



The Roadmap for
European CAM Research

A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

Final Report of CAMbrella Work Package 5 (leader: Klaus von Ammon)

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) and a map of CAM provision in the EU

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CAMbrella – A pan-European research network for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

The goal of this collaboration project was to look into the present situation of CAM in Europe in all its relevant aspects and to create a sustained network of researchers in the field that can assist and carry through scientific endeavours in the future. Research into CAM – like any research in health issues – must be appropriate for the health care needs of EU citizens, and acceptable to the European institutions as well as to national research funders and health care providers. It was CAMbrella's intention to enable meaningful, reliable comparative research and communication within Europe and to create a sustainable structure and policy.

The CAMbrella network consists of academic research groups which do not advocate specific treatments. The specific objectives were

- To develop a consensus-based terminology widely accepted in Europe to describe CAM interventions
- To create a knowledge base that facilitates our understanding of patient demand for CAM and its prevalence
- To review the current legal status and policies governing CAM provision in the EU
- To explore the needs and attitudes of EU citizens with respect to CAM
- To develop an EU network involving centres of research excellence for collaborative research.

Based on this information, the project created a roadmap for research in CAM in Europe. The roadmap sums up and streamlines the findings of the whole project in one document that aims to outline the most important features of consistent CAM research at European level.

For other reports of the CAMbrella project which are also available on <https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/> see the additional information on the description data (meta-data) of this report.

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Executive summary

The present report describes the findings of CAMbrella's 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. The report concerns 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.

At the present time, there is no commonly accepted definition of 'CAM'. The term used in this study refers to Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms and to 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.

Data was collected by searching through scientific, peer-reviewed journals, secondary references, so-called 'gray literature', CAM and governmental organisations' websites, and through questionnaires or personal contacts. Clinically relevant publications and even 'gray literature' were very scarce and sometimes added by chance such as congress abstract books or handouts. 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, and personal contacts.

Direct comparison of CAM provision is difficult between EU countries due to the varying legal status (see CAMbrella Work Package 2 report). Keeping the various limitations in mind, the following data could be derived for the most commonly provided CAM outpatient disciplines in the EU and the associated countries based on numbers provided by CAM associations and cross-checked with available governmental data: Approximately 310'000 registered CAM providers can be identified in the EU, comprising nearly 160'000 non-medical practitioners and 145'000 physicians (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 (475'000 MD general practitioners), which equals 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 5'250 non-medical practitioners, with both disciplines being dominated by physicians. Herbal medicine (phytotherapy, 29'000) and reflexology (24'600) are by self-declaration, almost exclusively provided 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 exclusively by doctors.

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 delivered by private schools most of which are approved 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 on the technique employed.

A very recent comprehensive review gave evidence of cost-effectiveness in some clinical conditions. Data for five MD CAM disciplines were generated in Switzerland in 1999-2005. For homeopathy, some results were achieved according to National Health Service (NHS) data in UK and recently in Switzerland.

Besides economic advantages regarding cost-effectiveness and cost savings there are other indications of efficacy and therapeutic benefits, that increase patient satisfaction with CAM treatments, due to highly effective interprofessional care, which is a form of integrative medicine.

There are only a few manufacturers and organisations of CAM products, primarily located in France, Germany and Italy. These are the most important markets, with Euro 1.035 billion representing 0.7% of the European pharmaceutical market and 7% of the European market for non-prescription drugs. Overall, CAM has a considerable economic and social impact accounting for up to 1% of service, sales and percentage of gross domestic products (GDP) in the EU. This data 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, compared to 475'000 MDs practising conventional medicine. There is a huge variation in regional, national, European and international legal regulations, which make any comparison of CAM practice and provision almost impossible. Teaching and certification is subject to international, national or even regional regulations. Due to a lack of commercial interest and very limited (and in some countries absent) public funding for research, dependable data is scarce in relation to outcome, health maintenance and the social and economic impact of CAM. The CAM market in total is approximately 1% of EU GDP. Standardisation 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) has many complex aspects to consider. These include population demand, varying protocols in daily practice and the implementation of academic research. A consumer based health service must 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 the heterogeneity of sources, the data presented here should be discussed with an awareness of the level of reliability.

2. Objectives

The main objective of Work Package 5 was to identify the different models of CAM provided by registered physicians and CAM practitioners (including non-medical providers) per country within the different European public health systems in order 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 CAMbrella Work Packages (e.g. 2, 4, 7)
- to identify the impact of CAM research on the decision making process

3. Methods

3.1 Terminology and Definitions

Keeping in mind that there is no commonly accepted definition of the term CAM, this study refers to the Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) terms and to results of CAMbrella Work Package 1 (terminology and definition of CAM methods). The definition of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) '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 for pragmatic reasons. 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 by their authors.

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 distant or spiritual healing, whereby the practitioner attunes to healing energy (www.icnm.org.uk/icm/faq).

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

Therapists who are not organized or registered are beyond the scope of WP5. Many of these practitioners are practising legitimately in some countries according to common law (UK, Ireland), and under special conditions as a consequence of restrictive governmental registration requirements (e.g. Austria, France).

3.2 Legal Status and Regulations

For EU and national laws, recognition, regulations and certification matters we refer to 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 consulted, in order to identify books, other publications and the so-called 'gray literature'. This includes international, national, regional, and local sources, or manufacturer or pharmacists' publications, personal manuscripts, DVDs and CDs of congresses etc.

The *third step* was to contact the European or national body for each specific CAM method. Their areas of interest, training, and requirements for continuing registration were checked through internet websites of international and national bodies of both, CAM associations and health authorities, e.g. European Central Council of Homeopaths (ECCH), European Chiropractors' Union (ECU), European Herbal & Traditional Medicine Practitioners Association (EHTPA), European Traditional Chinese Medicine Association (ETCMA), European Ayurveda Association (EUAA), Europäischer Verband für Kinesiologie (EVfK), International Council of Medical Acupuncture and Related Techniques (ICMART), International Federation for Proprioceptive and Biomechanical Therapies (I.F.B.T.), International Federation of Anthroposophic Medical Associations (IVAA), International Shiatsu Network (ISN), Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis (LIGA), Regroupement Européen pour la FORMation et la Reconnaissance des MEDecines non conventionnelles (Reformed A.I.S.B.L.), World Health Organisation (WHO) etc.

The *fourth step* was to design a questionnaire for national CAM associations, representatives and health authorities in order to collect data in a systematic manner.

The *fifth step* was to gain information by personal communication e.g. via e-mail contact.

The collected data are presented in this report by tables, maps, and specific reports with respect to single countries and methods.

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 et al. (2009), Déglon Fischer et al. (2009), van Haselen et al. (2004), Thomas et al. (2003a, 2003b), Lewith et al. (2002), Schmidt et al. (2002) and Thomas et al. (2001).

'Gray literature' was not identified since very little seems to be available. Institutes' or personal libraries were valuable sources. Sometimes additional publications were added by chance such as congress abstract books or handouts.

4.2 Classification Proposal

Data processing led to the following proposal for classification of the sources of related 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 particular 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 umbrella councils of national associations of CAM MD and CAM practitioners
- 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 tries to systematise the obvious differences between countries with CAM regulations, where reliable data are scarce but available to some extent, and unregulated countries with almost no reliable data. This diversity should be considered while judging the reliability of the following information.

4.3 Health Organisations

On the international level WHO is the overarching health authority. There is no superior international CAM organisation that unites the different CAM associations. ICMART (acupuncture), IVAA (anthroposophic medicine), LIGA (homeopathy MDs), ICH (homeopathy practitioners), WFC (chiropractors) are international CAM associations involving specific therapies.

ANME (Association for Natural Medicine in Europe e.V.; www.anme.info), ECCH (non-medical homeopaths; www.homeopathy-ecch.org), ECH (homeopathic Medical Doctors; www.homeopathyeurope.org), ECU (chiropractors), EHTPA (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), EUAA (Ayurveda therapists; www.Euroayurveda.com), I.F.P.B. (podopustral; www.ifbp-ev.com), RIEN (reflexology; www.reflexeurope.org), and REFORMED (nutrition therapists and herbalists; www.reformed-eu.org), ECU (European Chiropractors Union; www.chiropractic-ecu.org); WFC (World Federation of Chiropractic; www.wfc.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 (www.hufelandgesellschaft.de;

www.unioncomed.ch). In Germany, specifically qualified non-medical practitioners („Heilpraktiker“) have at least 8 national and 2 regional superior organisations (Fachverband Deutscher Heilpraktiker (FDH), Union Deutscher Heilpraktiker (UDH), 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, sometimes subdivided into county, 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 – Outpatient Service / Private Practice

Direct comparison is difficult between EU countries 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 Central Council of Homeopaths (ECCH) and the European Federation for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (EFCAM) provided some EU wide numbers based on pan-European professional organisation membership. Therapists who are not organized or registered in this or another way were beyond the scope of WP5, because we could not reliably identify these practitioners nor address them with repeated approaches by questionnaire, mail or phone. The latter occurred with some of the national bodies involving registered physicians, too.

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

Approximately 305'000 registered CAM providers can be identified in the EU, comprising nearly 160'000 non-medical practitioners and 150'000 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) with 95 per 100'000 inhabitants.

Acupuncture (n=96'380) is the most frequently provided method for both, physicians (80'000) and non-medical practitioners (16'380), followed by homeopathy (50'250; 45'000/5'250). These two disciplines are both dominated by physicians. Herbal medicine (phytotherapy, 29'000) and reflexology (24'600) are almost exclusively provided by non-medical practitioners through self-declaration. Naturopathy (22'300) is dominated by (15'000 mostly German) medical doctors. Anthroposophic medicine (4'500) and neural therapy (1'500) are the most provided methods practised by medical doctors. MDs practise several other techniques that are identified in table 1 and cannot be estimated accurately.

