 | 849 | 1.116 | 1.274 | 1.312 | 1.362 | 1.409 | 1.444 | 751 | 793 | 1.035 | 1.160 | 1.188 | 1.234 | 1.275 | 1.303 | 43 | 56 | 81 | 114 | 124 | 128 | 134 | 141 |
| Proktologie | - | - | - | 59 | 413 | 763 | 1.080 | 1.403 | - | - | - | 50 | 364 | 662 | 925 | 1.203 | - | - | - | 9 | 49 | 101 | 155 | 200 |
| Psychoanalyse | 1.751 | 1.834 | 2.378 | 2.556 | 2.546 | 2.523 | 2.535 | 2.512 | 1.028 | 1.054 | 1.326 | 1.356 | 1.340 | 1.310 | 1.302 | 1.277 | 723 | 780 | 1.052 | 1.200 | 1.206 | 1.213 | 1.233 | 1.235 |
| Psychotherapie, fachgebunden Info | 7.814 | 9.095 | 13.420 | 14.567 | 14.576 | 14.576 | 14.651 | 14.681 | 4.439 | 4.974 | 6.886 | 7.255 | 7.191 | 7.094 | 7.064 | 7.022 | 3.375 | 4.121 | 6.534 | 7.312 | 7.385 | 7.482 | 7.587 | 7.659 |
| Rehabilitationswesen | - | 347 | 2.128 | 2.228 | 2.236 | 2.217 | 2.248 | 2.255 | - | 264 | 1.565 | 1.655 | 1.680 | 1.635 | 1.657 | 1.656 | - | 83 | 561 | 573 | 576 | 582 | 589 | 599 |
| Röntgendiagnostik | - | - | - | - | 27 | 289 | 801 | 1.179 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 255 | 719 | 1.062 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 34 | 82 | 117 |
| Schlafmedizin | - | - | - | 90 | 352 | 533 | 691 | 787 | - | - | - | 78 | 289 | 417 | 539 | 608 | - | - | - | 12 | 63 | 116 | 152 | 179 |
| Sozialmedizin | 3.326 | 3.615 | 4.661 | 5.148 | 5.196 | 5.246 | 5.354 | 5.439 | 1.903 | 2.111 | 2.770 | 3.064 | 3.088 | 3.108 | 3.160 | 3.188 | 1.423 | 1.504 | 1.891 | 2.084 | 2.108 | 2.138 | 2.194 | 2.251 |
| Spezielle Orthopädische Chirurgie | - | - | - | 19 | 65 | 100 | 146 | 195 | - | - | - | 19 | 64 | 97 | 141 | 187 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Spezielle Schmerztherapie | - | - | 1.244 | 3.012 | 3.321 | 3.452 | 3.649 | 3.801 | - | - | 942 | 2.204 | 2.401 | 2.470 | 2.572 | 2.666 | - | - | 302 | 808 | 920 | 982 | 1.077 | 1.135 |
| Spezielle Unfallchirurgie | - | - | - | 70 | 363 | 572 | 790 | 960 | - | - | - | 69 | 356 | 561 | 775 | 938 | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 24 |
| Sportmedizin | 7.234 | 8.103 | 11.733 | 13.779 | 14.023 | 14.345 | 14.965 | 15.054 | 6.522 | 7.234 | 10.406 | 12.010 | 12.176 | 12.414 | 12.846 | 12.903 | 712 | 869 | 1.327 | 1.769 | 1.847 | 1.931 | 2.119 | 2.151 |
| Stimm- und Sprachstörungen Info | 496 | 554 | 756 | 897 | 912 | 911 | 914 | 908 | 370 | 413 | 555 | 642 | 652 | 652 | 655 | 651 | 126 | 141 | 201 | 255 | 260 | 259 | 259 | 257 |
| Suchtmedizinische Grundversorgung Info | - | - | - | 53 | 251 | 495 | 696 | 924 | - | - | - | 40 | 169 | 322 | 434 | 567 | - | - | - | 13 | 82 | 173 | 262 | 357 |
| Tropenmedizin | 206 | 348 | 291 | 261 | 256 | 250 | 238 | 242 | 168 | 258 | 237 | 206 | 202 | 196 | 185 | 183 | 38 | 90 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 59 |
| Umweltmedizin Info | - | 587 | 4.021 | 3.959 | 3.890 | 3.822 | 3.702 | 3.630 | - | 469 | 2.963 | 2.930 | 2.879 | 2.835 | 2.751 | 2.697 | - | 118 | 1.058 | 1.029 | 1.011 | 987 | 951 | 933 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes, Bundesärztekammer, www.gbe-bund.de

The table shows the numbers of active medical doctors registered at German Medical Assembly with additional certificates

5. Iceland - Country report

General Information

In Iceland, 319,062 citizens live in 76 communities. The capital, Reykjavik, has about 120,000 inhabitants in 2009, two other towns have between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, three ... have between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, further ... are much smaller. Regarding expectancy of life at birth, Iceland holds the sixth position after Japan, Hong Kong, Macau, Israel and Italy.¹ Expenditures for health amount to 9.1 and for education 7.6 percent.

NHS

NHS in Iceland is organized regionally: each region has its own centre for basic health care. This service is accessible for all: These, who have no health insurance pay an increased fee.² In 2000, 344 MDs, in 2005, 374 MDs practised in Iceland.³

Payment of chiropractors, psychiatrists, social workers, massage therapists, cosmetic and dental surgeons provision is not covered by basic health insurance, nor CAM services or products. The latter have to be paid out-of-pocket due to not even being covered by optional insurances.

In a health survey, 24-40% of citizens answered to have sought help outside conventional medicine.⁴ CAM is mainly practised by lay-persons and non-medical practitioners, especially nurses and other health staff both in hospitals and private practice. Due to MD's opinion in 2003, regulation is unsatisfactory.⁵ "Complementary and alternative therapies, holistic ideas of health and spirituality revived by the New Age Movement are making its way in Western societies... In Iceland health professionals are catching on and nurses are taking up CAM therapies and holistic ideas and trying to find a place for it in their practice."⁶ Some CAM disciplines are integrated in practising conventional medicine due to legislation⁷ and teaching by Universities in Bachelor studies (since 2001?) due to public interest.^{8,9}

CAM in Iceland

The Federation of Icelandic Healers (www.big.is), founded approximately 10 years ago, is the national umbrella organisation for several professional organisations: ATFÍ – Aromatherapyfélag Íslands (aromatherapy); CSFÍ - CranioSacral félag Íslands (cranio-sacral therapy); SMFÍ - Svæðameðferðafélag Íslands (foot reflexzone massage); FÍHN - Félag íslenskra heilsunuddara Fihn (healing massage); SSOVÍ - Samband svæða- og viðbragðsfræðinga á Íslandi (naturopaths (?)); SFÍ - Shiatsufélag Íslands (shiatsu); FL - Félag lithimnufræðinga (iridology); Organon - Organon, fagfélag hómópata Organon (homeopathy).

¹United Nations World Population Prospects: 2006 revision – Table A.17 for 2005-2010

²<http://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?catId=8769&acro=living&lang=de&parentId=7815&countryId=IS&living=>

³http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&langpair=en|de&u=http://www.euphix.org/object_document/o5155n27129.html

⁴<http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&tl=de&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nsk-center.org%2F>

⁵http://www.slidefinder.net/i/icelandic_committee_complementary_and_alternative_medicine/1919418

⁶Science and spiritualits. A crossing point in holistic health. 2010. Reykjavik: H_e_l_g_a_Ö_l_a_f_s_o_g_H_u_l_d_a_P_r_o_p_p_é_skemman.is/stream/get/.../299-307_SveinnGudmunds_FELMANbok.pdf

⁷www.bcv.org/hosting/bcv/.../Ergebnisbericht_BK_03.pdf. Bericht der National Conference for Health Economy 2008

⁸http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www3.hi.is/nam/heiml/alternmed.htm&ei=Tj6bTfPEMuYOvff0f8G&sa=X&oi=trandslate&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEIQ7gEwBA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIsland%2Bcomplementary%2Balternative%2Bmedicine%2Bsite%3D%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

⁹http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www3.hi.is/nam/heiml/alternmed.htm&ei=Tj6bTfPEMuYOvff0f8G&sa=X&oi=trandslate&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEIQ7gEwBA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIsland%2Bcomplementary%2Balternative%2Bmedicine%2Bsite%3D%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

Table 1 displays data for the most used (and found) CAM modalities between 1985 and 2010 in alphabetical order, Table 2 according to numbers of practitioners.

Table 1: Most used CAM modalities in Iceland between 1985 and 2010 in alphabetical order

| | Public use in 1985 (%) | Public use in 1990 (%) | Number of Practitioners in 2003 ¹⁰ | Practitioners in 2010 R=registered CAM practitioner ¹¹ | Estimated membership in 2010 | Organisation, members of The Federation of Icelandic Healers (remarks) |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Akupunktur (Nálastungur) | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3 | | > 5 (15) | (practised by some MDs) |
| Alexander Technique (Alexandertækni) | | | 5 | | | |
| Anthroposophic Medicine | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ayurveda | | | 0 | | > 4 | |
| Chiropractic | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4 | | | |
| Herbal Medicine/ Naturopathy (Grasalækningar) | 0.4 | 2.6 | 5 | | | |
| Hypnotherapy (Dáleiðsla) | | | ? | | > 2 | (courses are offered) |
| Meditation (hugleiðsla) | | | ? | | > 50 | |
| Naturopaths (?) | | | | 23 R | > 50 | SSOVÍ - Samband svæða- og viðbragðsfræðinga á Íslandi |
| Osteopathy | | | 2 | | > 4 ¹² (15 ¹³) | |
| Rolfing | | | 1 | | > 2 | |
| Shiatsu | | | ? | 3 R | > 3 ¹⁵ | SFÍ - Shiatsufélag Íslands |
| Spiritual Healing | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | ? | |
| TCM | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Yoga / TM (Jóga) | 1.0 | 0.9 | ? | | > 82 ¹⁴ | |
| Dietetics (Næringarþerapía) | | | 10 | | | |
| Iridiology | | | 10 | | | FL - Félag |

¹⁰ http://www.slidefinder.net/i/icelandic_committee_complementary/and_alternative_medicine/1919418

¹¹ http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?hl=de&sl=is&tl=de&u=http://www.big.is/page12/page19/heilsunuddarar.html&rurl=translate.google.ch&usg=ALkJrhjNXPvagT8QlVcLt-ux6Qv00wCJPw

¹² http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.natur.is/graenarsidur/5/465/684/&ei=fSeTTdbsG8TtOe2srHY&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDcQ7gEwAw&prev=/search%3Fq%3DAkupunktur%2Bsite:is%2Bfelag%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Ddivs

¹³ http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?hl=de&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIsland%2B%2BGrasal%25C3%25A6kningar%2Bsite:is%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Ddivs&rurl=translate.google.ch&sl=is&u=http://osteopatia.is/node/6&usg=ALkJrhjiGCd4tW6EK81sHJmk-K-4qfjUzw

¹⁴ http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.jogakennari.is/%3Fpage_id%3D69&ei=4gCbTdznOMiBOorzmesG&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CB8Q7gEwAA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIsland%2B%2BJ%25C3%25B3ga%2Bsite:is%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Ddivs

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|--|--|---|
| (Lithimnufræði) | | | | | | lithimnufræðinga |
| Homeopathy (Hómópatía) | | | 25 | | | Organon - Organon, fagfélag hómópata Organon |
| Aromatherapy (Arómaþerapía, Ilmkjarnaolíume ðferð) | | | 25 | | | ATFÍ – Aromatherapyfélag Íslands |
| Bach- and other Flower Therapies | | | 30 | | | |
| NLP | | | 35 | | | |
| Chakra Therapy | | | 40 | | | |
| Chrystal Therapy | | | 40-50 | | | |
| Kinesiology | | | 90 | | | |
| Cranio-sacral Therapy Höfuðbeina- og spjaldhryggsjöfn un | | | 100 | | | |
| Massage Therapies (Heilsunudd Nudd) | 4.3 | 6.3% | 200 | | | FÍHN - Félag íslenskra heilsunuddara Fihn (Vereinigung der isländischen Massage) |
| Reflexology ¹⁵ (Svæðanudd Svæðameðferð Svæða- og viðbragðsfræði) | 2.0 | 2.8 | 500 | | | SMFÍ - Svæðameðferðafélag Íslands (no actual numbers given on website) |
| SUM | 6 | 9 | ? | | | |

15

http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.hi.is/~jks4&ei=HzSbTa2SLYOCOu3MkZgH&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CG0Q7gEwCA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DSv%25C3%25A6%25C3%25B0ame%25C3%25B0fer%25C3%25B0%2B%2Bsite%3Dhl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26safe%3Dactive%26client%3Dsafari%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Den%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

