

Traditional Medicine Employs a Condensed Approach to Health Informatics

Ronishri Mukherjee*

Department of Biotechnology, Symbiosis School of Biological Sciences, India

Abstract

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and integrative medicine are important aspects of Eastern Asia's cultural legacy, with thousands of years of research and healthcare delivery. Traditional oriental medicine plays an important role in the development of Chinese and Eastern Asian culture. Traditional medicine continues to play a major role in the healthcare systems of many Asian countries, and it has been merged with contemporary medical therapies

as a new track of healthcare called integrative medicine. Traditional medicine and integrative medicine are gradually gaining recognition in the Western world, thanks to the present trend of globalisation. As a result, traditional medicine research is attracting an increasing amount of interest from researchers with varied knowledge bases and technologies.

Keywords

Traditional medicine, Healthcare, Health informatics

Correspondence to:

Ronishri Mukherjee

Department of Biotechnology,
Symbiosis School of Biological Sciences, India,
Email: ronishri.me@gmail.com

Citation: Mukherjee R (2022). Traditional Medicine Employs a Condensed Approach to Health Informatics. *EJBI*. 18(2):18-19.
DOI: 10.24105/ejbi.2022.18.2.18-19

Received: 01-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. ejbi-22-55999;

Editor assigned: 03-Feb-2022, PreQC No. ejbi-22-55999(PQ);

Reviewed: 17-Feb-2022, QC No. ejbi-22-55999;

Revised: 21-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. ejbi-22-55999(R);

Published: 28-Feb-2022

1. Introduction

When computer science and information technology are merged with health science research, medical informatics is a new interdisciplinary discipline of medical science. Medical informatics has been applied to traditional medicine and complementary and alternative medicine therapy (CAM). Nature is the most valuable, necessary, and complicated system on the planet, as well as the backdrop for the emergence, evolution, and existence of life [1].

Nature has showered amazing boons on humans since time immemorial, providing food, housing, medicine, and animal resources in accordance with our requirements. Traditional or folk medicine has always played a crucial part in the worldwide healthcare system. Traditional medicine continues to play an important role, particularly in rural regions, despite the fact that demand for traditional medicines is growing worldwide and will continue to do so in the future [2].

Traditional medicine encompasses a wide range of health practises and approaches, as well as compiled knowledge, skills, and practises related to animals, plants, and minerals – all of which are linked to beliefs, spiritual remedies, manual practice/procedures, and ancient indigenous experience that were used to maintain health and comfort as well as cure, diagnose, and prevent illness. India's civilization is vast, with many cultural features and is one of humanity's oldest legacies. One of the world's oldest traditional medicinal systems is the Indian system [3].

India is unique in that it possesses a variety of well-known traditional medical systems, including Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga, naturopathy, and homoeopathy. Although homoeopathy is not an indigenous system, it was introduced to India in the eighteenth century and has since become fully integrated into Indian society and enhanced, much like any other traditional medicinal system; thus, it is considered part of Indian Systems of Medicine. The Unani system originated in Greece, and Arabs later took it to India. It spread throughout the Mughal Empire, and it quickly established firm roots and became richer in Indian soil [4].

Aside from these systems, folk (tribal) medicines are important sources of indigenous healthcare, despite the fact that they have not been classified. Traditional healers are frequently the first and last line of defence against the most contagious and incapacitating diseases that blight people's lives. Although Western medicine is widely recognised in Africa, it has supplemented rather than supplanted indigenous health practises. Despite this, governments often do not acknowledge healers.

They work outside of established health-care systems. Traditional healers, on the other hand, may suffer catastrophic consequences if they are pushed to the sidelines. Some patients may disobey their doctor's advice or take herbal remedies that may interact dangerously with pharmaceuticals, preferring to seek healing from healers. Doctors would win allies in the patient's own community if they collaborated with these healers. Traditional beliefs take a more holistic approach, whereas doctors trained in Western sciences focus primarily on the biomedical reasons

of sickness. Traditional healers in certain Western countries are said to interpret the will of deceased ancestors by throwing bones to divine the source of a person's ailment or social problems [5].

Some healers claim to be able to communicate with the ancestral spirit directly through their bodies. Many people are well-versed in plant materials and their diverse medicinal properties. Symptoms are treated using leaves, seeds, stems, bark, or roots. Minerals and animal components are also used, but to a lesser extent. The majority of traditional healers are herbalists and diviners, but some specialise in one or the other. Many doctors believe that healers are charlatans who prey on local families' superstitions. Traditional and Western practitioners are increasingly realising that they can collaborate to improve patients' health, particularly when it comes to developing new medications, reporting new cases of contagious diseases, and finding ways to ensure that patients adhere to their prescribed treatments.

2. Conclusion

It should be very important because the notions in Traditional Medicine differ from those in modern medicine, informatics may not be able to cover all of the new areas of Traditional Medicine, even though the goal remains the same, namely to provide relief

to the patient. As a result, it is necessary to combine Traditional Medicine systems and informatics with modern medical engagement. Filling informatics gaps and integrating national informatics infrastructure with established Traditional Medicine systems could be among the future research projects.

3. References

1. Jyotsna VP. Prediabetes and type 2 diabetes mellitus: evidence for effect of yoga. *Indian J Endocrinol Metab.* 2014;18:745-749.
2. Mukherjee PK, Maiti K, Mukherjee K, Houghton PJ. Leads from Indian medicinal plants with hypoglycemic potentials. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2006;106:1-8.
3. Krist AH, Woolf SH. A vision for patient-centered health information systems. *JAMA.* 2011;305:300-301.
4. Hersh W. A stimulus to define informatics and health information technology. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak.* 2009;9:24.
5. Tang PC, Lansky D. The missing link: bridging the patient-provider health information gap. *Health Aff (Millwood).* 2005;24:1290-1295.