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

Therapists		non-medical practitioners	MDs (physicians)	MDs + non-medical practitioners	therapists per 100'000 inhabitants
CAM discipline					
1	acupuncture	16'380	80'000	96'380	21
2	individualised homeopathy	5'250 by March 2013	45'000	50'250	11
3	herbal medicine/ phytotherapy	29'000	??	>29'000	6.5
4	Reflexology	24'600	?	>24'600	5.5
5	naturopathy (GER: "Naturheilverfahren")	7'300	15'000	22'300	5.0
6	antihomotoxicology	20'000	??	>20'000	4.5
7	humoral/drain-off therapy (purgation 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	7'000	??	> 7'000	1.5
11	manual therapies (chiropractic, osteopathy)	4'900	??	> 5'000	1.2
12	anthroposophic medicine	(GER: 20)	4'500	4'500	1.0
13	oxygen/ozone therapy	3'000	??	> 3'000	.6
14	Kneipp therapy (GER)	2'500	?	> 2'500	.5
15	Neural therapy (Huneke)	---	1'500	1'500	.3
	Total	≈ 159'000 (??)	≈ 145'000 (??)	≈ 304'000 (100%) (??)	65 (?)
	Total CAM practitioners per 100'000 EU-inhabitants	35	30	65	
	Total GPs per 100'000 EU-inhabitants (population)		95	reference: www.eustat.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 methods 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 complementary discipline or practise in more than one location. This leads to registration in multiple organisations. Multiple registrations are hard to identify clearly so our data may be inaccurate 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 London Hospital for Integrated Medicine (2010), formerly the Royal London Homeopathic Hospital) and Tunbridge Wells (ceased operation in 2007).

Three anthroposophic hospitals with full integration into the NHS exist 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 a range of NHS CAM interventions. (Widmer 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 the health care system: Community Hospital Herdecke, 1969, Clinic Öschelbronn, 1970, Paracelsus Clinic Bad Liebenzell/Unterlengenhardt, 1970, Filderclinic Filderstadt, 1975, Community Hospital Havelhöhe, Berlin, 1995). Additionally, CAM provision in some hospitals of various sizes is 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

In 1986, in the UK about one third of GPs had received some training in CAM and about 10% had completed specialist 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, preferably through an independent national body. General practitioners' views about complementary techniques were mostly 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 Familiarisation - Teaching of Knowledge

In 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 seven, Germany with five and Spain with four universities, and Hungary (Pécs) and Norway (Tromsø), one university each (www.echamp.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Brochures/ECHAMP_brochure_The_Science_Base.pdf). Today in Germany nine endowed chairs have been established: Three chairs at Charité, Berlin, two at European University Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder, and one each in Essen-Duisburg, Munich, Rostock and Witten-Herdecke dedicated to research, service and teaching (www.uniforum-naturheilkunde.de).

In Germany, since 1991, homeopathy is included in the medical students' compulsory curriculum (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, post-graduate 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, approved by the government in 2006 and supported by the Hellenic Homeopathic Society (HHMS) and the International Academy of Classical Homeopathy.

In Hungary, at the University of Pécs, the CAM department participates in undergraduate studies for students without permission to practice after medical graduation. For MDs only, there is a 2-3-year postgraduate course in TCM, neural therapy, manual therapies, homeopathy and anthroposophic medicine, each giving final exam-certification as basic necessity for practising CAM.

In Italy, most of the medical universities offer short CAM information courses, while some (e.g. Bologna, Firenze, Messina, Milano Bicocca, Roma La Sapienza, Roma Tor Vergata, Siena, Urbina) offer post-graduate 2 or 3 years courses in 'Unconventional Medicine' or 'Natural Medicine'.

In Switzerland there are subordinate chairs of natural healing techniques at the University of Zurich since 1994 and 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; in Zurich lectures are optional.

The General Medical Council in the UK recommends 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 their students but the level and quality of provision is very variable. There is a variety of UK university environments for CAM research and a number of mainly research professorial appointments in this field. Five universities include CAM in their submissions to research and assessment exercises: Exeter and Plymouth, Southampton, Westminster and York.

4.8 CAM Familiarisation - Teaching of Skills

Teaching of CAM skills is restricted to courses outside the normal medical curriculum held by the respective CAM associations, sometimes as postgraduate courses in coordination with universities (e.g. Bristol, UK, Bern and Zurich, Switzerland for homeopathy, Berlin and Frankfurt for kinesiology, Qi-Gong, homeopathy and shiatsu) and based on international requirements (e.g. ECCH, ECH, ESF, ICMART, I.F.B.P., REFORMED). The practitioners attending these 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/ICH or ECH guidelines on homeopathic education, Yoga-Vidya, EVfK (kinesiology), ACON (osteopathy and neural therapy), AGTCM (Chinese medicine)), (3) MDs and non-medically trained practitioners who receive a lower level of education, e.g. according to CEDH, and (4) with almost no qualification concerning content and formal legal requirements within their chosen CAM discipline. For non-medically trained practitioners there is a single study, conducted 1980/81 in the UK, which showed that half of the practitioners have formal education.

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

Out of a huge number of CAM schools and courses, many are independent and some are maintained by the respective therapy organisations. Curricula range from those closely based on existing international standards down to those of 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 of each discipline taught.

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

4.9 Research Organisations

To the best of our knowledge, there are 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.uniforum-naturheilkunde.de; www.wisshom.de). The society of acupuncture research, founded in 1993, consisting of anglo-american non-medical practitioners is holding bi-annual 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 of 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 UMR ('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" project was proposed by Swiss researchers, aimed at coordinating 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 and Moebus, 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 (Melchart et al. 2005).

(5) In Germany, various compulsive insurance companies initiated so-called “model projects” for acupuncture and chronic diseases: headache, backache, osteoarthritis and other degenerative joint diseases, in 2000-2005. Scientific work-up led to inclusion of acupuncture for chronic backache and osteoarthritis of the knee into compulsory insurance reimbursement (Brinkhaus et al. 2006, Witt et al. 2006, Melchart et al. 2005b, 2006).

(6) 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 a ‘herbals committee’ editing a yearly publication on the herbal medicinal products market (AESGP 2011) (www.aesgp.be). The European Association Natural Medicine (ANME) was founded in 2001 and has producers and distributors of natural medicines as members together with 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 is located in Hamburg, Germany (www.apta-europe.org).

4.12 Market and Products

The market for herbal products is separated by legislation into the following parts: (i) positive EU monographs, (ii) ESCOP monographs, (iii) national monographs - each with or without license of indication, (iv) food supplements - here with or without health claims, (v) as botanicals, (vi) unknown herbals without any knowledge or scientific base. Innovation and research are complicated and expensive. The market of herbal food-supplements is growing

very fast and gets a stronger commercial impact as OTC or per supermarket. More and more manufacturers change the status of their herbal product from medicinal to food-supplement. Legislation makes no difference between a local rural herbalist and an international pharmaceutical company (ANME).

Reliable detailed data dealing with the CAM market and its particular 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, accounting 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 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 investigation 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 is 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)		

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

[http://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)).

Besides these few insights into therapeutic spectrum of one discipline, WP5 failed to identify the main areas of CAM practice in each EU country due to restrictions in time and workload. This task was too ambitious for a collaborative action, but would need further epidemiological research.

4.14 Economic Perspectives

Cost-effectiveness data are available mostly in 'gray literature'. A very recent comprehensive review "identified many economic evaluations missed by previous reviews and emerging evidence of cost-effectiveness and possible cost savings in at least a few clinical populations" (Herman 2012). 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 consultations (30 vs. 19 min. duration) 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, Kooreman and Baars 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 2005, Frei-Erb 2010).

Besides these cost savings there are other aspects of efficacy and therapeutic benefits, resulting in greater satisfaction with CAM treatments due to highly effective interprofessional care, a form of integrated medicine (Studer and 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 practise CAM and in others (e.g. Hungary) there is almost no regulation of non-medical practitioners. For practical reasons, we refer to registered CAM MDs and registered non-medical CAM practitioners only because we cannot identify all unregulated practice. Consequently a considerable number of therapists cannot be identified and indeed some may be avoiding identification because of legislative and financial reasons.

5.2 Literature

The understanding of CAM in Europe and in the surrounding countries Turkey and Israel is very heterogeneous. Some publications are available only in the respective mother languages. Focussing on the English language or primarily on English language abstracts of scientific publications may induce an initial selection bias. A second selection bias may occur, if a particular CAM discipline is not mentioned in the abstract or in the primary focus of the publication, nor is present as keyword. By chance or through personal contacts and knowledge some of these articles have been included, but other sources of equal relevance may exist but were not detected 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 discussed in relation to the existence of CAM regulations. Existing data from governmental or NHS sources, where CAM regulations exist, are judged highly reliable, followed by scientific peer-reviewed publications, data from health insurances offering CAM, highly self-regulated professional CAM organisations, and CAM promotion organisations, in descending order.

In summary, the scientific foundation of and the publications of CAM, its provisional structures, procedures and outcomes all remain unsatisfactory due to the lack of research funding and information in this field. Many CAM doctors and non-medical practitioners appear to show minimal interest in research and publication. Despite widespread use of CAM by the population in many European countries, there has been minimal investment in researching CAM by national governments and international bodies such as the EU, until the Swiss PEK and the EU-funded CAMbrella project.

5.3 Health Organisations

International Health Organisations sometimes collect, provide and share detailed data on CAM provision both through websites and personal communication. To get these data on a national level is almost impossible if they are not accessible through the 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 countries with CAM regulation, where reliable data are scarce but available in some degree, and countries without CAM regulation, where reliable data are not provided, neither by governmental nor almost all CAM organisations (with exceptions, e.g. ECCH).