Table 2: Most used CAM modalities in Iceland between 1985 and 2010 ranked according to numbers of practitioners

| Line | Year Modality | 2003 ¹⁶ , | Rank 2003 | 2011 | Rank 2011 | Probable Future Development (Prognosis) |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Reflexology | 500 | 1 | ? | 1 | Reflexology and Massage, estimated > 1000 |
| 2 | Massage | 200 | 2 | | | |
| 3 | Cranio-sacral Therapy | 100 | 3 | 280 | 2 | Cranio-sacral Therapy, estimated 280-300 |
| 4 | Kinesiology | 90 | 4 | ? | 3 | Kinesiology, estimated 200-250 |
| 5 | Crystal Therapy | 40-50 | 5 | ? | 4 | Chrystal and Chakra Therapy, estimated 200? |
| 6 | Chakra Therapy | 40 | 6 | ? | | |
| 7 | NLP | 35 | 7 | 35 | 8 | NLP 45? |
| 8 | Bach- and other Flower Therapies | 30 | 8 | ? | 4 | Homeopathy (> 100) and Bach flower therapy, estimated sum 200 |
| 9 | Homeopathy | 25 | 9 | > 100 | | |
| 10 | Bowen Technique | | | 98 | 7 | Bowen Technique, approx. 100 |
| 11 | Yoga | | | 82 | 6 | Yoga and Meditation, 130-150? |
| 12 | Meditation | ? | | 50 | | |
| 13 | Naturopaths (?) | | | 50 | | |
| 14 | Aromatherapy | 25 | 9 | 35 | 9 | Aromatherapy, 30? |
| 15 | Dietetics | 10 | 11 | 2 | | |
| 16 | Iridiology | 10 | 11 | 24 | 10 | Iridiology |
| 17 | Osteopathy | 2 | 16 | 4 | | |
| 18 | Herbal Medicine | 5 | 13 | 3 | 11 | Herbal Medicine and Dietetics |
| 19 | Alexander Technique | 5 | 13 | 1 ¹⁷ | | |
| 20 | Chiropractic | 4 | 14 | 9 | 12 | Chiropractic |
| 21 | Acupuncture | 3 | 15 | 5 ¹⁸ | 13 | Acupuncture |
| 22 | Rolfing | 1 | 17 | ? | | |
| 23 | Shiatsu | ? | | 3 | | |
| 24 | Hypnotherapy | ? | | 2 | | |
| 25 | Ayurveda | 0 | | 4 | | |
| 26 | TCM | 0 | | 0 | | |
| 27 | Anthroposophic Med. | 0 | | 0 | | |

Beate Egger, May 2011

¹⁶ http://www.slidefinder.net/icelandic_committee_complementary_and_alternative_medicine/1919418

¹⁷ Verzeichnis nicht sehr umfangreich, wenig aussagekräftig.

http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.heilsbankinn.is/vefur/index.php%3Fdo%3Dview_adili%26id%3D39%26option%3Dcom_a_adilar&ei=IQSbTazdPliVOqzo3Y8N&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CGYQ7gEwCDgk&prev=/search%3Fq%3Disland%2B%2BGrasal%25C3%25A6kningar%2Bsite:is%26start%3D10%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Ddivns

¹⁸ http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6WXY-45KV8W0-Y&_user=946156&_coverDate=09%2F30%2F2001&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=gateway&_origin=gateway&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_rerunOrigin=google&_acct=C000049003&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=946156&md5=a027b3694a777d27d01d97b167257b97&searchtype=a HIER: Robert Anderson MD, PhD, Professor of Anthropology. A contested model for integrated medicine: acupuncture in Iceland: ". In Iceland this is true for acupuncture, which is now practiced by some physicians".

6. Italy – Country report

Notes on the most used Unconventional Medicines (UM) and on the prevalence of UM providers in Italy.

Francesco Cardini, Stefania Florindi, Marco Biocca

ASSR Emilia Romagna – December 2011

1. Most used Unconventional Medicines

The methodologically soundest available data for identifying the UM disciplines most used/practiced in Italy are in the last two "ISTAT Multipurpose investigation about health and use of health services". Questions about the use of unconventional therapies were inserted in these nation-wide surveys, conducted by face-to-face interviews with all members of sampled families by the National Institute of Statistics.

Data from the first of the two investigations, published by Menniti et Al. in 2002 (1) were collected in the period 1999-2000 from a representative sample of 30,000 Italian families (70,898 individuals were interviewed). 15.6% of the sample declared to have used UM at least once during the period 1997-1999; most used treatments: homeopathy (8.2%); manipulative treatments¹ (7%); herbal therapy (4.8%); acupuncture (2.9%).

Data published by ISTAT in 2007 (2) were collected in 2005 and investigated a larger sample (60.000 families). 13.6% of the sample declared to have used UM at least once during the three years before the survey; most used treatments: homeopathy (7%); manipulative treatments (6.4%); herbal therapy (3.7%); acupuncture (1.8%).

2. Prevalence of UM providers

2.1 Private practice by MDs

In Italy an established national regulation of UM education and practice is lacking; on the consequence, a national system of selection and accreditation of educational institutions /agencies and providers in the UM field does not exist. This is the main factor preventing to establish the exact number of UM providers in our country.

At national level there are many associations and schools dealing with different UM disciplines, but the number of their members gives a rough and possibly misleading picture of the real situation. As an example, the most important Italian Associations of medical doctors providing Acupuncture is FISA, which federates most of the Italian societies of Acupuncture. At present the register of FISA members includes around 2600 MDs; most of them are probably active as acupuncturists, as

¹ Manipulative treatments include osteopathy and chiropractic.

they have to pay an yearly subscription for being and remaining registered. There is no way to understand if their activity as acupuncturists is exclusive or parallel to a conventional practice, and constant or sporadic. Moreover, an uncertain but relevant number of acupuncture providers (possibly around 500, personal communication of the FISA president Carlo Giovanardi) are affiliated to other Associations not included in the FISA, and others (number not quantifiable) are not registered at all. This happens to a discipline (Acupuncture) that is far and away the most self-regulated in Italy. In other fields (for example Homeopathy) competition between different Associations, possible multiple affiliation, lack of control of turnover, difficulty to discriminate true experts from occasional prescribers, and so on, make impossible a reliable estimate of the providers' number.

For this reasons we have chosen to consider and bring to the attention of our partners in the CAMbrella project the results of two different studies (published on peer reviewed journals) (3) (4) regarding the relationship between Italian physicians and UM practice/use/knowledge. The studies were carried out respectively in the province of Parma (a town in the Emilia-Romagna region) and in Tuscany region. Despite they describe local / regional contexts, and included only MDs in their samples, we think they are able to draw a realistic picture of the Italian situation and to confirm our opinions about the scarce reliability of data based on affiliation to Professional Associations.

- ***Cocconi et Al. Attitudes to, and practice of, unconventional medicine by physicians in Italy, European Journal of Internal Medicine 2006; 17 : 32-37***

This paper presents the results of a cross-sectional survey about the attitudes to and practice of non conventional medicine by the physicians belonging to the *Ordine dei Medici (Medical Association)* of the province of Parma.

2631 physicians were contacted; 1734 respondents (66%).

143 physicians declared to practice unconventional medicine onto their patients; among them: 8% exclusively; while the remaining 92% in association with conventional medicine. 77% of unconventional medicine practitioners had been trained in formal courses; 23% had no certificated training and declared some form of self-education. 36% of UM practitioners declared to be member of at least one UM associations.

Most practiced disciplines: homeopathy (44%); acupuncture (34%); herbal therapy (29%); manipulative treatments² (20%).

² Most of them said to practice applied kinesiology; while only a few ones practiced chiropractic and osteopathy.

- ***Giannelli et Al. General practitioners' knowledge and practice of complementary/alternative medicine and its relationship with life-styles: a population-based survey in Italy. BMC Family Practice 2007; 8 : 30***

A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2003 Tuscany, a region of central Italy with about 3.5 million inhabitants. One hundred percent female GPs (498) and a 60% random sample of male GPs (1310) practising in the region were contacted through a self-administered postal questionnaire followed by a postal reminder and telephone interview. Overall response rate was 82.1%. 42% of GPs did not recommend UM to patients mostly because of the insufficient evidence of its effectiveness. Most respondents (58%) recommended UM ; the most recommended treatments were: acupuncture (69.2%) manipulative therapy (47.9%), homeopathy (38.1%). A far smaller fraction of the total sample (n=228; 13%) practised UM; among them 36% had no certificated training. The types of UM most often practised were homeopathy (42.7% of current practitioners), phytotherapy (41.3%) and mesotherapy with unconventional medications (30.6%).

2.2 UM practice by MDs in the National Health Service

In the Italian National and Regional Health Care Services evaluation of the UM services' and practitioners' prevalence is relatively more complete and precise, in particular concerning two Regions: Tuscany and Piemonte.

In Tuscany 108 Unconventional Medicine centers (offering mainly acupuncture, homeopathy, phytotherapy and manipulation therapy) are accessible paying a ticket (updated December 2011) (5).

In 2007 the ARESS (Regional Social and Health Agency) of Piemonte Region carried out a census of the UM services and activities in the regional health service (6). They found out 24 services providing UM activities (acupuncture or homeopathy, exclusively or integrated with conventional medicine) and 7 anti-smoking centres which provide auricular acupuncture.

A census of the Unconventional Medicine services and activities on the entire Italian territory was carried out in 2006 by the Reference Centers for UM of Toscana Region, and is available on the web (7).

2.3 UM practice by non medical providers

If evaluating the prevalence of medical doctors providing UM in Italy is a difficult task, evaluation in the sector of non medical UM providers is actually a mission impossible. There are many associations for many different kinds of UM disciplines, which in some cases disclose the number of their members but more often do not. When data are available, they don't seem useful for fixing a clear and detailed picture. As an example, the most popular Italian Associations of Shiatsu and Tuina providers are respectively APOS-DBN (Professional Association providers of Shiatsu and

Bio-Natural disciplines) and FISTQ (Italian Federation of Schools of Tuina and Qigong). On the APOS-DBN website (8) a list of around 800 Shiatsu providers is available. On the FISTQ website (9) a similar list shows around 200 Tuina providers and around 35 Qigong providers. It is self-evident that these lists are far to be exhaustive; moreover, many other smaller lists exist, double affiliation is possible and an unknown number of Italian practitioners carries on their activity without any form of affiliation.

Another example is the recent (2009) final report of the IRER - Institute of Research of Lombardia Region (10) on the "Analysis of the development of bio-natural disciplines³ in Lombardia and comparison with other Italian Regions" which, at pag 275, states that *"there aren't reliable data on the number of the DBN providers in Italy and in Lombardia. Many private professional associations exist, generally more than one for the most diffused disciplines, while for the less common disciplines schools and associations generally overlap. The only certain data is that the educational institutes and professional associations admitted in the Technical Scientific Committee instituted in the 2005 by Law on Bio-natural Disciplines of the Lombardia Region are 120 (plus 30 whose request of admission has not been examined yet) ... representing around 15000 providers. At present it is impossible to operate more reliable counting, because of several causes: declared data are often overestimated (in order to demonstrate the importance of a discipline or an Association) or underestimated (as this is a social segment at low transparency of income); it's difficult to define professional figures; the professional and non professional dimensions often are not clearly separated (professional providers are probably a minority which can be estimated around 20-30% of the total number) ...etc."*

3. Conclusion

These notes highlights that a reliable picture of the prevalence of medical UM providers is available only for the public health sector in some Italian Regions, and (in the private sector) for few disciplines (as acupuncture, chiropractic, osteopathy) more self-regulated then others. Regarding the prevalence of non medical UM providers activities, only rough, deductive (and thus debatable) estimates are possible. Data from peer reviewed publications (3-4) and official reports (7) confirm this opinion and draw a clear picture of the problems and paradoxes due to the lack of a national regulation of the UM field and a national system of accreditation in Italy.

³ The Article 1.2 of the Law n. 2, 2005 of Lombardia Region define bio-natural disciplines as "... activities and practices aimed to maintain or recover personal wellbeing. These practices, which are not health care services, stimulate individual vital resources through natural procedures and products whose efficacy has been verified in the original cultural and geographical contexts"...