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

5.4 Provision – Outpatient Service, Private Practice and Hospitals

The best data acquisition was possible for MDs in northern, western and central Europe with a limited data base in the south and east. For longitudinal studies we must refer to the literature: in the UK, CAM provision in GP practice increased from 12.5% to 50% between 1995 and 2001 (Thomas 2003b). This is in accordance with CAM provision in 37.8% of patient care organisations (Thomas 2003a). 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 (www.gbe-bund.de).

Multiple provisions of CAM disciplines by individual therapists may occur leading to reporting bias. For example, 1'665 individually counted therapies were provided by 995 non-medical TCM practitioners in Switzerland (SBO-TCM 2011). For this reason and for the lack of corresponding MD data, we did not include 14'110 non-medical practitioners practising acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine, in addition to 16'360 non-medical practitioners practising acupuncture (according to EFCAM data, each). Furthermore, EFCAM says, that they know about another 100'000 non-medical practitioners practising various CAM disciplines throughout Europe (Seamus Connolly, personal communication). On the other hand, through meticulous searching and by familiarity with regional and national realities, 3276 graduates were detected in Italy in 16/33 osteopathic schools, representing nearly three-fold the number of officially registered practitioners. Whether, and to which extent these graduates really practise as osteopaths was not determined (Petracca 2012).

A similar data shift can be detected for doctors due to the same fact, that not all graduates are practising, and not all CAM MD providers are members of the respective organisation. For example, the German Homeopathic Doctors Association has about 3'400 members (May 2013) but the number of doctors with an additional qualification „homeopathy“ is about 6'000. In France, only a few hundreds MDs are members of the Syndicat National des Médecins Homéopathes Français, whereas about 5'000 MDs have the 'orientation homéopathie'. In Italy, Roberti di Sarsina and Iseppato (2009) give numbers of 8'000 homeopaths and 20'000 MDs with homeopathic training. According to figures of the European umbrella organisation ECH the number of fully trained homeopathic MDs is 1'000,

another 4'000 MDs have a lower standard training (2011). Concerning Spain, the country report in Annex C gives the total of 480 members, but does not take into consideration that there are four associations of homeopathic doctors in Spain: the Federación Española de Médicos Homeópatas, the Academia Medico Homeopatica de Barcelona, the Sociedad Española de Medicina Homeopatica and the Asociación Medica Española de Homeopatía y Bioterapia, summing up to 800 members. Additionally, CEDH says that they have trained about 2'000 Spanish doctors in homeopathy.

Careful comparisons of other disciplines and providers could detect further variability of data (e.g. for acupuncture see the Country report "Italy" by Cardini et al. in Annex C).

These considerations display exemplarily the limits of the CAMbrella project and the needs and potential for further investigations.

For this and technical reasons the idea to localise individual therapists by interactive mapping was abandoned. 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).

In hospitals there is a growing demand for CAM treatments as part of the integrated care of patients with chronic diseases such as cancer, but not yet adequately documented in Europe (Lewith 2002; Fewell 2005).

5.5 Attitudes

Despite GPs in the UK having 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). In Germany, half of outpatient care physicians, GPs more than specialists, are in favour of CAM use, and prescribe more often "natural medicines" than typical CAM interventions (Stange 2008). About three quarters of Swiss physicians offer CAM themselves or refer their patients for CAM treatments (Deglon-Fischer 2009). Three quarters of British general practitioners had wanted complementary medicine available on the NHS, particularly osteopathy, acupuncture, chiropractic, and homoeopathy, (Fisher 1984) and had 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 the views expressed by the GPs, a more recent qualitative study with academic doctors (Maha and Shaw 2007) illustrated significant barriers to greater integration of CAM

within the NHS due to serious concerns about the lack of a scientific evidence base.

Different attitudes concerning patient-practitioner relationship in CAM and conventional practice were not dealt with in this project, but should be considered in future qualitative studies (see: Roberti di Sarsina 2012).

5.6 Teaching

Driven by public demand, CAM courses are beginning to be introduced into medical curricula in many EU universities. Teaching of skills leading to qualification, diplomas and registered certification is confused and of variable standards for both MDs and non-medical practitioners. It should be standardised – at least at a national level for certification purposes, as it is scheduled to be for Swiss non-medical practitioners 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 academic funding in the UK, general funding in Scandinavia and unique governmental funding in Switzerland) and much of it is charitably financed. (www.nccam.nih.gov).

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

In spite of that, there is an urgent need for good quality research in CAM, especially on providers' services that are funded by national or at best international bodies, in order to collect CAM data in a systematic and unbiased way.

The impact on the decision making process concerning the practice of CAM due to the lack of CAM research 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 a patient's perspective (see CAMbrella Work Package 4: CAM use – The patient's 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 the UK it was shown in 1998 that 90% of CAM services are purchased privately (Thomas 2001). CAM overall may count for up to 1% of service, sales and market of gross domestic product (GDP) in the EU and one should be aware of this economic and social impact.

6. Conclusion

CAM provision in the EU27+12 is maintained by more than 145'000 registered MDs with additional CAM certification and nearly 160'000 registered and certified non-medical CAM practitioners, compared to nearly 475'000 GPs. There is a huge variation in regional, national, European and international legal regulations which make any comparison about CAM practice and provision almost impossible. Teaching and even certification is diffused down to regional and national regulations. Due to a lack of commercial interest and very limited (and in some countries absent) public funding for research, dependable 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 1% of EU GDP and this should be emphasized. The standardisation 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 for EU citizens.

Possible conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest besides their affiliation to regional, national or university bodies dealing with various aspects of CAM.

Due to familiarization of the senior author with homeopathy, typical difficulties had been exemplarily demonstrated in this field resulting in over-representation of this method. In respect to other disciplines the same or other topics might be addressed, respectively.

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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	Organi- sation	website	e-mail/postal address	members	n/100'000
International (European)	ICMART	www.icmart.org			
Albania					
Austria				icmart/efcam	
Belgium				icmart/400	
Bosnia/Hercegovina					
Bulgaria				lcmart	
Croatia				lcmart	
Cyprus				lcmart	
Czech Republic				lcmart	
Denmark				icmart/700	
Estonia				lcmart	
Finland				icmart/400	
France				icmart/3000	
Germany				icmart/3000	
Greece				lcmart	
Hungary				lcmart	
Iceland					
Ireland				icmart/650	
Israel					
Italy	FISA SIA	www.agopuntura-fisa.it www.sia-mtc.it	s.i.a.@tin.it	icmart/efcam	
Latvia				lcmart	
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania				lcmart	
Luxembourg				icmart/efcam	
Macedonia					
Malta					
Montenegro					
Netherlands				icmart/3000	
Norway				icmart/efcam	
Poland				icmart/30	
Portugal				icmart/efcam	
Romania				lcmart	
Serbia				lcmart	
Slovakia				icmart/efcam	
Slovenia				lcmart	
Spain				icmart/efcam	
Sweden				icmart/300	
Switzerland				Efcam	
	SBO-TCM: 955			955	
Turkey				lcmart	
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 ECH, ECCH data, 2013)

country	Organi- sation	website	e-mail/postal address	members	n/100'000
International (European)					
Albania					
Austria				450	5,6
Belgium				500 + ECCH 36	5,0
Bosnia/Hercegovina				ECCH 30	0,65
Bulgaria				200 + ECCH 55	3,4
Croatia				10 + ECCH 55	1,5
Cyprus				10 +	1,25
Czech Republic				400 + ECCH 16	4,0
Denmark				2 + ECCH 30	0,4
Estonia				25+ ECCH 13	1,9
Finland				0 + ECCH 132	3,1
France				5'000	7,7
Germany				6'000 (DZVhÄ 3'400 + 2'600 less qualified) + ECCH 1'243	8,6
Greece				150 + ECCH 60	2,1
Hungary				1300 +	13
Iceland				3 (country report)	
Ireland				15 + ECCH 169	7,2
Israel				20 + ECCH 250	2,4
Italy (MDs, Dentists, Vets, Pharmacists)	FIAMO SIOMI SIMO LUIMO SIMOH	www.fiamo.it www.siomi.it <a href="http://omeo
med.net">http://omeo med.net www.luimo.org <a href="http://www.omeop
atiasimoh.net">www.omeop atiasimoh.net	omeopatia@fiamo.it s.bernardini@siomi.i t <a href="mailto:segreteria@omeom
ed.net">segreteria@omeom ed.net info@luimo.org <a href="mailto:info@omeopatiasim
oh.net">info@omeopatiasim oh.net	7'000 + ECCH 13	11,6
Latvia				95	4,1
Liechtenstein				3 + 5 (yellow local) ¹	
Lithuania				150	4,5
Luxembourg				100 (according to country report clin. homeopathy)	
Macedonia				0 + ECCH 16	
Malta				0 + ECCH 5	2,1
Montenegro				efcam ²	
Netherlands				400 + ECCH 616	2,5
Norway				10 + ECCH 195	5,5
Poland				3'000 + ECCH 24	3,4
Portugal				60 + ECCH 28	1
Romania				3500	16
Serbia				20 + ECCH 36	0,8
Slovakia				2'000 + ECCH 37	37,0
Slovenia				120	6

Spain				1'500 + ECCH 9	3,9
Sweden				10 + ECCH 41	0,7
Switzerland				ECCH 346	
Turkey				3 (country report)	
United Kingdom				500 + ECCH 1'894	3,9
Sum per country					
			1:110'000	32'906 + 5'241	5,5+0,9
MD EU 27+12			1:1'050	474'796//	GP: 95

¹yellow.local.ch/de/q/Fürstentum%20Liechtenstein/Homöopathie.html

²"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			(provided by Dr. G. Hegyi)	efcam; (861 exams in 1998-2012)	
Iceland				efcam	
Ireland				efcam, 150	4,2
Israel					
Italy	ANMFIT MDs,Dentists SIFIT (MDs, Dentists	www.medicinaintegrativa.it www.sifit.org	fabio.firenzuoli@unifi.it giachetti@unisi.it	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.voetreflexologie.nationaal.be	voetreflexologienationaal@gmail.com		
	CER Centre d'Etude de Reflexologie		yves.vanopdenbosh@village.uunet.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 Praticiens et Enseignants de la Reflexologie			(efcam 800)	1,3
	FFR Federation Francaise des Reflexologues				
Germany	DRV Deutscher Reflexologen Verein		Verband Europ. Reflexologen – Dt. Sektion eV. Wilhelm-Huber-Str. 15, 71566 Althütte		
	VER Verband Europ. Reflexologen, Deutsche Sektion	www.reflexologen.de		(efcam 450)	0,5
Greece	HAR Hellenic Association of Reflexologists			(efcam 400)	4
Hungary			(1998-2012, (provided by Dr. G. Hegyi)	efcam; (2340 exams)	
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 AIRAS Associazione Italiana per la ricerca e l'aggiornamento scientifico (MDs)			(efcam 2,000)	3,5
Latvia				efcam	
Liechtenstein				efcam	
Lithuania				efcam	
Luxembourg	CER- 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 Reflex- zonetherapeuten	www.stichtingvakgroepreflexology.nl			
	LVNG Landelijke Vereniging Natuur- lijke 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 Naturterapeuters Hovedorganisasjon	www.nnh.no	Postbus 9009	(efcam 400)	0,9
Poland	PIR Polski Instytut Reflexologii		1006 AA Amsterdam	(efcam 100)	0,3
Portugal	(Association of Reflexology Portugal)		arportugal@mail.tel epac.pt/ Rua de Santa Catarina, 722-3, 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 Fotzoterapi-Reflexologi Forbundet				
	KY Kroppsterapeuternas Yrkesforbund			(efcam 450)	5
Switzerland	APTN Association des Praticiens en Therapeutiques Naturelles			(efcam 450)	5,5
	SVFM Schweizerischer Verband fur Fussreflexzonen-Massage	www.fussreflexzonenmassage.ch	Seestrasse 20 CH-8597 Landschlacht Tel: +41 71 695 2200 mail@fussreflexzonenmassage.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	Exams at Nat. Further Education Institute, Hungary GYEMSZI-ETI	www.gyemszi-eti.hu	(provided by Dr. G. Hegyi)		
Iceland					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	Istituto Rudy Lanza	www.naturopatia.it	info@naturopatia.it		
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	n/100'000	remarks
International	International Society of Homotoxicology and Homeopathy – ISOHH	www.isooh.org	enquiries@isooh.org/Lange Str.19 76530 Baden-Baden, Tel.: 07221 9706597			Practitioner Finder: www.isooh.org/content/e5/index_eng.html
	Internationale Ges. für Homöopathie und Homotoxikologie e.V. (IGHH)	www.homotox.de	info@homotox.de			
(European)						
Albania						
Austria	Österr. Ärztesellschaft für Homotoxikologie und anti-homotox. Therapie	www.homotox.at	Postfach 64, Wien, A-1232	56 MD + 0 Odont + 5 Ph + 1 VET		
Belgium	BVHT		info@homotoxicology.be	efcam		
Bosnia/Hercegovina				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)		
Greece	Elliniki Etairia Omotoxikologias		www.biomedicina.gr/	42 MD, efcam		
Hungary	EEO			efcam		
Iceland						
Ireland				efcam		
Israel						
Italy	Associazione Medica Italiana di Omotossicologia AIOT (MDs, Dentists, Vets)	www.medibio.it	ecmlombardia.aiot@medibio.it /Via Vanvitelli, 6 20129 Milano	1600, efcam	2,7	Founded in 1983;
	Associazione medica italiana di Elettropuntura secondo Voll AMIDEAV (MDs, Dentists)	www.medibio.it	corsi.amideav@medibio.it			Founded in 1991
	Associazione Medica Italiana di Floriterapia AMIF (MDs, Dentists, Vets)	www.medibio.it	corsi.amif@medibio.it /Via Vanvitelli 6 20129 Milano			Founded in 1997

	Società Europea di Nutrizione Biologica SENB (MDs,Dentists)	www.medi.bio.it	scuola.senb@medi.bio.it/Via Vanvitelli, 6 20129 Milano			Founded in 1998
	Società Italiana Medici Osteopatici e Chiropratici	www.medi.bio.it	Comunicati@SIMO C			
Latvia						
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	Homeopatijos ir homotoksikologijos asociacija	www.isoh.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 PThiH	www.ptih.pl	office@homeoscience.pl/ Kranco-wa 17/12, 02-493 Warszawa	62 MD, efcam		
Portugal				efcam		
Romania				efcam		
Serbia						
Slovakia				efcam		
Slovenia				efcam		
Spain	ASOCIACIÓN para el ESTUDIO de la MEDICINA BIOREGULADORA 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.sohomotox.co.uk	info@sohomotox.co.uk/PO Box 217, Ashford, Kent TN23 6ZU; Tel: +44 01233 636678, Fax: +44 01233 638380	efcam		
Sum per country				1769		
(EFCAM non-med. pract.)				(GER 20'000 n-m pr.)		
MD EU 27+12					GP: 95	

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

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	AIOT	www.medibio.it	ecmlombardia.aio.t@medibio.it	(MDs, Dentists)	
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			(provided by Dr. G. Hegyi)	efcam 1'000; (1193 exams, 1998-2012)	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
EU 27+12			1:105'000	GPs: 474'796// 611'000'000	GP: 95

"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)	Europ. 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 2904	efcam, 170	
Bosnia/Hercegovina					1,7
Bulgaria					
Croatia				efcam, 40	0,9
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	Czeska Asociace Shiatsu	www.shiatsu.asociace.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 FISIEO	www.federshitsu.it www.fisieo.it	shiatsu@federshitsu.it segreteria@fisieo.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	AIMO (MDs, Dentists)	www.aimo.it	aimo@aimo.it	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 Tel.: 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. Manual Therapies (chiropractic, osteopathy)

11A. Manual Therapies (chiropractic)

country	organisation	website	e-mail/postal address	members
International	World Federation of Chiropractic	www.wfc.org		
(European)	Europ. Chiropractors' Union	www.chiropractic-ecu.org		(1900)
Albania				
Austria				
Belgium		www.chiropraxie.org		...
Bosnia/Hercegovina				
Bulgaria				
Croatia				
Cyprus		www.cypruschiropractic.org		13
Czech Republic				
Denmark				
Estonia				
Finland		www.kiropraktiikk.org		58
France		www.chiropractique.org		...
Germany		www.chiropraktik.de		101
Greece		www.chiropractic.gr		25
Hungary		www.kiropraktika.hu		...
Iceland	Kiróprakturfélag Íslands		kata@centrum.is	..
Ireland		www.chiropractic.ie		108
Israel				
Italy		www.chiropractic.it		194
Latvia				
Liechtenstein	Verein Liechtensteiner Chiropraktoren		info@chiropraktor.li; m.kindle@adon.li Beatrice A. Mikus Eschenerstrasse 9 FL-9494 Schaan; cmikusdc@powersurf.li; cmkdc@chiro.li	5
Lithuania				
Luxembourg	Chiroletzebuerg		info@luxchiro.com; 7 rue de Leudelange L-8079 Bertrange	..
Macedonia				
Malta				
Montenegro				
Netherlands		www.chiropractic.nl; www.nca.nl		...
Norway		www.kiropraktikk.no		304
Poland	Polish Chiropractic Association		chiropraktikasopot@wp.eu	6
Portugal				
Romania				
Serbia				

Slovakia			
Slovenia			
Spain		www.quiropractica-aeq.com	...
Sweden		www.lkr.se ; www.rygggraden.se	296
Switzerland		www.chirosuisse.info (manual medicine: www.samm.ch)	250 CON (> 1'000 MDs)
Turkey		www.kayropraktikdernegi.org (not accessible)	7 (2 MD)
United Kingdom		www.chiropractic-uk.co.uk	920 CON
Sum per country			> 2'460
MD EU 27+12			474'796//

"CON" indicates provision included into national health system in the respective country

11. Manual Therapies (chiropractic, osteopathy)

11B. Manual Therapies (osteopathy)

country	organisation	website	e-mail/postal address	members
International				
(European)		www.efo.eu		(3'000)
Albania				
Austria		www.oego.org		365
Belgium		www.osteopathie.be; www.gurpo.be		380
Bosnia/Hercegovina				
Bulgaria				
Croatia				
Cyprus			antonis.antoniou511@gmail.com	...
Czech Republic				
Denmark				
Estonia				
Finland				
France		www.osteofrance.com; afosteo.org		...
Germany		www.osteopathie.de		2'077
Greece		www.osteopathy.gr		...
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy		www.adoitalia.it; www.roi.it		...
Latvia				
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania				
Luxembourg		www.osteopathie.lu		41
Macedonia				
Malta				
Montenegro				
Netherlands		www.osteopathie.nl		...
Norway				
Poland		www.osteopathia.pl		...
Portugal		www.arop.pt		...
Romania		www.osteore.osteopatie-romania.net		...
Serbia				
Slovakia				
Slovenia				
Spain		www.osteopathiavelles.com		...
Sweden		www.osteopatforbundet.se		154
Switzerland		www.osteopathes-suisse.ch manual med: www.samm.ch		700 (> 1'000 MDs)
Turkey				
United Kingdom		www.osteopathy.org		...
Sum per country				> 3'708
MD EU 27+12				474'796//