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10. www.irer.it/Rapportifinali/codici-2009/2009c007-rapporto-finale
11. <http://www.discipline-bionaturali.it/Leggi%20Discipline%20Bio-naturali/Lombardia.pdf>

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7. Luxembourg – Country report

General information

Luxembourg, officially the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Luxembourgish: Groussherzogtum Lëtzebuerg, French: Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, German: Großherzogtum Luxemburg), is a parliamentary monarchy and a landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. It has two principal regions: the Oesling in the north as part of the Ardennes massif, and the Gutland ("good country") in the south. Luxembourg has a population of 512,353 (as of February 2011) in an area of 2,586 square kilometres being the second to smallest state after Malta in the EU. It is divided into 3 districts, Diekirch, Grevenmacher, and Luxembourg, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 106 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, bearing 92% of the population, of which the city of Luxembourg (lux.: Lëtzebuerg) is the largest with 92,000 inhabitants.¹ The percentage of foreigners is 42,9% (as of January 2010), 37% of which are Portuguese, 14% French, 9% Italian, 8% Belgian and 6% German. The mother tongue is Luxembourgish („Lëtzebuergesch“), a Moselle Franconian standard German idiom with a higher proportion of French loanwords than standard German. Not until 1984 it was declared as national and oral official language.²

Medicare

In 2006, public expenditure for health were 7,3 %, for education 3,4 % (1999), for defense 0,9 % (2005) of GNP, respectively.¹⁹ Public financing of health expenditures amounts to 90,9%, which is the highest quota in Europe, whereas payment out-of-pocket and by private insurances sums up to only 8,2%, which is the lowest quota in Europe.²⁰

CAM in Luxembourg

A health survey in 1993 revealed about one third of the population do or want to use CAM.²¹ According to law physicians have freedom of choice in treatment since 1983.²² Medical diagnosis, treatment and prevention are restricted to doctors practicing conventional medicine. Non-medical practitioners providing medical treatment are prosecuted. Practicing of or advise for CAM treatments, which are not evidence based, is held for unethical quackery: "The Medical College is unequivocally opposed to the practice of complementary/alternative medicine in Luxembourg."²³

"Reimbursed at 80% of fees, homeopathy is the only officially covered complementary/alternative practice. In the case of other complementary/alternative therapies, there is no specific reimbursement rate in the list of publicly covered medical acts and services, meaning that theoretically, they are not covered by public health insurance. However, when they are legally provided by a recognized allopathic health care professional, complementary/alternative treatments are unofficially reimbursed in the context of a normal consultation. Approved allopathic physicians are thereby free to choose the treatment they provide. There are no private insurance companies offering coverage for complementary/alternative medicine."²⁴ Other modalities provided by MDs may be covered due to freedom in their choice of therapeutic approaches. Otherwise they must be paid out-of-pocket, because there are no additional insurances covering CAM treatments.

Table 1 displays CAM disciplines in alphabetical order, Table 2 in descending frequencies of occurrence.

¹⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg>

²⁰ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxemburg>

²¹ www.oecd-ilibrary.org/finanzierung-der-gesundheitsversorgung_5kmjl1j5zrvh.pdf

²² <http://www.land.lu/index.php/printarchive/items/zulassen-ja-bezahlen-vielleicht.html>

²³ <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/>

²⁴ <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/>

Tab. 1 - List of Disciplines in Alphabetical Order

| Discipline | N | Reference http://www.bio-sante.lu/ | MDs (N) | Reference http://www.luxweb.com/info.html | NMP (N) | Reference http://www.bio-sante.lu/ |
|------------------------------------|----|---|---------|--|---------|---|
| General Practitioners (GP) | | | 248 | | | |
| Acupressure | 2 | | | | | |
| Acupuncture | 4 | http://www.annuaire-medicaux.lu | 6 | http://alma.verquin.net/d/d_membres.htm http://www.acupuncture.lu | 3 | |
| Aromatherapy | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 7 | |
| Auriculotherapy | 1 | | | | | |
| Ayurveda | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 10 | |
| Bach flowers | | | | Treffer 975 auf Google: einige "private" Anbieter | n.a. | |
| Bioenergetics | | | | | 2 | |
| Dietetics | | | | http://www.andl.lu/fr/dietetique/quoi | 22 | |
| Homeopathy | | http://www.annuaire-medicaux.lu | 3 | | | |
| Hypnotherapy | | | | | 6 | |
| Kinesiology | | http://www.luxkine.lu | | http://www.editus.lu ("physiotherapists") | 541 | |
| Luminothérapie | | | | | n.a. | |
| Lithothérapie | | | | | n.a. | |
| Magnétisme | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 1 | |
| Massage therapy | 45 | | | | | |
| McKenzie | 4 | | | | | |
| Microkinesiology | 4 | | | | | |
| Osteopathy | 31 | | | http://www.editus.lu | 53 | |
| Phytothérapie | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 1 | |
| PNL | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 7 | |
| Qi-Gong | | | | | n.a. | |
| Réflexologie | | http://www.reflexology.lu | 22 | http://www.editus.lu | 34 | |
| Reiki | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 10 | |
| Relaxation (according to Jacobson) | 4 | | | | | |
| Shiatsu | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 4 | |
| Sophrology | | | | http://www.sophrologue.lu/ | n.a. | |
| | 4 | | | http://www.sophrologie-sante.lu/SophroSante/Liens.html -> http://www.editus.lu | 6 | |
| Sportskinesiology | 57 | http://www.luxkine.lu | 229 | http://www.alk.lu | | |
| Thérapies énergétiques | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 3 | |
| Yoga, Relaxation, Meditation | | | | http://www.editus.lu | 32 | |

Tab. 2 - List of CAM Providers According to Rank

| • Rank | • Providers | • N (maximum number found) |
|--------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | • Kinesiologists | • 541 |
| 2. | Osteopaths | 53 |
| 3. | • Massage therapists | • 45 |
| 4. | Reflexologists | 34 |
| 5. | Yoga therapists | 32 |
| 6. | • Diet therapists | • 22 |
| 7. | Sophrologists and Hypnotherapists (6 each) | 12 |
| 8. | Ayurveda therapists | 10 |
| 9. | Reiki therapists | 10 |
| 10. | • Aromatherapists | • 7 |
| 11. | PNL therapists | 7 |
| 12. | • Acupuncturists (MDs) | • 6 |
| 13. | • Relaxation therapists (according to Jacobson) | • 4 |
| 14. | • Homeopaths (MDs) | • 3 |
| 15. | • Shiatsu therapists | • 3 |
| 16. | Qi-Gong therapists | 3 |
| 17. | Energetic therapists | 3 |
| 18. | • Acupressure therapists | • 2 |
| 19. | Bioenergetic therapists | 2 |
| 20. | • Auriculotherapist | • 1 |
| 21. | Mesmerism therapist | 1 |
| 22. | Phytotherapist | 1 |

Beate Egger und Klaus von Ammon, July 2010

8. Romania – country report

(Provided by Simona Dragan and Sorin Ursoniu)

GfK Omnibus Study Romania on CAM prevalence

The study "habits and attitudes of treatment" was developed as part of GfK Omnibus, a monthly survey on a national representative sample. The research was applied to a sample of 1636 respondents from urban and rural aged 15 years and over, from 12 to 23 January 2009, and concerned patterns and attitudes of Romanians towards CAM

The study shows that drugs are frequently used in elderly women with low education levels, while natural treatments are preferred by educated women in urban areas .

In contrast, almost half of Romanian men have not used any medication in the past year. The study concludes that the types of treatments used by the Romanians are drugs (52%), followed by treatments with natural products (15%) and treatments with homeopathic products (4%).

42% of respondents have used in the past 12 months natural treatments, among which men to a lesser extent than women in any treatment.

Moreover, 48% of them did not use any treatment in the last 12 months.

Herbal products and homeopathic medicinal treatments used in urban areas are used mostly by women who are more than 60 years of age and have low education - 8 grades or less, while in the spa resorts especially they are used by women with medium and higher education levels.

People in urban areas use treatments with natural products to a higher extent (18%), while homeopathic treatments are used mostly by people of the Capital (8%).

The study shows that the Romanians trust the medical treatment, in preference over the herbal or homeopathic treatments.

Per capita expenditure on medicines is still far below the European average, which indicates that the local pharmaceutical market still has significant growth potential.

9. Spain – country report

REPORT ON CAM PROVIDERS IN SPAIN FOR WP5

Jorge Vas & Koldo Santos

A) CAM PROVIDERS IN SPAIN

There is **no specific regulation** regarding training and qualifications of CAM providers in Spain. Thus, one can find either health personnel and non sanitary practitioners:

1. Medical Doctors

- a) **Who are they?** Graduate MDs with training in CAM.
- b) **Where do they provide CAM?** MDs use to provide CAM mainly in private offices, as CAM is not included (with some exceptions) within the Public Health Care system.
- c) **What kind of CAM do they provide?** MDs provide diagnostic or therapeutic techniques not included in the official curriculum (mainly acupuncture, homeopathy and naturopathy).
- d) **How many are they?** Despite there are not reliable data regarding the number of MDs providing CAM in Spain, we have asked the main CAM organizations with the following results:
 - SAME (Spanish Medical Acupuncture Society): 200 members
 - FEMH (Spanish Medical Homeopathy Federation): 240 members
 - AEMH (Spanish Medical Naturopathic Association): 235 members

Other results obtained from Boiron laboratory (private source, it seems not very reliable, www.boiron.es/homeopatia/realidad/reglamentaria): 9000 MDs provide homeopathy as treatment.

Results obtained from different medical colleges:

| College | Acupuncturists | Homeopaths | Naturists |
|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Sevilla* | 4 | 73 | |
| Zaragoza* | 45 | | 38 |
| Madrid | 70 | 72 | 31 |
| Barcelona* | 152 | 156 | 24 |
| Valencia | 168 | 179 | 145 |
| A Coruña* | | | |

*Data from these medical colleges must be updated (waiting response)

2. University graduates

- a) **Who?** Nurses, psychologists, physiotherapists, veterinaries.
- b) **Where?** Mainly in private offices.
- c) **What?** Acupuncture, osteopathy, chiropractic
- d) **How Many?** It is very difficult to clarify how many of these graduates provide CAM, as there are no official organizations supporting them.

3. Undergraduates

- a) **Who?** Practitioners without an official training in health sciences, but often trained by private schools and associations.
- b) **Where?** They provide CAM in centres without authorization from the health administration, but with municipal permits and not really illegal (para-sanitary centres) (*see in projectplace WP2 documents "CAM regulation in Spain", point 2*).
- c) **What?** They use many CAM techniques, as yoga, pilates, tai-chi, massage...(*see in projectplace WP1 documents, "Terms and definitions Spain", natural therapies*).
- d) **How many?** Very difficult to know, but this group occupies the largest area of CAM in Spain.

4. People who own "special powers"

- a) **Who?** People who perform diagnosis and treatment of diseases based on their "personal empowerment". They have no training, and they are close to the powers of divination in the diagnosis, magic in terms of treatment.
- b) **Where?** In their own private practices, usually in their own homes. Not intended to legalization, their activity is outside of permits and taxation (illegal).
- c) **What?** Therapeutic ritual techniques, generally noninvasive, praying, spiritual healing, distance healing...
- d) **How many?** Almost impossible to clarify.

5. People who provide instrumental products or techniques (natural healers)

- a) **Who?** People without training who apply drugs of their invention or empirical techniques.
- b) **Where?** In private practices and in their own homes. Not intended to legalization, their activity is outside of permits and taxation (illegal).
- c) **What?** Drugs of their invention or empirical techniques, they treat various diseases (AIDS, cancer, psoriasis, rheumatism...)
- d) **How many?** Almost impossible to clarify.

B) CAM TRAINING

CAM providers could have been trained by:

- Some Spanish Universities which provide post graduate education in acupuncture, homeopathy and naturist medicine for MDs, veterinaries, psychologists and pharmacists, and shorter courses for nurses (technical acupuncturists for example).
- Private centers
- Professional organizations.

C) CAM CENTERS

There are some data regarding CAM centers in Spain that are interesting (*for more details see in projectplace WP2 documents, "CAM regulation Spain", point 1*).

There are approximately 230 authorized health care centers in Spain (most of them private centres). We made a search in Internet for Homeopathy and Acupuncture centers in Spain with the following result: 1058 centers provide homeopathy, acupuncture or both. Most of them are private centers without a legal authorization by the Regional Health Administration, as they don't have a MD in charge of the provided treatments; but they are not illegal, as they are registered as "para-sanitary or non-sanitary centers".

10. Turkey – country report

Beate Egger, Kadir Öcer, Klaus von Ammon (summary and translation)

Map of Turkey



- <http://www.sosyalbilgiler.biz/forum/index.php?topic=2343.0>

General Informations regarding population, citizenship, physicians

Search from 23.07.2010 till 02.08.2010.

In Turkey, there are 81 towns, constituting individual provinces governed by an administrator determined by the Department of Internal Affairs. In Istanbul alone, there live 74 percent of the population. Legislation is centralized.