12. Anthroposophical Medicine

(MDs only, with the exception of AGAHP, Germany)

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 Antroposofických 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 Antroposoofiliste 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@fimnet.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. Arbeitsgemeinschaft anthroposophischer Heilpraktiker e.V. (AGAHP)	www.gaed.de www.agahp.de/therapeutenliste.html	info@gaed.de // Roggenstraße 82, D-70794 Filderstadt, Tel/Fax: +49-711-77 99 711/-712 vorstand@agahp.de	yes (71 per May, 2013)	
Greece	no			no	

Hungary	Hungarian Anthroposophic Medicine Associatin		Dr. Száke Hendrik	Yes (c. 300)	
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	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;E-50006 Zaragoza		

Sweden	LAOM – Läkarföreningen för Antroposofisk Orienterad Medicin		kristian.holmberg@telia.co m//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/Fax +41-61-705 75 11/12		
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) + (AGAHP)				2'500 (+ 71)	0,5
MD EU 27+12			1:1'050	474'796//	GP: 95

13. 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	Federazione Italiana di Ossigeno-Ozonoterapia	www.webfio.it	segreteriafio@webfio.it	977 (MDs, Dentists)	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

14. 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/Fax: +49 -82 47-30 02-103/199		
Albania					
Austria	Österreichischer Kneippbund	www.kneippbund.at	office@kneippbund.at/ Kunigundenweg 10 A- 8700 Leoben T/F +43 (0) 3842-217-18/19	50'000 in 200 clubs (EFCAM sum 500 therapists)	
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 Kneipp- scher Bade- meister/-innen, Bundesverband 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	(63 exams in 1998-2012, provided by Dr. G. Hegyi)	
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	
Latvia					
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					

Luxembourg					
Macedonia					
Malta					
Montenegro					
Netherlands	Kneipp-Bond Nederland	www.kneipp-bond.nl	informatie@kneipp-bond.nl/Bondssecretariat Lijsterbesstraat 15 2191 BW De Zilk Tel/Fax: +31-561-430064/ 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/Fax: +41-31-372 45 43/9161	42 clubs	
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

15. Neural Therapy

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

country	organisation	website	e-mail/postal address	members	n/100'000
International (European)	Internationale Ärztegesellschaft für Neural- therapie nach Huneke IGNH				
Albania					
Austria	Österr. Ärzte- gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie ÖNR	www.neuraltherapie.at		IGNH23+ÖGN R723	
Belgium	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	62	
Bosnia/ Hercegovina					
Bulgaria					
Croatia					
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	Tschechische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie		Mudr.M.Beno 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/Fax: +49 (0)7441 91858-0/-22	401+2	
	Akademie für Neuraltherapie		D-67346 SPEYER 06232-77720	<<250>>	
	Deutsche Ärztegesellschaft 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, GR, Tel. 0030 210-6510202 Fax	>1<	

			0030 210-6535632		
Hungary	Section Neural Therapy, in: Hungarian Medical Acupuncture Association	www.maot.hu	President (MAOT) Dr. Gabriella Hegyi MD, PhD; dr.hegyi@hu.inter.net	(c. 500, March 2013)	
Iceland					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	Società Medica Italiana di Neuralterapia – Terapia di Regolazione		ausserer@aerztepraxis.info //Presidente: Dr. Elmar Ausserer Via Prantl 19, I-39014 Postal Tel. und Fax: +39(0)473/ 292291	12+1	
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) (+MAOT)				<<4'158>> (+ c. 500)	<<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

Annex B

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



Acupuncture (all countries)

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



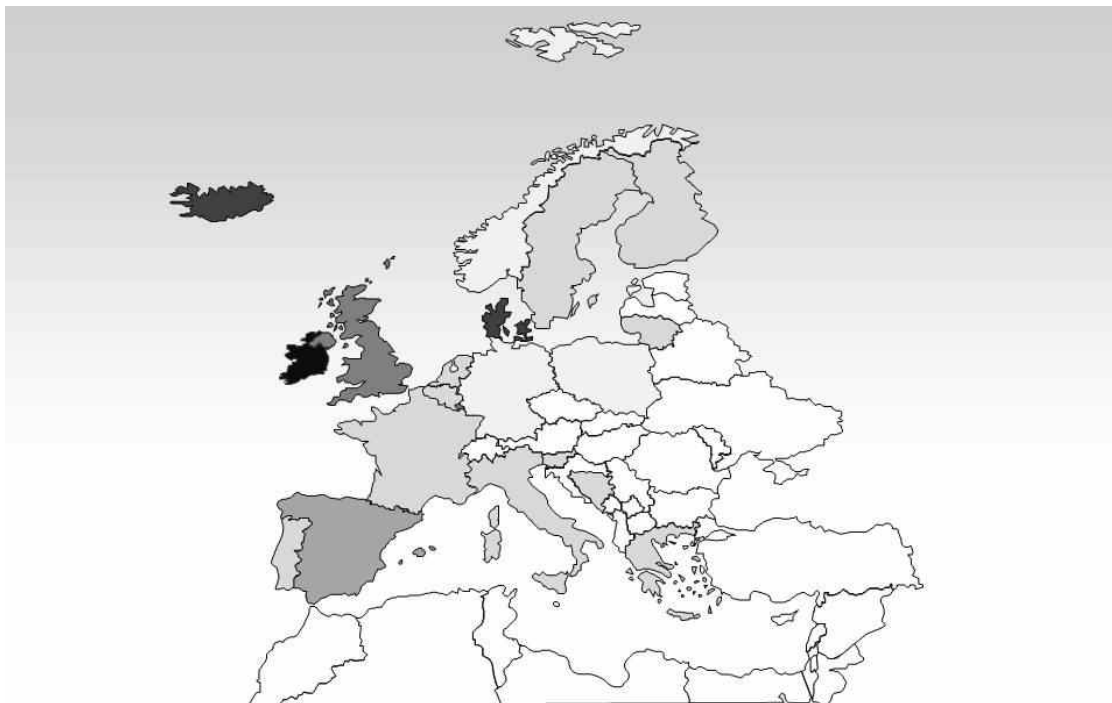
Homeopathy Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)

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



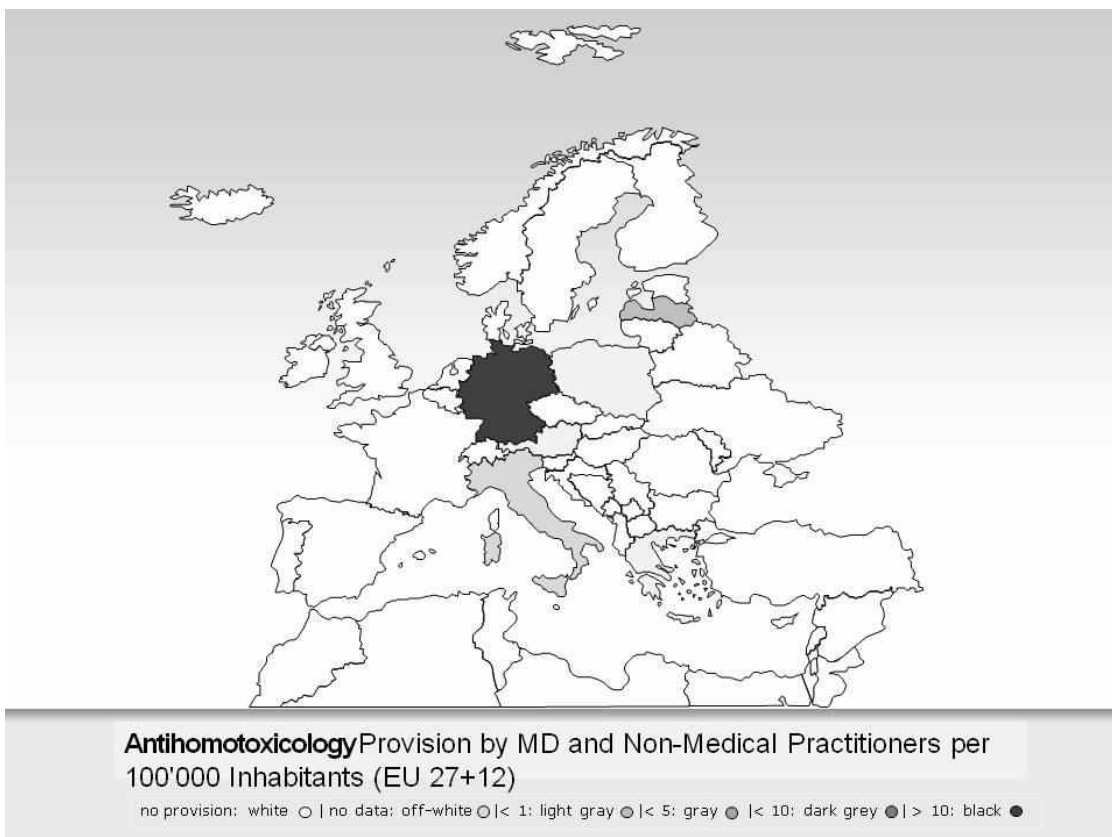
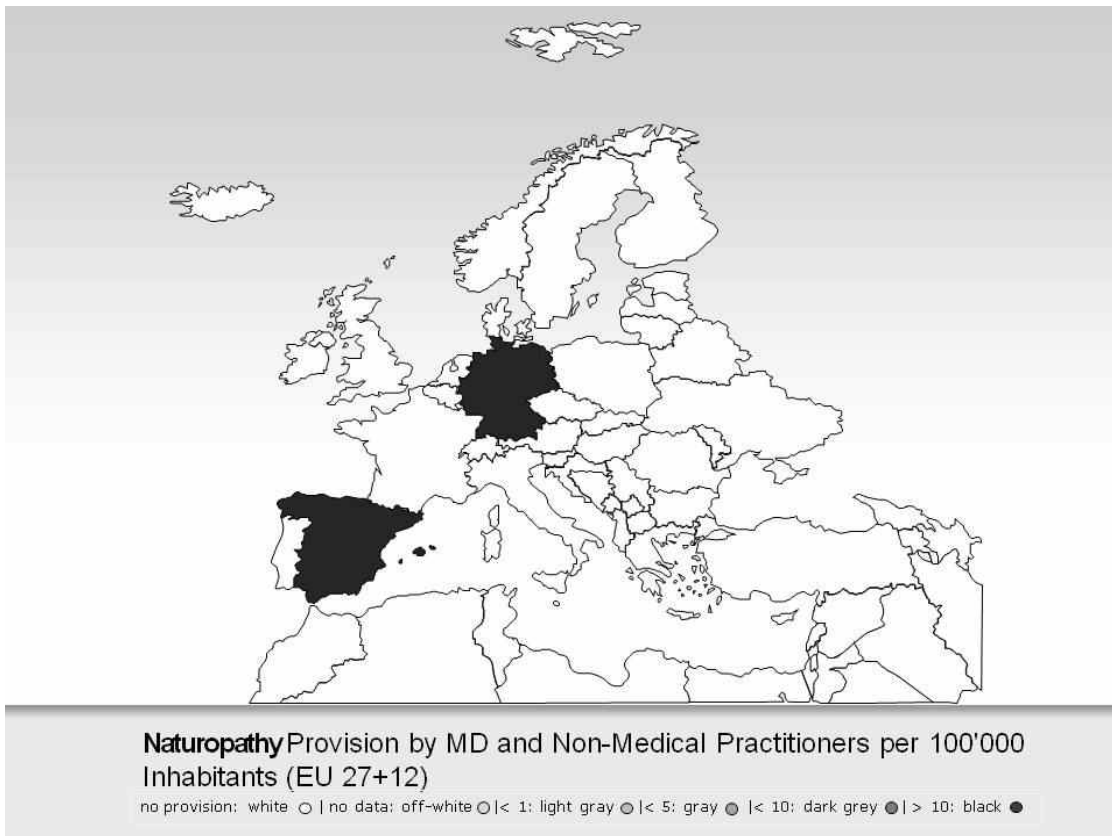
Herbal Medicine Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)