In a health survey, 58.8 percent of women were satisfied with their health status, compared to 74,4 percent of men. Satisfaction for national health care was declared 49,6% of women and 44,1 percent of men (www.habervitrini.com).

In Turkey, there are 108.000 doctors, 61.657 of which are employed by the Health Department comprising 24.043 specialists and 37.614 General Practitioners (GP). On average, one doctor cares for 653 persons in a range from Bayburt (80 doctors for 76.609 persons) to Istanbul (11.743 doctors for 12.573.836 inhabitants). In three towns, Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, 41 percent of all specialists and 39 percent of all GPs are practising (www.haberaktuel.com).

Most of Turkish citizens have medical insurance through their respective employers, but this is not compulsory. Poor people get a „green card“ for the entire medical provision for free. In most families, there is a small household pharmacy with traditional as well as modern medicines. Visiting a doctor needs a prepaid fixum (15 Euros?) since approximately 2007.

CAM Provision

There are hardly any data for medical and absolutely no data for non-medical CAM practitioners. Solely, the website Türkiye Doktorlari (comparable to the Yellow Pages) displays 81 hits for CAM doctors: 63 acupuncturists, 1 homeopath, 1 chiropractor, 1 kinesiologist, 4 mesotherapists, 3 neural therapists, 6 ozone therapists, 1 Reiki, 1 osteopath; out of a total of 24.070 doctors, corresponding to 0,33 percent with CAM provision.

Extended Search Criteria

Therefore, Google, the Turkish Wikipedia and TAMTIB website (holistic medicine) were searched according to the CAM definition of the Turkish professional organization of physical and rehabilitation medicine.

www.tamtib.ty displays the following techniques: Acupressur, Acupuncture, Alexander technique, Aroma therapy, Bioenergetics, Bioresonance-Mora-Therapy, Hydrotherapy, Hypnotherapie, Homeopathy, Kinesiology, Chiropractic, Colour therapy, Makrobiotic therapy in combination with diet and weight loss, Magnet therapy, Mega-Vitamine-Therapy, Mesotherapy, Naturopathy, Neurobiofeedback, Neuro-linguistic Programming NLP, Neural therapy, Osteopathy, Ozone therapy, Sound therapy (cancer therapie) Traditional medicines: Ayurveda, Breathing therapy, Campisage (Indian head massage), Crystal therapy, Massage, Foot Reflexzone massage, Fruit and - und Vegetable therapy, Herbal (Phyto-) therapy, Prayer (therapy), Qi Gong, Tai chi, Yoga.

Turkish Wikipedia displays "Traditional Techniques" comprising Ayurveda, Acupuncture, Herbalism, Hyperthermia, Mongolian medicine, Qi Gong, Siddha, Traditional Anatolic medicine, Tuina, Unani, Natural medicine, Yoga , and so-called "Modern Techniques": , Alexander technique, Aroma therapy, Chelation therapy, Chiropractic, Cranio-sacral therapy, Detoxification, Diet, Feldenkrais, Foot Reflexzone massage, Homeopathy, Johrei (Japanese mental and spiritual cleaning therapy), Magnetic field therapy, Massage, Neural therapy, Orthomolecular medicine, Oxygene therapy, Ozon therapy, Osteopathy, Reiki, Rolfing, Sound energy therapy, Therapeutic touch.

türkisch: [Ayurveda](#), [Akupunktur](#), [Geleneksel Anadolu Halk Hekimliği](#), [Herbalism](#), [Hipertermi](#), [Siddha](#), [Unani](#), [Bitkisel tıp](#), [Geleneksel Moğol Tıbbı](#), [Çigong](#), [Tui Na](#), [Yoga](#), [Ortomoleküler tıp](#), [Oksijen terapisi](#), [Ozon terapisi](#), [Detoksifikasyon terapisi](#), [Aromaterapi](#), [Şelasyon terapisi](#), [Homeopati](#), [Kiropraktik](#), [Osteopati](#), [Diyet takviyesi](#), [Elektromanyetik alanlar](#), [Masaj](#), [Reiki](#)

The Turkish professional organization of physical and rehabilitation medicine displays the following CAM techniques: Acupuncture, recognized by WHO since 1974, in Turkey since 1991 and regulated in 2002 (for doctors only), Bioenergetics, Colour therapy, Crystal therapy, Enzyme therapy, Haemotherapy (Hemoterapi), Herbal therapy, Hirudo-Therapy (leeches), Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (Hiperbarik Tıp), Hypnotherapy, Manual therapy, Electro-mesmerism, Foot Reflexzone massage, Massage, Meditation, Mesotherapy, Naturopathy including Aroma therapy, Neural therapy, Ozone therapy, Phytotherapy.

Table 1: Disciplines according to Google hits, usability and facilities

| head technique | Google hits | usability 0, +, ++, +++ | (estimated) providers | | centres, societies, schools | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | doctors found | others | officially | private |
| Indian Medicine | | | | | | |
| Ayurveda | 46.700 | + (rare) | 0 (no) | + | 0 | 0 |
| Yoga | 831.000 | ++ (common) | 0 | (>> 100) | c. 60 | +++ (often) |
| Siddha | 2.510 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| Chinese Medicine | | | | | | |
| Akupunktur | 492.000 | ++ | min. 475 | 0 | >2 | 0 |
| QiGong | 44.500 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| Tai Chi | 124.000 | + | 0 | + | + | ++ common |
| Tuina | 14.200 | + | 0 | + | 0 | ++ wellness |
| Traditional Anatolic Medicine | | | | | | |
| TAM | 14.900 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + product disposal |
| Tibetan Medizin | | | | | | |
| TM | 9.650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unani, arabic Medicine | | | | | | |
| Unani | 1450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Traditional mongolian Medicine | | | | | | |
| TMM | 9.650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| Korean Medicine | | | | | | |
| KM | 188.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Medicine | | | | | | |
| JP | 257.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiatsu | 79.300 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + wellness |
| African Medicine | | | | | | |
| AM | 120.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Informations Medicine | | | | | | |
| Homeopathy | 2.270 | + | 3 | 0 | 0 | + |
| Mikroimmune therapy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schüssler's salts | 684 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + disposal |
| Neural therapy | | | | | | |
| NT | 151.000 | + | c. 400 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Anthroposophic Medicine | | | | | | |
| AM | 151.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + Waldorf schools |
| Bio-physicalic Therapies and others | | | | | | |
| hyperbaric Oxygen-Therapy | 288.000 | + | + clinics | ++ beauty | 0 | 0 |
| Ozone-oxygen therapy | 302.000 | + | 0 | ++ | 0 | 0 |
| Hyperthermia | 2.690 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | Equipment disposal |
| Mesotherapy | 1.840.000 | + | ++ | 0 | + | + (very often!) |
| Natural Medicine: Stones, Plant, Animals | | | | | | |
| Natural Medicine | 1.720.000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | +++ |
| Healing with plants | 3.240.000 | + | 0 | + | +++ Internet recipes | +++ disposal |
| Plant medicine | 627.000 | + | 0 | + | +++ Internet | +++ |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | | | recipes | disposal |
| Phytotherapy | 30.400 | ++ | > 50 | + (pharmacists) | + Universities | ++ |
| Leeches therapy | 624 | + | 0 | 4 centres | 0 | 1 disposal |
| Crystal therapy | 34.600 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| Gemstone therapy | 460.200 | + | 0 | ++ cosmetics, wellness | 0 | +++ trading |
| Therapy for the Senses | | | | | | |
| Aroma therapy | 119.000 | + | 0 | ++ wellness | 0 | + |
| Sound therapy | 161.000 | + | 7 (?) hospitals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sound energy therapy | 1.180.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colour therapy | 210.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colour light therapy | 1.150.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colour and light therapy | 35.000 | + | 0 | ++ | 0 | 0 |
| Aura soma | 2.030 | + | 0 | + (with others) | 0 | 0 |
| Body Oriented Therapies | | | | | | |
| Massage therapy | 308.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massage therapist | 1.490.000 | + | 0 | +++ (> 200) health and beauty | 0 | 0 |
| Massage | 3.490.000 | + | 0 | +++ | 1 society | 0 |
| Chiropractic | 2680 | ++ | 1 | ++ | 1 society | +++ |
| Rolfing | 3960 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Foot Reflexzone Massage | 69.000 | + | 0 | >66 centres | + | + (product disposal) |
| Osteopathy | 3.550 | +++ | 0 | min. 41 | 1 society, min. 2 centres | 0 |
| Physio-therapist | 1.070.000 | ++ | 0 | > 420 | 20 schools (priv / offic.?) | |
| Cranio-sacral Therapy | 1450 | ++ | 0 | > 4 | 0 | > 4 (with preliminary contract with Turkey) |
| Touch for Health | 22.100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pilates | 439.000 | + | 0 | asked for! | + | ++ |
| Feldenkrais | 2410 | | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander technique | 23.500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 training in UK | 0 |
| Bodytalk | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Breathing therapy | 131.000 | + | 0 | + | 1 society, > 8 centres | 0 |
| Diet and Nutrition Supplements | | | | | | |
| Diet | 438.000 | + | 0 | ++ | 0 | + product promotion |
| Nutrition medicine | 1.770.000 | ++ | > 560 | | 0 | 0 |
| Makrobiotic | 33.300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orthomolecular medicine | | | | | | |
| Electro-magnetic Therapies | | | | | | |
| Electro- | 97.700 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + product |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| magnetic Therapy | | | | | | disposal |
| Magnetic therapy | 35.400 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| Bio-Energy-Therapies | | | | | | |
| Bioenergetic | 45.800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bio-resonance therapy | 34.900 | ++ | > 42 centres | | 0 | 0 |
| Energy medicine | | | | | | |
| Therapeutic touch | 716.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reiki | 204.000 | + | 0 | + | 1 society | ++ |
| Atlantis Healing | 1480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Auratherapy | 8.660 | ++ | 0 | ++ | 0 | ++ |
| Shamanism | 65.100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spiritual Healing | | | | | | |
| Meditation, Prayer = tibbi nebevi | 277.000 | + | 0 | ++ provider | 0 | ++ |
| psychologic Therapies | | | | | | |
| Hypnosis, Hypnotherapy | 174.000 | ++ | > (20) | | + | + |
| NLP | 405.000 | +++ | 0 | > 60 | ++ | ++ |
| Astrology | | | | | | |
| Astrology | 4.510.000 | +++ | 0 | +++ | 0 | +++ |
| diagnostic modalities | | | | | | |
| Iridiology | 2090 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 |
| Radiesthesia | 7.410 | ++ | 0 | >>> 24 | 0 | ++ |
| Aurareading | 21.100 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |

Table 2: Addresses and Websites (incomplete)

| Keyword (Turkish) | Topic | Name (Turkish); field | Address | Homepage |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Biorezonans | Bioresonance | | | http://www.biorezonans.com.tr/ |
| Homeopati | Homeopathy | Homeopati Derneği (homeopathic society) | Büyük Hendek caddesi No: 21 Kat: 2 Kuledibi Beyoğlu, İstanbul Tel:212-252 8029 / 539-968 2385 bilgi@homeopatidernegi.org | http://www.homeopatidernegi.org |
| Klasik Homeopati | Classical Homeopathy | Klasik Homeopati Derneği | 1388 SK, No:6 D:2 Özdel Apt. Alsancak, İzmir | http://www.klasikhomeopati.org.tr |
| | Complementary Medicine | Pozitif beden | | http://pozitifbeden.com/ |
| Homeopati doktorlari | Search engine of Turkish doctors | Türkiye Doktorlari | | http://www.turkiyedoktorlari.com/index.php?sobi2Search=homeopati&searchphrase=any&SobiCatSelected_0=111&field_unvan=all&field_il=all&search=Ara&option=com_sobi2&sobiCid=111&sobi2Task=search&reset=2&Itemid=53 |
| Masaj | Massage und Natural Therapy | Masaj ve dogal terapiler derneği (Massage und nature therapy society) | | http://www.madoted.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=17&Itemid=51 |
| Hipnoz ve Hipnoterapi | Search engine of Turkish doctors hypnosis | DoktorumOnline | Hypnosis | http://www.doktorumonline.net/mid/doctors/c/34/p/1/Hipnoz_ve_Hipnoterapi_Uzmanlari.htm |
| | Acupuncture | DoktorumOnline | Acupuncture | http://www.doktorumonline.net/mid/doctors/c/2/p/1/Akupunktur_Uzmanlari.htm |
| Kristall Therapie | Alternative Medicine | Mini DEV-türkiyenin alternatif medyasi | Alternative medicine | http://www.minidev.com/atip/tip_kristal.asp http://www.cannabist.net/kristal_terapi http://dharmapositive.com/hakki_mizda.html(privat) |
| Makrobiyotik | Nutrition | Türkiye nin tamamlayıcı tip portalı | Nutrition | http://www.tamtip.com/kategori.php?iid=29 |
| tıbbi nebevi | Prayer and Islam | | | http://www.uzunhayat.net/saglik/tibbi-nebevi-acisindan-gidalar-ve-sagligimiz.html |
| | | | Mohammed s medizin tippis | http://tibblebevi.blogcu.com/TIBBI+NEBEVI |
| Lokman Hekim | Islamic Healer | | | http://www.lokmanhekimsv.org/turkce/frames.html |
| Refleksoloji | Reflexology | | | http://refleksolojimerkezleri.com/ |
| -uzmanlariz | website of | Reiki | | http://www.uzmanlariz.com/sagli |