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



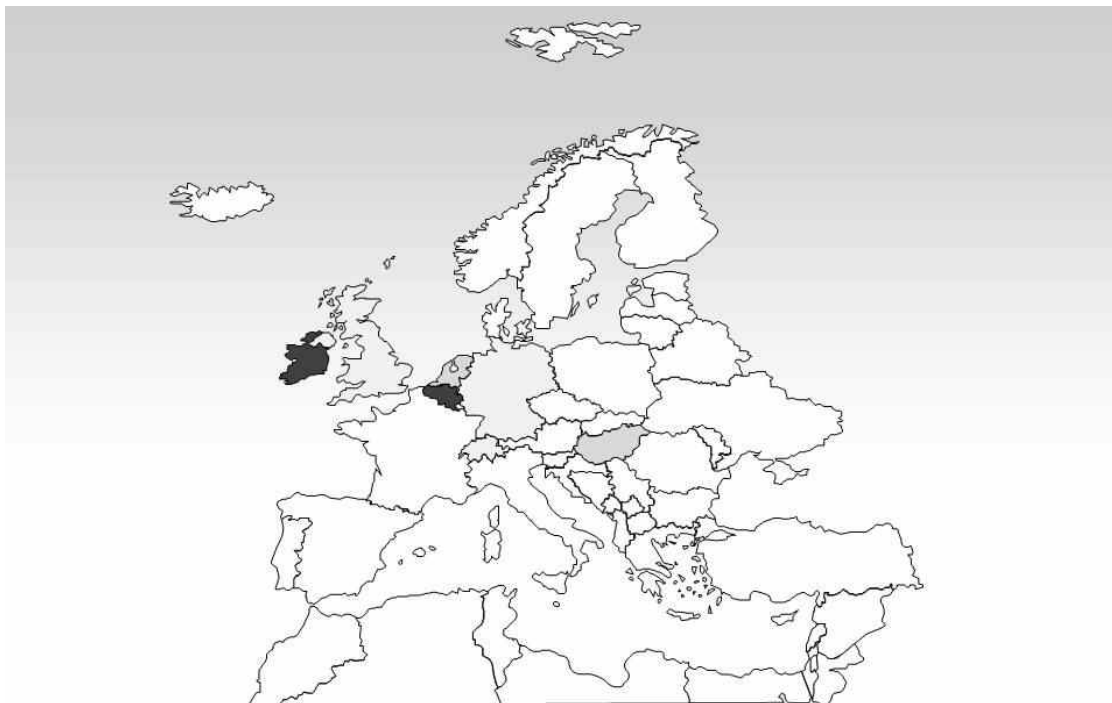
Reflexology Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)

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





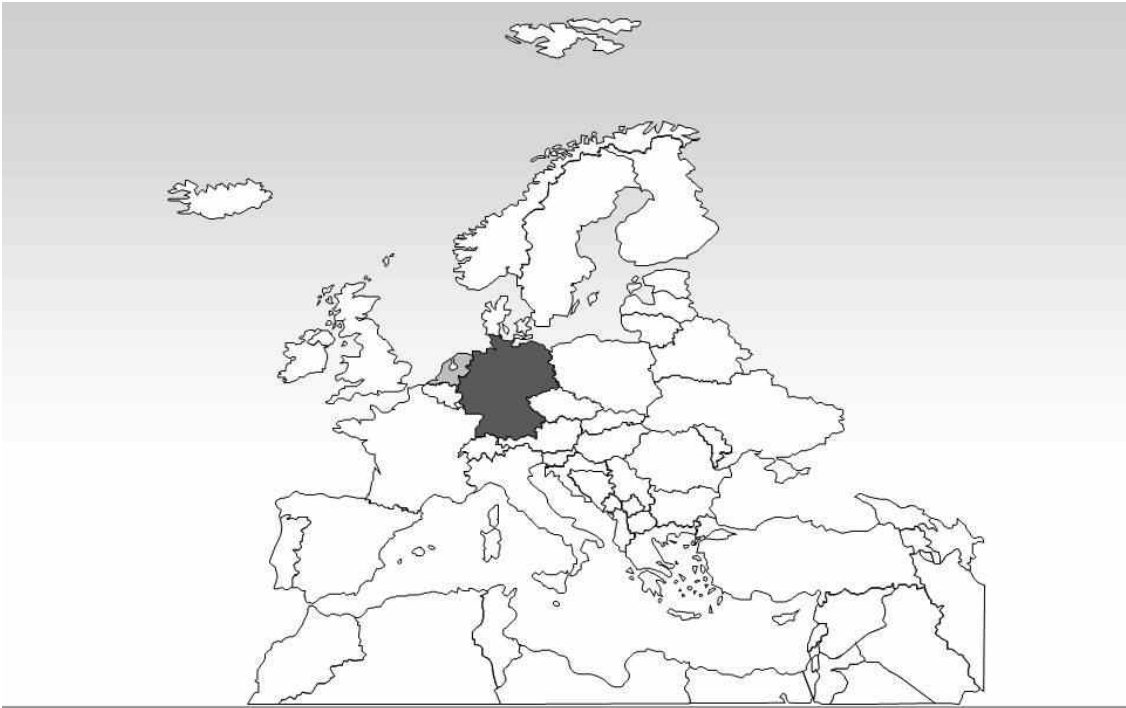
Humoral – Drain off Therapy Provision by MD and Non-Medical Practitioners per 100'000 Inhabitants (EU 27+12)
 no provision: white ○ | no data: off-white ○ | < 1: light gray ○ | < 5: gray ○ | < 10: dark grey ● | > 10: black ●



Kinesiology 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 ●



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

Please note that there are country reports additionally available for Austria, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Turkey but only in German language (kikom@kikom.unibe.ch). We will provide an English summary of these reports in the following.

Austria

Content (by June 30, 2010)

Beate Egger and Klaus von Ammon

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

Forty-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 desparate attempt leaving a great number of unreported cases.

Most professional organisations offer education, training and graduation of various degrees for their respectice 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-homototoxicology: 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-homototoxicology (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.

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 to Penzel) 125 registered 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 physio-therapists, 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/entspannungstechnikenundpsychotherapien/>

(Traditional) Chinese medicine (CM, including acupuncture, diet, medicinal therapy, qi gong, tuina massage) 850 registrated 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.aerzteaustria.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.aerzteustria.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, Rolfing) 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&berufsguppe=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.oaie.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):

http://www.therapeuten.de/therapien/touch_for_health.htm lists 91 therapists.

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.

Aromatherapie: 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.dungal.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.taji-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.shtm>

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 (in German)

1.	AGPE - Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Physioenergetik	Tel. 01/879 38 26-10, Fax. 01/789 38 26-19, mailto: office@physioenergetik.at	http://www.physioenergetik.at
2.	Österreichische Wissenschaftliche ÄRZTEGESELLSCHAFT FÜR AKUPUNKTUR	Tel. 01/ 505 03 92 Fax: 01/ 504 15 02 office@akupunktur.org sekretariat@akupunktur.org	www.akupunktur.org
3.	Österreichische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Manuelle Medizin	Tel. 0316/21 91 2624, fortbildung@oamm-graz.at	www.oamm-graz.at
4.	ÄKH Ärztesgesellschaft 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 Bachblütentherapie, 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,	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 Österr. 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 E-Mail: 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 Ärztengesellschaft für Applied Kinesiology	Tel. 0468/22426, Fax. 0468/22427, office@imak.co.at	www.imak.co.at
21.	Institut für Duale Biosignal-Modulation	Tel.: +43(1)894 65 30 Mobil: +43(676)540 29 42 ch.adensamer@aon.at	www.biosignalmodulation.at
22.	Interessenvertretung für Qigong-, Taiji Quan- und Yi Quan Lehrende Österreichs	Telefon: 0664-420 7550 buero@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 Ärztengesellschaft für Homotoxikologie und Antihomotoxische Medizin	Tel. 01/6156309, Fax. 01/6156309, sekretariat@homotox.at	www.homotox.at
26.	ÖGA – 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 /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
30.	ÖGKA – Österreichische Gesellschaft für kontrollierte Akupunktur	Tel.0316/37 40 50, Fax. 0316/37 40 51, office@ogka.at	www.ogka.at
31.	ÖGOM – Österr. Gesellschaft zur Förderung der orthomolekularen Medizin	Tel. 01/5057351, Fax. 01/5034677 oegom@oegom.at	http://www.oegom.at/
32.	ÖGTCM – Österreichische Gesellschaft für traditionelle chinesische Medizin	Tel. 01/58 68 900, oegtcm@tcm.or.at	www.tcm.or.at
33.	ÖGTCM - Österreichische Gesellschaft für traditionelle chinesische Medizin	Tel. 01/58 68 900, mailto: oegtcm@tcm.or.at	www.tcm.or.at
34.	ÖNR – Österr. Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie und Regulationsforschung	Tel. 05354/52120, Fax. 05354/5300-731, oenr@tirol.com	www.neuraltherapie.at
35.	Österr. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Manuelle Medizin	Tel. 0316/21 91 2624, fortbildung@oamm-graz.at	www.oamm-graz.at
36.	Österr. Ärztengesellschaft für	Tel.: +43 (2236) 86 07 46	www.ganzheitsmed.at/

	Biophysikalische Informationstherapie	Fax: +43 (2236) 71 606 dr.bachtik@utanet.at	biophys.inf.ther.htm
37.	Österreichische Ärztesellschaft für Manuelle Medizin	Tel. 01/80182-533, Fax. 01/80182-538, mailto: sabine_witty@hotmail.com	www.manuellemedizin.org
38.	Österreichische Ärztesellschaft für Osteopathie	Tel.: 43 (1) 879 38 26-0 Fax: +43 (1) 879 38 26-9 office@wso.at	www.wso.at
39.	Österreichische Ärztesellschaft für Physioenergetik	Tel.: +43(1)879 38 26-10 Fax: +43(1)879 38 26-19 office@physioenergetik.at	www.physioenergetik.at
40.	Österreichische Gesellschaft für orthomolekulare Medizin	Tel.: +43(1)505 73 51 Fax: +43(1) 503 46 77 oegom@oegom.at	www.oegom.at
41.	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
42.	Österreichische Gesellschaft für kontrollierte Akupunktur und TCM	Tel.: +43 (0)316 374050-0 Fax: +43 (0)316 374050-55 E-Mail: office@ogka.at	www.ogka.at, www.tcmkongress.at
43.	Österr. Gesellschaft für Phytotherapie, Kneippärztebund	Tel.01/41 63 399	
44.	Österreichische Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Aromatherapie und Aromapflege (ÖGWA)	Tel.: +43 1 4846174 Fax: +43 1 4846174 info@oegwa.at	www.oegwa.at
45.	Österreichische Gesellschaft Ozontherapie	Tel.: +43 (2812) 514 27 Fax: +43 (2812) 514 27 ozon-sauerstoff@aon.at	www.ozon-sauerstoff.at
46.	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
47.	Österr. Medizinische Gesellschaft für Neuraltherapie und Regulationsforschung	Tel.: +43 (5354)52120 Fax: +43 (5354)5300-731 oenr@tirol.com	www.neuraltherapie.at
48.	Österreichische QIGONG Gesellschaft	Karin Wenger, 0664/ 630 30 81 (Do 17-19, So 18-20), qigonggesellschaft@gmx.at	http://www.qigonggesellschaft.at/kontakt.html
49.	Österreichische Wissenschaftliche ÄRZTEGESELLSCHAFT FÜR AKUPUNKTUR	Tel. 01/ 505 03 92 Fax: 01/ 504 15 02 sekretariat@akupunktur.org	http://www.akupunktur.org/
50.	ÖWÄÄ – Österreichische Wissenschaftliche Ärztesellschaft für Akupunktur und Aurikulothérapie	Tel. 01/50 50 392, Fax. 01/504 1502, mailto: office@akupunktur.org	www.akupunktur.org
51.	QiGong Verein Salzburg	ingeborg.klampfer@sbg.at	http://www.qigong-salzburg.at/
52.	Qigongverein Kärnten	TelNr. 0650 / 223 07 65 Email: info@qigongverein.at	www.qigongverein.at
53.	Speleotherapy		http://www.showcaves.com/english/explain/Misc/Speleotherapy.html http://www.gasteiner-heilstollen.com
54.	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/
55.	WSO – Wiener Schule für Osteopathie	Tel. 01/8793826-0, Fax. 01/8793826-19, office@wso.at	www.wso.at
57.	WSTCM – Wiener Schule für Trad. Chinesische Medizin	Tel. 01/4949600, Fax.01/4941464-19, office@wstcm.at	www.wstcm.at
58.	Zentrum für TCM	Tel. 02985/26 66 601, a.zauner-dungl@willidungl.com	www.willidungl.com
59.	Privatschule für Energetische Naturpraktiken		http://www.naturpraktikerschule.at/

Denmark

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.

Table 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.

Table 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.

Table 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 Homøopati	+	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

France (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.)

rankin g	„Ethiopathe“ (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		Ranking acc. to the previous 5 search algorithms (A-E)	Estimated summary of ranking	
					non-medical therapies	medical therapies		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)	Massage and kinesiology (160+39+30+23+11+32+25)	Massage and Kinesiology	Homeopathy
2.	Mesmerism (175)	Reflexology (20)	Homeopathy (kinesiologists + midwives = 70.000 (?) + >2730)	Acupuncture (2136)	Homeopathy (Kinesiologists midwives = ca 70.000?>>>4900)	Acupuncture (2136)	passive work with body energies (Mesmerism, Reiki, shiatsu) (52+52+94+83+57+21+20)	Homeopathy (?) (Kinesiologists, midwives)	Acupuncture
3.	Hypnosis (111)	Hypnosis and Autohypnosis (17)	Dietetics (2666)	Nutrition medicine(1734)	Diet advisor (2660)	Nutrition medicine (1734)	Hypnosis +Sophrology (22+101+53+35+24+7+5)	passive work with body energies (Reiki, energetic, Mesmerism)	Nutrition medicine
4.	Reflexology (108)	„Vitalenergie“ (10), Energy work (8) Mesmerism (7)	Yoga (1327)	Hypnosis (?)	Yoga (1327)	Hypnosis (?)	Reflexology (77+42+41+3)	Dietetics and nutrition medicine	Phytotherapy (?) incl. Mistletoe therapy (?)
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), Mesmeriism (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)		Phyto- aromatherapy?		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 G

Medical 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.

Germany (Table in German)

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	-	-	228	664	1.060	1.295	1.518	1.684	-	-	173	500	781	948	1.092	1.216	-	-	53	164	279	347	426	488
Akupunktur	-	-	-	2.055	4.567	7.678	10.828	11.479	-	-	-	1.277	2.671	4.507	6.103	6.555	-	-	-	778	1.806	3.389	4.523	4.924
Allergologie	4.582	5.102	6.890	7.183	7.263	7.346	7.422	7.516	3.176	3.476	4.480	4.737	4.748	4.777	4.789	4.801	1.406	1.626	2.230	2.448	2.515	2.589	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 ^{10a}	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 ^{10a}	289	598	649	782	769	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 ^{10a}	-	-	86	884	1.450	1.982	2.324	2.551	-	-	49	637	1.038	1.359	1.589	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	206	313	428	-	-	-	5	43	95	162	250
Gynäkologische Exfoliativ-Zytologie	-	-	-	4	8	13	10	23	-	-	-	4	8	9	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	13
Hämostasologie	-	-	-	35	168	234	278	314	-	-	-	28	123	172	202	227	-	-	-	7	45	82	78	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	1.605	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	3.229	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	26	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	60	94	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 ^{10a}	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	909	1.857	2.738	2.813	3.028	3.182	3.260
Medikamentöse Tumortherapie	-	-	-	24	160	584	1.358	2.350	-	-	-	22	130	475	1.158	2.019	-	-	-	2	30	89	198	331
Medizinische Genetik ^{10a}	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	590	617	648	660	675	128	142	272	491	509	535	543	557	19	20	69	105	106	113	117	118
Naturheilverfahren	4.573	5.690	9.054	12.499	12.931	13.130	13.425	13.635	2.908	3.414	5.503	6.816	6.916	7.047	7.155	7.218	1.687	2.266	4.151	5.681	5.915	6.083	6.270	6.417
Notfallmedizin ^{10a}	-	6	5.583	12.721	17.599	20.380	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 ^{inf}	1.991	2.362	4.319	5.043	5.134	5.173	5.361	5.430	1.728	2.026	3.681	4.243	4.311	4.322	4.474	4.535	263	336	638	800	823	851	887	895
Plastische Operationen ^{inf}	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	1.634	2.378	2.556	2.546	2.523	2.635	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 ^{inf}	7.614	9.095	13.420	14.567	14.578	14.578	14.651	14.681	4.439	4.974	6.888	7.255	7.191	7.094	7.064	7.022	3.375	4.121	6.534	7.312	7.385	7.462	7.587	7.659
Rehabilitationswesen	-	347	2.128	2.228	2.236	2.217	2.246	2.255	-	264	1.565	1.656	1.660	1.635	1.657	1.656	-	83	581	573	576	582	589	589
Röntgendiagnostik	-	-	-	-	27	289	801	1.179	-	-	-	-	25	255	719	1.062	-	-	-	-	2	34	82	117
Schlafmedizin	-	-	-	60	352	533	691	787	-	-	-	78	289	417	539	608	-	-	-	12	63	116	162	179
Sozialmedizin	3.328	3.615	4.661	5.148	5.198	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	2.668	-	-	302	808	920	982	1.077	1.135
Spezielle Unfallchirurgie	-	-	-	70	363	572	790	960	-	-	-	69	356	561	775	936	-	-	-	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	889	1.327	1.769	1.847	1.931	2.119	2.151
Stimm- und Sprachstörungen ^{inf}	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 ^{inf}	-	-	-	53	251	495	606	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 ^{inf}	-	587	4.021	3.959	3.890	3.822	3.702	3.630	-	489	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