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| | specialists | | | k/alternatif-tip/43/sayfa1 |
| Yoga | | Yoga akademisi | | http://www.yogaakademisi.com/index/default.asp?idk=90 |
| Yoga merkezleri | Yoga centre in Istanbul | | | http://www.yogamerkezi.com/merkezler/ist_merkz.htm http://www.akilikadin.com/yasam/aktiviteler/meditasyon/istanbuldakiyogamerkezileri.html http://www.yogaist.net/index.php/component/sobi2/?catid=101&start=24 http://www.yogaforumsitesi.com/default.asp?SID=6eff5b3e1d429abc4add22f179ea88d8 |
| Diyetesyen | Nutrition (physicians) | Tavsiye ediyorum (ärzte vorschlag website) | | http://www.tavsiyeediyorum.com/en_iyiler.php?tsehir=&page=2&tuzmanlik=0&tcategory=70 |
| Dogal Tipp | Natural Medicine | | | http://www.dogaltedavi.net/forum.php |
| | Hospitals and Beds | | | http://www.habervitrini.com/haber.asp?id=213133 |

Annex D – Selected Method Reports

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe

Challenges for evaluating Anthroposophic Medicine in Facts and Figures

Any holistic medical system which is based on conventional medicine, but goes beyond the conventional approach like anthroposophic medicine (AM), is very complex to describe as facts and figures for several reasons: It may be hard to define, where conventional medicine ends and complementary medicine starts. Physicians prescribe CAM treatments and medications out of different levels of training in the particular CAM-method, therefore no register of “prescribers” exist. Some “hard” figures may exist in form of members of professional associations, however a significant amount of physicians are not members of these professional associations.

As far as AM is concerned, a particular challenge lies in the nature of anthroposophic medicine, which ranges from prevention and medical assistance in educational follow up in Waldorf (Steiner)-schools, over OTC (over-the-counter) self medication for minor disorders to highly sophisticated “on prescription only” treatment schemas for severest conditions like cancer, cardiovascular or chronic disease in university teaching hospitals. A challenge for the comparability of data is the variation in recognition of AM in the EU member states. The level of recognition extends from statutory integration as specific therapeutic system within national law (Germany and Switzerland) to special exemption where AM is only allowed to be practised within the context of a particular clinic (Vidarkliniken, Sweden). A further challenge is the fact that AM with its 90-years’ tradition is a relatively young medical system if compared to other CAM-systems like for example homeopathy. Since the initiation of AM by the philosopher Rudolf Steiner and the physician Ita Wegman in 1920 this science based medical system has rapidly developed and the facts and figures outdate very quickly.

For 2011 the outstanding figures are:

- AM is practiced by anthroposophic doctors in Europe in 21/27 EU member states, Norway and Switzerland, Russia and Croatia
- AM is provided in 24 hospitals in 5 EU Member states and Switzerland (14 of those have Accident&Emergency services, 2 of those are university teaching hospitals)
- AM is provided in >120 outpatient centres (physician and at least 1 anthroposophic therapist) in 14 EU member states, Norway and Switzerland and Russia
- AM is provided in >350 institutions for people with learning disabilities in 16 EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland
- AM is regularly taught at universities and medical schools in 7 EU Member states and Switzerland (university chairs in Germany and Switzerland).
- AM-full training with certificate is provided in 7 EU member states and Switzerland

The data presented below are based mainly on questionnaires which the IVAA conducted within the councils of its member associations, the national anthroposophic doctors’ associations, in 2009 with an update in 2011. Parts of the data are published in the CAMDOC-Alliance joint publication “*The regulatory status of Complementary and Alternative Medicine for medical doctors in Europe 2010*” which is available as pdf-download on www.ivaa.info and www.camdoc.eu.

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

What is Anthroposophic Medicine?

Anthroposophic medicine integrates conventional medicine with an anthroposophic perception of the human being. It starts with a conventional diagnosis, but includes in its assessment of the patient the imbalances of the body and a psychological, mental and spiritual dimension. It takes a holistic approach to health and offers specific therapies enhanced according to anthroposophic principles. It uses both conventional and anthroposophic medicinal products (AMP). Both the treatment approach and the use and selection of medicinal products and other therapies are highly individualised and intend to bring about a 'process of development' within the patient, reinforcing the patient's natural self-healing ability.

AMPs are produced according to anthroposophic pharmaceutical principles and processes, some of which they share with homeopathy and some of which are specific non-homeopathic processes that reflect the interrelationship between human beings and the world of nature. They are manufactured according to the standards of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), and their quality is controlled by the criteria and parameters of official pharmacopoeias.

The International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations IVAA

As the international umbrella organization the IVAA (International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations) represents and coordinates the national anthroposophic doctors' associations on both, the European and international level in regard to political and legal concerns.

In 2011 the IVAA has 31 member organizations in 16 EU member states (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden) as well as Norway and Switzerland, and in a further 13 countries worldwide (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel, New Zealand, Georgia, Peru, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Ukraine, USA).

Anthroposophic doctors practise also in 5 further EU member states (Bulgaria, Ireland, Hungary, Lithuania and Portugal) and in more than 30 further countries worldwide.

National Laws and Recognition of Anthroposophic Medicine

Recognition of Anthroposophic Medicine

With the exception of Germany, where AM is defined as "special therapeutic system" [Besondere Therapierichtung] in the Code of Social Law (Sozialgesetzbuch 5), and Switzerland, where AM is defined as part of CAM under constitutional law, legal recognition is restricted to pharmaceutical regulations in some of the member states (see below).

National Laws Regulating Anthroposophic Medicine as a Distinct Therapeutic System

Only in Germany AM is recognised as a distinct therapeutic system under statutory regulations. In Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the UK, anthroposophic medicinal products (AMP) are mentioned to varying degrees in national pharmaceutical laws in particular in connection with simplified registration procedures for homeopathic medicinal products. In Sweden the anthroposophic clinic (Vidarkliniken) has a permit from the Minister of Social Affairs, but doctors are only allowed to practise AM if they do so at, or in connection with the Vidarkliniken.

To the best of our knowledge Sweden is the EU Member state where professional law prohibits physicians to use AM (outside of the Vidar Clinic). In all other EU Member states physicians may use AM in addition to or instead of conventional medicine within their professional responsibility. The code of

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

the medical professional law in Finland contains the claim that physicians should prefer methods which are “generally accepted”, however there is no definition what exactly is meant by this.

Regulation of the Profession of Anthroposophic Doctors by the Medical Association/Council/Chamber

As mentioned above, in some countries where the government delegates the tasks of authorisation, registration and supervision of practitioners to national medical associations, statutory regulation of anthroposophic doctors requires an ‘additional qualification’ issued by the medical association/council/chamber (Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia and Switzerland). In Italy AM is recognised through statutory regulation by the local medical associations/chambers/councils in Bologna, Terni and Palermo.

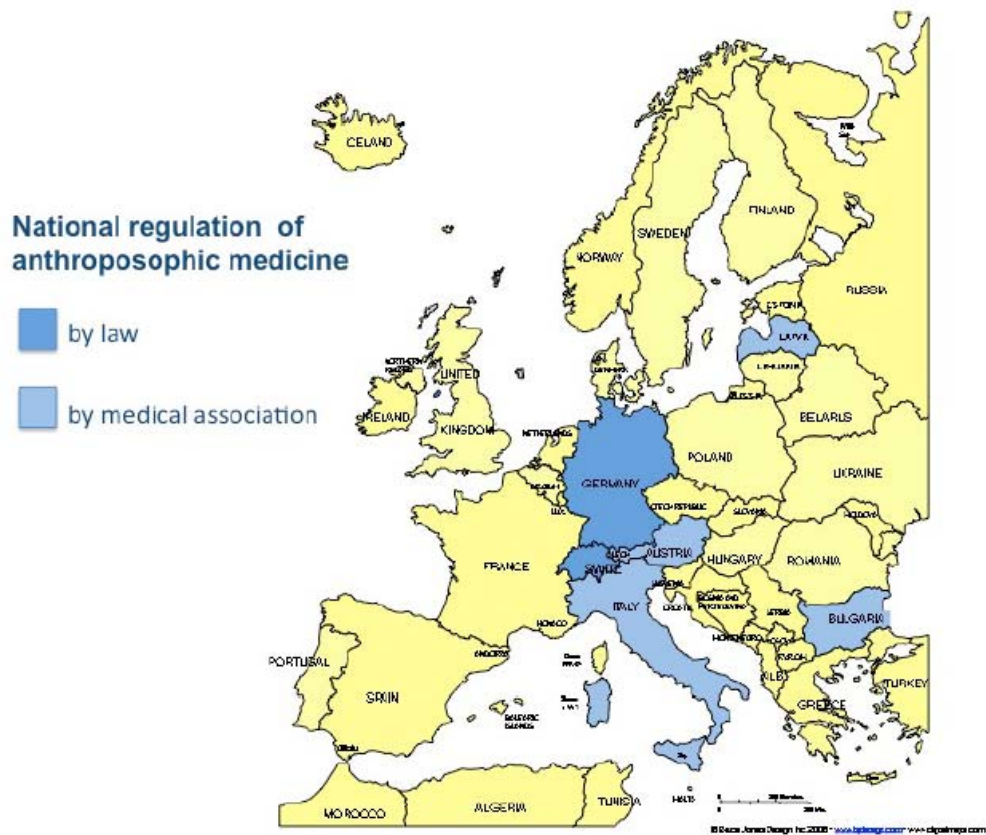


Figure 1: National regulation of anthroposophic medicine

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

Anthroposophic Medicine at Universities

University professorial chairs for AM are established at universities in Germany (Witten-Herdecke and Alfter), and within the context of CAM in Switzerland (Bern).

Introductory courses in AM are offered as an optional part of the medical undergraduate curriculum in Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The courses are usually integrated into courses on CAM in general.

Postgraduate medical training courses in AM are provided at private teaching centres in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the UK, usually under the auspices of the national associations of anthroposophic doctors.

AM is taught at medical schools in several EU Member states. There are different types of teaching at medical schools:

- integrated into the basic medical curriculum (Austria and Germany).
- provided in special auxiliary courses, for example for the training of general practitioners (Holland)
- provided in specifically tailored curricula (Italy, Netherlands, and Spain).

Anthroposophic Medicine in Hospitals

AM is provided in 24 hospitals across Europe, mainly in Germany and Switzerland, also in Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and in the UK. Of those, 14 provide Accident & Emergency services.

AM is integrated into general and specialised public healthcare in Austria, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

All specialities are represented in AM, including Internal Medicine, Obstetrics, Psychiatry, Surgery, Intensive Care Units and Accident & Emergency services.

Anthroposophic hospitals include:

- university teaching hospitals (Germany, Switzerland)
- other hospitals integrated into public basic health care and emergency care (Germany and Sweden)
- departments of AM in public hospitals (Germany and Switzerland)
- clinics for special disorders (UK, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland)

Diplomas for Anthroposophic Doctors

Diplomas for anthroposophic doctors are issued after satisfactory fulfillment of the required criteria for training and qualification in AM. In all member states with full curricula training institutions (Austria, France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Holland, Spain and Switzerland) the curricula are established under the auspices and supervision of the national association of anthroposophic doctors. In most EU member states, diplomas for anthroposophic doctors are issued by the national associations of anthroposophic doctors.

In Austria and Switzerland such diplomas are issued and recognised by the national medical associations/chambers/councils. In Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Latvia and Spain the diplomas are issued by the national association of anthroposophic doctors and recognised by the national medical associations/chambers/councils. In Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the UK diplomas in AM are not recognised.

In member states without national training facilities, doctors can apply for international certification which is issued by the Medical Section at the Goetheanum in Dornach. The criteria for this international

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

certification have been worked out and agreed by the International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations. Doctors can also apply for the international diploma in member states where national training facilities exist. However, this is possible is valid only with the authorisation of the national association of anthroposophic doctors in this particular member state.

Continous Medical Education (CME)

Continuing Medical Education in general (conventional) medicine is obligatory for all medical doctors in Belgium, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia (controlled by the government) and in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (controlled by the national medical associations/chambers/councils).

In addition to this general requirement, the national associations of anthroposophic doctors in Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania and Switzerland require their members to complete significant numbers of hours of CME in AM.

AM is an official part of the Continuing Education Programme (CEP) for doctors in Germany, Romania and Sweden.

Numbers of Anthroposophic Doctors practicing Anthroposophic Medicine

Anthroposophic doctors practice in 21 EU Member states, Norway and Switzerland, Russia and Croatia (*green* in Figure 2 below). So AM can be regarded as a European issue.



Figure 2: Distribution of practicing anthroposophic physicians in Europe

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

According to the results of the IVAA survey – update 2011 an estimate can be calculated of 10.000 physicians who prescribe AM with a varying degree of training. This estimate is based on the experiences of the national councils of the anthroposophic doctors associations in their countries, the number of “known” physicians who work according the principles of AM, the numbers of participants in training events and information supplied by the local distributors of anthroposophic medicinal products AMPs etc.

The number is a rough estimate and difficult to validate, as no registers exist for prescribers. Competent authorities in some Member states (for example Finland) demand documentation of the prescriptions and prescribers of AMPs in the pharmacies. However, many AMPs are available without prescription as OTC (over-the-counter) medications or as nutritional additives, therefore distributed without any tracing.

Another particular problem for the exact assessment of prescribers of AM is the fact that a remarkable amount of AMPs used in for example in oncology (preparations from mistletoe) are prescribed by conventionally trained physicians, who do not want necessarily to be associated with AM.

This estimate of potential prescribers increases to a total of 36.000 physicians who are interested in AM and get regularly informed by the producers of AMP (Source: Personal communication Weleda AG).

The only figures which could be regarded as somewhat “hard data” may be the number of members of the IVAA Member associations.

About 2500 Medical Doctors are registered as fully qualified anthroposophic doctors with the IVAA as members in Anthroposophic Medical Associations in 16 EU member states (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden) as well as Norway, Switzerland and Russia, or practicing without an existing national doctors association in 5 further EU member states (Bulgaria, Eire, Hungary, Lithuania and Portugal) as well as in Croatia.

This population represents the group with the highest qualification in AM. However, the IVAA has to be seen as a professional organization. It is a well known fact that members of professional organizations do not figure out the total incidence of a profession, as many professionals are not members of their professional organization. For example in Germany about 300 fully trained anthroposophic physicians are not members in the *Gesellschaft Anthroposophischer Ärzte in Deutschland GAÄD*.

Figure 3 below shows that the biggest association is located in Germany with more than 1000 members, followed by France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland with several hundreds of members, whereas in the other regions the numbers of the national member associations the numbers range between 10 and 100 for example in Scandinavia and the Baltic area.

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

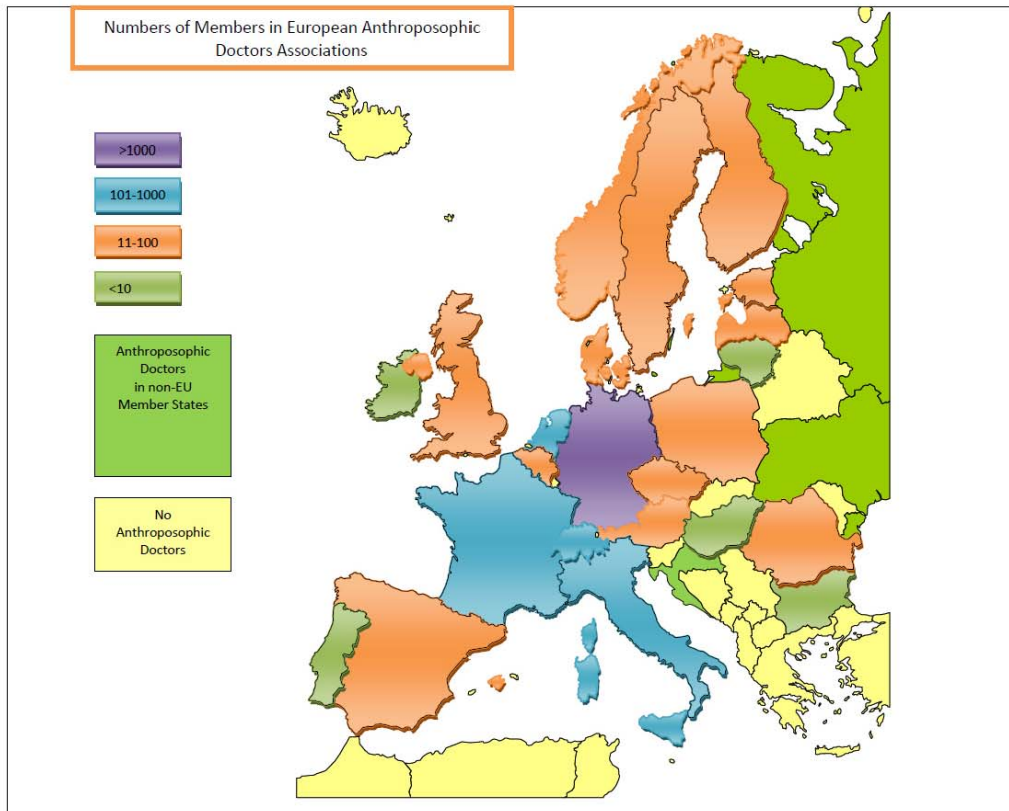


Figure 3: Numbers of members in anthroposophic doctors' associations (February 2011)

Awareness of AM in Europe – the “Users perspective”

If the numbers of providers of AM is difficult to present in an adequate way for imaging the prevalence of AM in Europe, it is even more difficult to present data for the “users”.

However there are some indicators for a high and continuously growing interest of the EU citizens in AM and AMPs.

The pre-citizens' initiative “Action ELIANT”

The data from the *Action ELIANT* (www.eliant.eu) show, that even in EU Member states without anthroposophic doctors like Greece, Slovakia or Slovenia several thousand people signed the ELIANT Charta, which was a pre-citizens' initiative for better EU legislative framework conditions safeguarding and promoting activities based on anthroposophy, especially in the fields of agriculture, education,

Facts and Figures on Anthroposophic Medicine (AM) in Europe IVAA 2011

special needs education and medicine. The Charta was signed by more than 1 Million people from all European member states.

Sales Figures of Anthroposophic Medicinal Products

The BPI (*Bundesverband der Pharmazeutischen Industrie eV.*) published in their report for the German market a 7.3% increase of turnover for AMPs between 2006 and 2009. This was significantly more than the general turnover index for all pharmaceutical products in that period of time (3.7%). Even more relevant was the increase of sales figures of package units of AMPs by 8.7%, whereas general sales figures for all pharmaceutical products decreased by 0.7% (Source:

http://www.bpi.de/fileadmin/media/bpi/Downloads/Internet/Publikationen/Pharma-Daten/Pharmadaten_2010_DE.pdf. The figures on page 62/63 of this BPI report furthermore show a

constant increase of sales of AMPs from year to year, revealing an increasing interest of citizens in modern industrial multi-cultural societies in AMPs.

Similar developments can be seen in Switzerland as reflected by the *Volksentscheid zur Integration der Komplementärmedizin in das Gesundheitswesen in May 2009*.

Citizens ask for AMPs also in EU Member states in the periphery of the EU and in other European countries. According to the IVAA questionnaire the sales figures for AMP (2010) were 130.000 packages in Denmark, more than 30.000 package units in Norway and more than 40.000 in Spain (Source: Personal communication with importers of AMPs).

Altogether the main manufacturers of AMP sold more than 18 Million package units of AMPs in Europe in 2010 (Source: Personal communication with Weleda, Wala, Helixor and Abnoba).

Further information and regular updates on the current situation and development of AM in the EU is available on the IVAA website www.ivaa.info.

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EU Homeopathy

Doctors

Total of 42 countries: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Homeopathy is practiced in **39 countries**

It is legal to practice as a professional homeopath in **25 out of 39 countries:** Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. ...

For most of the remaining **14** countries it is only legal to practice if you are a **medical doctor**.

In **Germany** professional homeopaths may practise, but only if they are registered health care practitioners (Heilpraktiker) or medical doctors. Although only medical doctors are allowed to treat patients in **Poland**, irrespective of the therapy being used, some professional homeopaths do practise, and it appears that this is tolerated by the authorities. In **Switzerland** legislation varies, and it is legal to practise in some cantons and not in others. It is **illegal in five out of 26 countries/CANTONS**. In **Belarus** a medical doctor must have 3 years clinical experience in general medicine, and follow a 2 month course with 312 hours of lectures and clinical training in homeopathy, before she or he can become a homeopath. In **Latvia** medical doctors may practise when they have been certified by the Latvian Homeopathic Association, after passing an exam. According to **Portuguese** law a medical doctor may practise any therapy, but must register with the Portuguese Order of Medical Doctors. This order does not permit the practice of alternative and complementary therapies like homeopathy. Doctors who do practise homeopathy are reprimanded when they openly admit they do so. Other statutorily regulated health care practitioners are not allowed to practise homeopathy. Homeopathy is considered a medical speciality in **Russia**, and a medical doctor must obtain a licence from the Ministry of Health. To gain this speciality a doctor must complete a 216 hour course including lectures and clinical practice. A medical doctor cannot treat the following conditions with homeopathy: cancer, tuberculosis, acute infectious diseases, schizophrenia and affective insanity. Medical doctors in **Slovakia** are not allowed to only practise homeopathy.

Medical doctors in **Croatia and Slovenia** are prohibited from practising homeopathy. In **France** dentists and midwives may also practise homeopathy in addition to medical doctors.

(<http://www.similima.com/homeoeurope.html>)

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| S | | | | | | | | <p>Practical training for graduate homeopaths is a problem in Sweden, since there are few well-trained homeopaths with experience. There are eight pharmacies, several of them making their own remedies. The country is represented in the LMHI. (http://www.wholehealthnow.com/homeopathy_pro/sweden.html)</p> | <p>Karin Dutina sweden@lmhint.net</p> |
| CH | | | | | | | | <p>Schweizerischer Verein Homöopathischer Ärztinnen und Ärzte/Société Suisse des Médecins Homéopathes/Società Svizzera dei Medici Omeopatici (Swiss Association of Homeopathic Physicians) Dorfhaldenstr. 5 6052 Hergiswil tel.: +41-41-6300760 sekretariat@swiss-homeopathy.ch www.svha.ch</p> | <p>Barbara Bichsel switzerland@lmhint.net</p> |
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non-medics

Over the past 30-40 years homeopathy has benefited from growing demand both from doctors and from the public in the majority of the European countries. According to a survey by European Commission order three Europeans out of four know about homeopathy and of these about 30 % use it for their health care. In the European Union there are approximately 30,000 physicians who have taken a training course in homeopathy. Many more doctors in Europe prescribe homeopathic medicines without any homeopathic training: approximately 25-40 % of the GPs from time to time, 6-8 % of them on a more regular basis.

Among the different forms of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM), in particular homeopathy has a form of legal recognition in certain European countries, an organisational structure at European level, self-regulatory mechanisms, and a certain level of scientific credibility. Homeopathy is being increasingly recognised as a potential asset to European health care. Resolutions on CAM (or non-conventional medicine) have been adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, EU Directives oblige the Member States to register homeopathic medicinal products, and homeopathic medicinal products are being included in the European Pharmacopoeia.

Legal Status

The current legal situation varies from country to country. The result is a situation where citizens within the individual countries of the European Union and greater Europe do not share equal rights and opportunities.

In most Member States of the European Union the practice of homeopathy is exclusively restricted to medical doctors - doctors with a conventional medical degree like MBBS,MD. In some other Member States, however, also non-medically qualified practitioners can practise homeopathy

A rather tolerant system can be seen in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. These countries stipulate that only specific medical acts (e.g. treating people for infectious diseases, performing surgery, administering anaesthetics, prescribing drugs that require a prescription, giving injections, using X-ray) are restricted to medical practitioners with a university degree, although the range of these medical acts may differ from country to country. This implies that the practice of homeopathy by non-medically qualified practitioners is tolerated.

The monopolistic system exists in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain, constituting 60% of the whole EU population. Medical practice by other people is illegal, which implies that in these countries also the practice of homeopathy is explicitly restricted to medical doctors.

Germany is the only EU Member State where non-medically qualified practitioners or Heilpraktikers, have to qualify for a licence. Health authorities subject the candidates to an examination in order to assess that they have sufficient public health knowledge as well as some basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathology to prevent them from constituting a public health risk. The purpose of the examination is not to determine the level of knowledge and skills required for their professional competence

Total of 42 countries: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. Homeopathy is practiced in **39 countries**

It is legal to practice as a professional homeopath in **25 out of 39 countries:** Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. This includes the majority of the EU member countries (11 out of 15). For most of the remaining **14** countries it is only legal to practice if you are a **medical doctor**. In **Germany** professional homeopaths may practise, but only if they are

registered health care practitioners (Heilpraktiker) or medical doctors. Although only medical doctors are allowed to treat patients in **Poland**, irrespective of the therapy being used, some professional homeopaths do practise, and it appears that this is tolerated by the authorities. In **Switzerland** legislation varies, and it is legal to practise in some cantons and not in others. It is **illegal in five out of 26 countries**. In **Belarus** a medical doctor must have 3 years clinical experience in general medicine, and follow a 2 month course with 312 hours of lectures and clinical training in homeopathy, before she or he can become a homeopath. In **Latvia** medical doctors may practise when they have been certified by the Latvian Homeopathic Association, after passing an exam. According to **Portuguese** law a medical doctor may practise any therapy, but must register with the Portuguese Order of Medical Doctors. This order does not permit the practice of alternative and complementary therapies like homeopathy. Doctors who do practise homeopathy are reprimanded when they openly admit they do so. Other statutorily regulated health care practitioners are not allowed to practise homeopathy. Homeopathy is considered a medical speciality in **Russia**, and a medical doctor must obtain a licence from the Ministry of Health. To gain this speciality a doctor must complete a 216 hour course including lectures and clinical practice. A medical doctor cannot treat the following conditions with homeopathy: cancer, tuberculosis, acute infectious diseases, schizophrenia and affective insanity. Medical doctors in **Slovakia** are not allowed to only practise homeopathy. Medical doctors in **Croatia and Slovenia** are prohibited from practising homeopathy. In **France** dentists and midwives may also practise homeopathy in addition to medical doctors. In **Germany** only homeopaths who are registered health care practitioners (Heilpraktiker) or medical doctors are allowed to treat patients irrespective of the therapy being used. Heilpraktiker is a medical profession recognised by the German government, based on the Heilpraktikergesetz law of 1939. The requirement for earning the distinction Heilpraktiker is the successful passage of an exam set by the Public Health Department. A Heilpraktiker is allowed to practise any unconventional therapy, e.g. homeopathy. Medical doctors who have followed a specific training programme may use the title homeopath. The official title is regulated by the Deutsche Ärztekammer (German Medical Association). In the **Netherlands** insurance companies will refund homeopathic treatment from both professional homeopaths and medical homeopaths provided the homeopath is a member of one of the two national member associations for homeopaths (NVKH or VHAN). In **Norway** there are no restrictions for homeopathy specifically, but there are some minor restrictions under the 1936 Act of Quackery (10). In the **United Kingdom** some treatment is available and funded by the National Health Service (NHS), and some health insurance companies will recognise treatment by homeopaths. Common law allows anyone to practise any therapy as long as they do not claim to be a medical doctor (MD). Medical doctors are not allowed to practise homeopathy in **Croatia and Slovenia**.

Funding for research Money has been granted for the funding of research in 16 out of the 39 countries. In seven countries funding has been granted from the Government (Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland). In 12 countries research has been conducted with funding from other sources (Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom).

Homeopathy and the European Union Member States

In certain Member States the practice of homeopathy is officially recognised by the government. As early as from 1950 the Faculty of Homeopathy in the United Kingdom is officially acknowledged, by Act of Parliament, as a **postgraduate training establishment** for doctors, with the objective of 'advancing and extending the principles and practice of homeopathy'. Its remit has subsequently been extended to other recognised health professions, including veterinary surgeons, dentists, pharmacists and midwives. Homeopathy is the only form of CAM available under the National Health Service. The UK House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology in their 2000 report on CAM note that public satisfaction with CAM is high and use of CAM is increasing, and that in the interests of public safety the complementary medicine sector should be properly regulated. That training for CAM professionals should be standardized and independently accredited, and that registered conventional health professionals should become more familiar with CAM. The report made some recommendations as to how research could be encouraged, including pump-priming by the National Health Service and Medical Research Council.

In Hungary (1997) and Lithuania (1999) homeopathy is officially recognized as a regular medical method by the government. In 1999 the Belgian Parliament adopted a law with the aim to recognise some CAM modalities, including homeopathy. According to this law homeopathy is considered as an additional qualification (GP with homeopathy, paediatrician with homeopathy etc.).

The Portuguese Parliament in 2003 and the Bulgarian Parliament in 2005 adopted similar laws, providing a framework for recognition of individual branches of CAM including homeopathy. The Italian Parliament is currently discussing legislation that will eventually lead to the recognition of medical qualifications in homeopathy and other branches of CAM.

The European Pharmacopoeia (EP), which belongs to the jurisdiction of the Council of Europe, is including specific homeopathic monographs on several homeopathic starting materials – from botanical, chemical, mineral, or zoological origin – and this process will proceed over the next years. It is intended that the official homeopathic pharmacopoeias currently used in the Member States, i.e. the French and German one, will eventually merge into the European Pharmacopoeia.

Homeopathy and the national medical associations

Several National Medical Associations have recognised homeopathy as a therapeutic medical method. In Germany doctors can obtain, after passing an examination, **an additional qualification** 'Homöopathischer Arzt' recognised by the Bundesärztekammer. A similar situation exists in Austria where the additional qualification 'Homöopathie' is recognized

by the Österreichische Ärztekammer.

The Latvian Medical Association (Latvijas Arstu Biedriba), which regulates and supervises all medical specialties, conferred homeopathy the official status of a clinical specialty in 1995.

In 1997 the French Medical Association (Ordre National des Médecins) recognised homeopathy as an existing therapeutic medical method and stated that homeopathic education should be installed at Universities, leading to a diploma authorised by the Ordre, and that systematic information on homeopathy should be given within the undergraduate medical curriculum.

A subspecialty under the term of “certificate of capacity in homeopathy” has been in place in Switzerland since 1998 in collaboration with the Swiss Medical Association FMH, for doctors holding a title of a current specialty such as General Medicine, Internal Medicine or Paediatrics.

In 2002 the Italian Medical Association (Federazione Nazionale degli Ordini dei Medici Chirurghi e degli Odontoiatri or FNOMCeO) recognized homeopathy as a medical method and insisted on legislation in this field.

Both the British Medical Association and the British Medical Council have recommended to incorporate familiarisation courses on CAM into the medical undergraduate curriculum and set up accredited postgraduate training.

Homeopathy at universities and hospitals

In some countries, such as France, Germany, Poland and Spain, homeopathic education is provided at universities as well as at other training institutes. In France at 8 universities (Aix-Marseille, Besançon, Lille, Paris-Bobigny, Bordeaux II, Limoges, Poitiers, and Lyon), in Germany at five (Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hannover, Heidelberg, and Freiburg), in Poland at seven (Warsaw, Poznan, Krakow, Katowice, Lublin, Gdansk, and Wroclaw), and in Spain at four (Barcelona, Murcia, Sevilla and Valladolid). In all other European countries homeopathy is taught in private training institutes.

There are five chairs in Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in Germany: University of Witten/Herdecke, University of Duisburg/Essen, University of Rostock, Charité University of Berlin, Centre for Complementary Medicine Research (ZNF) at the Technical University of Munich. In the United Kingdom there are chairs in Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) at the University of Exeter, University of Southampton and Thames Valley University. At two Swiss universities (Bern, Zürich) a chair in Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) has been established

providing familiarisation courses on homeopathy and other CAM modalities in the undergraduate medical curriculum. At an increasing number of universities in other countries familiarisation courses in homeopathy and other CAM methods have been introduced or are about to be introduced into the undergraduate medical curriculum. These courses are compulsory in Germany and the United Kingdom and optional at many universities all over Europe. A recent review by the University of Debrecen, Hungary revealed that 40% of the responding medical faculties at European universities provide teaching courses involving CAM, although there is a wide variation between medical schools in students' level of exposure to these therapies.

Several hospitals in Europe, in their out-patient departments, currently provide homeopathic treatment by physicians, i.e. in Austria (seven), France (two), Germany (five), Spain (two), Italy (some). There are five dedicated public sector homeopathic hospitals in the United Kingdom.

European Committee for Homeopathy - ECH

The European Committee for Homeopathy or ECH is the European association for all statutorily regulated health professionals – **doctors with a conventional medical degree** like MBBS, MD plus homeopathy, as well as other professionals who can contribute to the development of homeopathy (such as researchers, documentalists and patients' organisations).

Its aims are:

- To promote and defend the quality of the science of homeopathy;
- To defend, by all legal means, the practice of homeopathy;
- To promote research in homeopathy;
- To assist all the people it represents in their local activities;
- To promote the harmonisation of the practice of homeopathic medicine in Europe;
- To represent both individuals, as well as local, regional and national organisations throughout Europe which share the same aims.

To date 37 homeopathic doctors' associations in 22 European countries are affiliated to the ECH. In addition, many homeopathic veterinarians, dentists and pharmacists in Europe are affiliated. The ECH closely collaborates with the IAVH, the International Association for Veterinary Homeopathy.

The ECH's aim is the full integration of homeopathy within the European health care system, which will meet the growing demand among European citizens for homeopathic care within a safe medical context. The ECH comprises various

subcommittees working in different fields, such as education, politics, pharmacology, documentation, research, provings, patients/users etc. Several ECH publications as well as other information on the work of the various subcommittees are available.

According to ECH none of the EU Member States are **diplomas in homeopathy for non-medically qualified practitioners** recognised by the national authorities. Because of the limited amount of medical training, the practice of homeopathy by non-medically qualified practitioners can be considered as a paramedical profession and is, therefore, to be regulated in the same way as for other paramedical professions. Guidelines describing and delineating their functions and responsibilities are to be submitted to and approved by the Medical Councils of the Member States.

ECH implies that the regulation and co-ordination of training criteria imposed on the practitioners providing homeopathy should, in the interests of both patients and practitioners, be harmonised at the same high level as in conventional medicine. Since in conventional medicine only a full medical qualification entitles to practice these disciplines, each within the bounds of competence of their own specific discipline, it is self-evident that the same requirements apply for homeopathy to be practised within these disciplines.

The ECH has established the Medical Homeopathic Education standard, being a consensus framework of training requirements for a safe and effective practice of medical homeopathy (the practice of homeopathy by medically qualified practitioners), and outlines the syllabus for examinations. This level corresponds to the current requirements for doctors with the qualification 'Homöopathischer Arzt' in Germany, 'Homöopathie' in Austria, the subspecialty in homeopathy in Switzerland, and with the level of DIU (Diplome Inter-Universitaire) in France.

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E-mail: info@homeopathyeurope.org

ECH AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

<http://www.homeopathyeurope.org/associations/index.html>

Non-medical practitioners

The European Council for Classical Homeopathy –ECCH

Is an international council whose membership is made up of established associations of professional classical homeopaths existing within individual countries. Established in 1990 the European Council for Classical Homeopathy (ECCH) focuses its representational activities within the boundaries of Europe and often specifically within the European Union. The Council is non profit-making unincorporated association registered in the United Kingdom.

ECCH has NGO Consultative Status with the Council of Europe and is an associate member of the European Public Health Alliance (EPHA). ECCH is an active member of the Brussels-based European Public Health Alliance (EPHA), a Corresponding Member of the European Coalition for Homeopathic and Anthroposophic Medical Products (ECHAMP) and has NGO Participatory Status with the Council of Europe.

According to ECCH - A professional homeopath is a practitioner who has had a substantial education and training in homeopathy, and who is not a medical doctor. It means that it is not illegal for professional homeopaths to practise and the practice of **homeopathy is not restricted to medical doctors** or other statutorily recognised healthcare practitioners only.

Membership of the Council

Professional Membership of the Council is open to an established association of professional homeopaths in any country which:

- Maintains for the use of the public a register of trained and regulated homeopaths
- Sets stringent educational and training standards for entry to their registers
- Maintains a code of ethics and practice to which their members are accountable
- Agrees to support the aims, objectives and activities of the Councils

There are at present **24** professional association members in the Council from the 20 countries of Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Serbia & Montenegro, United Kingdom, . There are applications for membership pending from Macedonia, Poland and Spain. The Council is also represented in Austria, France, Iceland,

Liechtenstein, and Luxembourg.

Activities of the Council

ECCH recommends all European authorities and European national authorities act to ensure that legislation establishes the effective voluntary self-regulation of homeopaths. ECCH has agreed and recommends the following criteria for voluntary self-regulation as a required minimum

1. A single national professional body, where appropriate, established according to common high standards of education, registration and practice agreed across Europe
2. Patient representation on all standard setting committees - particularly for complaints and professional conduct procedures
3. An accreditation process for institutions providing homeopathic education
4. Continuing Professional Development
5. Professional Indemnity Insurance for all practitioners
6. Code of Ethics and Practice
7. Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures

As well as publishing a number of policy documents on subjects such as education, provings, and public health. One important role of ECCH is to act as an advisory body on homeopathic matters to national and international governmental institutions.

For further information contact the General Secretary at the **Secretariat:**

School House, Market Place Kenninghall, Norfolk NR16 2AH Tel & Fax: (+44) 1953 888 163 Email: ecch@gn.apc.org

Website of ECCH : <http://www.homeopathy-ecch.org/>

National Member Professional Associations of ECCH

<http://www.homeopathy-ecch.org/content/view/15/32/>

Contact them for the legal status and regulations in your local area

As per the ECCH Report **2009** March : **It is legal** to practise in Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Macedonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It is legal to practise in the majority of all Swiss cantons (24 out of 26). It is **illegal** for someone who is not a medical doctor to practise in Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, Russia, Serbia

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| B-H | | | | | | | | <p>Society of Homeopaths of Bosnia and Herzegovina Titova 31, 71000 Sarajevo Fax: (387) 33 653964 Email: homeopatijabh@yahoo.com Web-site: http://www.homeopatijabh.org</p> |
| BG | | | | | | | | <p>Homeopathic Society of Bulgaria 97, Pirotska Str, 1303 Sofia Tel: (359) 2 8229246 Email: bg_homeopathy@yahoo.com Web-site: http://www.bghomeopathy.org</p> |
| CRO | | | | | | | | <p>Until the war in 1991, the only homeopathy practiced was anthroposophic in its direction. It was strongly influenced by Dr. Klara Zupic Dajceva, who learned Rudolf Steiner's methods from Steiner himself. After the war she began to teach homeopathy to medical students in Zagreb who were also interested in anthroposophy.</p> <p>A group of people from a spiritual organization in Switzerland (Sathya Sai Organisation) came to Croatia in 1992. Two of the group were homeopaths who came to Rijeka and gave seminars in the evenings for two years.</p> <p>After the first two years in this region, they presented a two-year series of seminars in Split where there were many medical doctors in the audience. The London College of Homeopathy began a two-year course of classical homeopathy in Zagreb and in Split. The Zagreb course recently finished and 100 certificates have been awarded to participants. About half the participants are doctors.</p> <p>A course has been operating in Rijeka for three years, but its teaching combines acupuncture with homeopathic remedies. There are two homeopathic associations in Zagreb, one in Split, and one in Rijeka. The Croatian Association of Homeopaths was formed and registered in 1987. They plan to change their name to The Croatian Association of Classical Homeopaths to distinguish their organization from other alternative healing practices.</p> <p>Pharmacies have started to sell combination remedies. Labels state that "no curative effects have been proved." There are no laws forbidding the practice of homeopathy, but that does not mean homeopathy has been legalized. Currently it can be practiced by both medical doctors and non-medical practitioners.</p> <p>www.wholehealthnow.com/homeopathy_pro/homeopathy_1975.html</p> |
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| CZ | | | | | | | Czech Association for Classical Homeopathy Bratislavska 2, 60200 Brno Tel/Fax: (42) 577 945 873 Email: homeopat.komora@seznam.cz Web-site: http://www.homeopathy.cz Homeopatie CZ http://www.homeopatie.cz/ (()) | |
| DK | | (31) | | | 31 | | ECCH!!: Dansk Selskab for Klassisk Homøopati homeopati.dk Danish Classical Homeopathy Society (http://abchomeopathy.com/l.php/Denmark) | telefo |
| EST | | | | | | | | |
| Finnl | | | | | | | <p>Suomen Homeopaatit ry Toinen Linja 3, 00530 Helsinki Tel: (358) 40 4133 882 Email: toimisto@homeopaatit.fi Website: http://www.homeopaatit.fi</p> <p>Homeopathy was first mentioned in Finland in 1888 by A. Pfaler in a history of Finnish healing practices.</p> <p>In the year 1921 Eino Suolahti made a research on the "Quackery in Finland," and mentioned that homeopathy was practiced mainly in the Swedish-speaking west coast areas of Finland. In other parts of Finland there had only been a couple of touring homeopaths, undoubtedly because of the country's remoteness.</p> <p>A meeting to form a society of homeopaths was held in 1984 by seven homeopaths who had been studying in Sweden. The society was formally registered in 1986. The number of members increased rapidly in 1991, when the first classical homeopaths graduated from the Kairon Institute in Helsinki.</p> <p>In the following years there were an increasing number of homeopaths coming also from Homeopatia Institute, the Finnish School of Classical Homeopathy in Helsinki, and the school named "Luontaislääkinnän edistämiskeskus" (Centre promoting naturopathic medicine) near the city of Tampere.</p> <p>In the beginning of the 1990s there were two homeopathic societies, Suomen Homeopaatitry, which became a member of ECCH and ICCH in 1991, and Suomen Klassiset Homeopaatitry which formed in 1990, mainly by students of the Finnish School of Classical Homeopathy. The two societies merged in 1994, with their main aim to promote classical homeopathy.</p> <p>The homeopaths who have graduated from the Luontaislääkinnän edistämiskeskus are still connected to a society called Pohjoismainen Homeopaattiyhdistysry. (The Nordic homeopaths).</p> | |

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| | | | | | | | <p>They have about 50 members; some of them are also members of the Suomen Homeopaatit ry.</p> <p>In 1998 Suomen Homeopaatitry had 400+ members, including students. There are about 160 homeopaths in the society who have been accepted on the list of regularly practicing homeopaths. The society has published a magazine Homeopatia since 1992.</p> <p>All the homeopaths have had a basic course in school medicine, anatomy, physiology, pathology etc. for at least 200 hours, and some have also been "co-educated" in school medicine in a two-year course (600 hours). The medical course (600 hours) was organized by the homeopathic society and IV Helsinki Medical School.</p> <p>Finnish legislation provides no official status for homeopathy. There is no category such as "registered" homeopaths, but the society is working on developing professional criteria that would lead to a register of homeopaths and a guarantee of high quality among those practicing.</p> <p>Also there are some restrictions in Finnish legislation regarding pharmacy: every homeopathic remedy has to be individually registered, be it registered in any other EU country or not, and every import company has to register their remedies individually. The cost of one remedy to be registered is 1000 FMK (about 110 English Pounds). Furthermore, the registration process takes 210 days.</p> <p>www.wholehealthnow.com/homeopathy_pro/finland.html</p> | |
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| Iceland | | | | | | | <p>Arthur Charles Gook (1883-1959) and his wife, Florence Ethel Gook, were the first formally-trained homeopaths in Iceland, although there were quite a few "self-educated" people using the system.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that Arthur received his training while working at the London Homeopathic Hospital. It is definitely known that Florence was trained at the</p> | homoe |

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| | | | | | | <p>Missionary School of Homeopathy in London.</p> <p>Frederic H. Jones, a Scot, had started an Iceland mission in 1897. When he was taken ill (he died in 1905) the Gooks went to Iceland to carry on his work. They arrived in Akureyri, (after stopping in Denmark) in autumn 1905.</p> <p>While the Gook's were first and foremost missionaries, they also began a joint homeopathic practice, living in Iceland for 50 years. He moved back to England in 1955 and died in 1959.</p> <p>There are homeopaths in Iceland today and their number is steadily increasing. There is quite an awakening in complementary medicine. In 2002 there is a formal bill in Parliament to look into the status of complementary medicine in Iceland.</p> <p>[Thanks to Sigríður Svana Pétursdóttir for contributing many of the details in this account.] (http://www.wholehealthnow.com/homeopathy_pro/homeopathy_1900_1924.html) <u>Sigríður Svana Pétursdóttir</u> (Reykjavik, Island)</p> <p>ahf-muenchen.de/Tagungsberichte/Berichte/htm/1999/61-99.htm</p> | |
| IRL | | | | | | www.irishhomeopathy.ie | |
| IL | | | | | | <p>Israeli Association for Classical Homeopathy 28 Rokah St. Ramat Gan 52542. Tel: (972) 3 6094213. Fax: (972) 3 6095603. Email: homeopat@mh.org.il</p> <p><< http://hpathy.com/homeopathy-around-the-world/classical-homeopathy-in-israel-in-2010/>></p> | |
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| Latvia | | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenst | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | | | | REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA Association for Classical Homeopathy DENICA, Razlovecko vostanie 22/20. Skopje 1000. Email: deltaproekt@mt.net.mk www.similima.com/linksorg.html (??) (google: homeopathy macedonia) |
| Malta | | | 5 | | | | | http://www.homeopathy.org.mt/find_a_homeopath.html |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | | HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION FOR CLASSIC HOMOEOPATHY “HAHNEMANN” Ilije Ognjenovica 16 21.000 Novi Sad, Serbia & Montenegro (http://www.amcofh.org/Programs/Int/Serbia.html) 2006! |
| NL | | | | | | | | Nederlandse Vereniging van Klassiek Homeopaten (NVKH) www.nvkh.nl/ De Homeopathie Website www.kinabast.nl (()) |
| N | | | | | | | | Klassiske Homøopaters Forening (KHF) http://www.geocities.com/klassiskhomeopati/ Norske Homeopaters Landsforbund (NHL) http://www.nhl.no/ (()) Petter Viksveen Stavanger, , Norway Stavanger Homeopati Senter has eight homeopaths: Petter Viksveen, Ole Lima, Inge Hovland, Anneth Hermansen, Helene Berg, Louise Lund, Cathrine Lund, Silje Haukelid http://abchomeopathy.com/l.php/1 |
| PL | | | | | | | | Homeopatia Klasyczna www.ozz1.org.pl/homeopatia/ (()) |
| P | | | | | | | | Dr Adriana T. Candeias, PhD LCPH; http://abchomeopathy.com/l.php/1 |
| RO | | | | | | | | |

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| Serbia | | | | | | | HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION FOR CLASSIC HOMOEOPATHY “HAHNEMANN” Ilije Ognjenovica 16 21.000 Novi Sad, Serbia & Montenegro (http://www.amcofh.org/Programs/Int/Serbia.html) 2006! |
| SK | | | 14 >< | | | | Slovak Homeopathic Association (SHA) www.homeopaticka-asociacia.sk (((steinig.dk/tysk/links_de.htm))) |
| SLO | | | | | | | |
| E | | | | | | | |
| S | | | .03 >< | 250 | | | <p>In 1985 Svenska Akademin för Klassisk Homeopati (SAKH) was established with 15 members, growing to about 90 during its 13 years of existence. Today, practicing homeopaths in Sweden can belong to the SAKH, the SHR, and the Hahnemann Collegium (HC), founded in 1988. Two organizations whose members use different therapies including homeopathy are Svenska Naturmedicinska Sällskapet (SNS) and Svenska Naturläkareförbundet (SNLF).</p> <p>The total membership in the three homeopathic organizations is about 250 (some are members of two organizations). In Stockholm (one million population) 40 homeopaths are in the yellow pages. Medicina Futura (MF), started in 1995, teaches from the ECCH guide lines. The homeopathic part of the school is a three year, part-time course.</p> <p>Nordiska Akademi för Klassisk Homeopati (NAKH), is a three year part time school of homeopathy. Students have to have a nurse's level of medical training to be accepted. It started teaching in 1986. Naturmedicinska Fackskolan (NMF), is a five year part-time, or two year, full-time, school of medicine homeopathy and other alternative methods. It started in 1975. Nordiska Hahnemann Institutet (NHI), provides a course of homeopathy, and is associated with a school for medical studies.</p> <p>Practical training for graduate homeopaths is a problem in Sweden, since there are few well-trained homeopaths with experience. There are eight pharmacies, several of them making their own remedies. The country is represented in the LMHI. (http://www.wholehealthnow.com/homeopathy_pro/sweden.html)</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | | Svenska Akademin för Klassisk Homeopati (SAKH) http://www.sakh.se/ (()) |
| CH | | | | | | | | | Schweizerische Homöopathie Gesellschaft / Société Suisse d'Homéopathie http://www.homeopathy.ch/ (()) |
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| TY | | | | | | | | | |
| UK (GB) | | | | | | | | | Alliance of Registered Homeopaths (ARH) http://www.a-r-h.org Homeopathic Medical Association (HMA) http://www.the-hma.org Society of Homoeopaths (SoH) http://www.homeopathy-soh.org/ (()) |
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references:

((steinig.dk/tysk/links_de.htm)) 100804

>< www.frauenzimmer.de/cms/html/de/pub/diaet-gesund/homoeopathie.phtml#i24313