Iceland (Beate Egger and Klaus von Ammon, per end of 2010)

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General Information

In Iceland, 319,062 citizens live in 76 districts. 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, Iceland holds the first position for men, and the ninth for women, followed by Switzerland.¹ Expenditures for health amount to 9.1 and for education 7.6 percent.

National Medical System

NMS 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 and increased fee.² Chiropractors', psychiatrists', social workers' (in clinics), massage therapists', cosmetic and dental surgeons' provision is not covered by basic health insurance, nor CAM service or products. The latter have to be paid out-of-pocket due to not being covered by optional insurances.

MDs in Iceland³

2000	344
2001	347
2002	358
2003	362
2004	361
2005	374

Between 24-40% of all interview participants reported use of medical methods practised mostly by non-medical practitioners outside the established medical system.⁴ Regulations are unsatisfying, at least from MDs' view.⁵ Some CAM methods or techniques are adapted by or adopted within conventional medicine practice.⁶ Due to population's increasing demand, the university offers optional CAM courses both integrated in medical bachelor studies and for continuous medical education (CME) for MDs.^{7,8}

¹<http://www.lebenserwartung.info/index-Dateien/intvgl.htm>

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

³ http://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>

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

⁶ www.bcv.org/hosting/bcv/.../Ergebnisbericht_BK_03.pdf. Bericht der National Conference for Health Economy 2008

⁷

<http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www3.hi.is/nam/heiml/alternmed.htm&ei=Tj6bTfTPeMuYOvff0f8G&sa=X&oi=t>

Besides integrated use by citizens, medical staff, especially nurses, offer CAM integrated in their daily provision. "Complimentary 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."⁸

CAM in Iceland

The CAM umbrella organisation (www.big.is), founded c. 2000, covers some CAM associations and organisations: ATFÍ – Aromatherapyfélag Íslands (AROMATHERAPIE-Vereinigung); CSFÍ - CranioSacral félag Íslands (CranioSacral Therapy Association); SMFÍ - Svæðameðferðafélag Íslands (Foot Reflex Zone Society) FÍHN - Félag íslenskra heilsunuddara Fihn (Icelandic Association of Healing Massage Therapists) SSOVÍ - Samband svæða- og viðbragðsfræðinga á Íslandi (Non-medical practitioners?) SFÍ - Shiatsufélag Íslands (Shiatsu Therapists); FL - Félag lithimnufræðinga (Iridology), Organon - Organon, fagfélag hómópata Organon (Society of Homeopathy).

ranslate&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CEIQ7gEwBA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIceland%2Bcomplementary%2Balternative%2Bmedicine%2Bsite:is%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

⁸ Science and spiritualits. A crossing point in holisitc health. 2010. Reykjavik: H_e_l_g_a__Ól_a_f_s__o_g__H_u_l_d_a__P_r_o_p_é_skemman.is/stream/get/.../299-307_SveinnGudmunds_FELMANbok.pdf

Table 1 – Rough Data of CAM provision in Iceland

Techniques	1985 %	1990 %	2003 ⁹	Organisation, Members www.big.is (association of CAM in Iceland)	Data in 2010, R="Registered Healer" ¹⁰	2010
"ND" (?)				SSOVÍ - Samband svæða- og viðbragðsfræðinga á Íslandi	23 R	>50 members
Spiritual Healing	1.0	1.0				?
Hypnotherapy Dáleiðsla			?	courses provided		min. 2
Meditation hugleiðsla			?			min. 50 different providers
Yoga / TM Jóga	1.0	0.9	?			min. 82 ¹¹
Shiatsu			?		3 R	mind 3 (15)
Anthroposophical Medicine			0			0
Ayurveda			0			min. 4
TCM			0			0
Rolfing			1			min. 2
Osteopathy			2			min. 4 ¹² (15) ¹³
Acupuncture Nálastungur	0.2	0.6	3		some MD practise	min. 5 (15)
Chiropractic	0.1	0.2	4			min. 9 (15)
Herbal Med. (Naturopathy) Grasalækningar	0.4	2.6	5			min. 3 ¹⁴
Alexander Technique Alexandertækni			5			min.1
Dietetics Næringar þerapía			10			0 FA min. 2 therapists ¹⁵
Iridiology Lithimnufræði			10	FL - Félag lithimnufræðinga	7 R, >24?	>24

⁹ http://www.slidefinder.net/i/icelandic_committee_complementary_and_alternative_medicine/1919418

¹⁰ 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=ALkJrhjNXPvagT8QIVcLt-ux6QvO0wCJPw

¹¹

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%3Divns

¹² http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.natur.is/graenarsidur/5/465/684/&ei=fSeTTdsG8TtOe2srHY&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDcQ7gEwAw&prev=/search%3Fq%3DAkupunktur%2Bsite:is%26felag%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

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%3Divns&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.madurlifandi.is/Fraedsla/Frodleikur/HeildraenarMedferdir/Grasalaekningar/&ei=YwKbTfHYC4bQfaloOwG&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCEQ7gEwAA&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%3Divns

¹⁵ http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.natturan.is/graenarsidur/5/465/681/&ei=Rf6aTZG9M5ChOuTr0foG&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CB4Q7gEwAA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DIsland%2B%2BN%25C3%25A6ringar%25C3%25BEerap%25C3%25ADa%2Bsite:is%26hl%3Dde%26lr%3D%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:de:official%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

Homeopathy Hómópatía			25		40 R;	>100 members (c. 70 graduates and c. 30 students, 4th year of medical studies in homeopathy ¹⁶)
Aroma-therapy Arómaþerapía Ilmkjarnaolíumeðferð			25	ATFÍ – Aromatherapyfélag Íslands	no URL	35 members ¹⁷
Bach- and other flower therapies			30			?
NLP			35			min. 35
Chakra-therapy			40			?
Chrystal therapy			40-50			?
Kinesiology			90			?
Craniosacral therapy Höfuðbeina-og spjaldhryggsjöfnun			100		68 R (Cranio-sacral Association ¹⁸ : 40 R)	min. 280 ¹⁹
Massage Heilsunudd Nudd	4.3%	6.3%	200	FÍHN - Félag íslenskra heilsunuddara Fihn (Association of Icelandic Massage)	11 R	c. 200 ²⁰
Reflexology ²¹ Svæðanudd Svæðameðferð Svæða- og viðbragðsfræði	2.0	2.8	500	SMFÍ – Svæðameðferðafélag Íslands (REFLEXZONETHERAPIE)	no data	?
CAM user (% of population)	6%	9%	?		?	

¹⁶http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?hl=de&sl=is&tl=de&u=http://www.homopatar.is/page12/page12.html&rurl=translate.google.ch&usg=ALkJrhjPBrUTJqbsYXkE_9RI1Mpth0tpRw

¹⁷ <http://frontpage.simnet.is/aromatherapyfelagid/>

¹⁸<http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.craniosacral.is/page42/&ei=afGSTf3BPJCaOt27sHI&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CD8Q7gEwBA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DATF%25C3%258D%2B%25E2%2580%2593%2BAromatherapyf%25C3%25A9lag%2B%25C3%258Dslands%26hl%3Dde%26safe%3Dactive%26client%3Dsafari%26rls%3Den%26prmd%3Divns>

¹⁹

Technique	actual CAM provision according to www.big.is website
Cranio-sacral	min. 279
Bowen-technique	min. 98
Homeopathy	min. 82
Massage	min. 81
Chiropractic	min. 9
Acupuncture	min. 5
Osteopathy	min. 4
Shiatsu	min. 3

source:

<http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.craniosacral.is/page42/&ei=afGSTf3BPJCaOt27sHI&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CD8Q7gEwBA&prev=/search%3Fq%3DATF%25C3%258D%2B%25E2%2580%2593%2BAromatherapyf%25C3%25A9lag%2B%25C3%258Dslands%26hl%3Dde%26safe%3Dactive%26client%3Dsafari%26rls%3Den%26prmd%3Divns>. Hier werden insgesamt ca 560 Adressen "Heilender" unterschiedlicher CAM-Ausrichtung (Craniosacrale Therapie, Akupunktur, Homöopathie, Massage Botanische Medizin, Kiropraktik, Bowentækni, Ilmolíumeðferð, Shiatsu usw.) angeboten. Häufig werden auch mehrere Techniken parallel angeboten.

²⁰http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?hl=de&sl=is&tl=de&u=http://www.heilsunudd.is/umfelagid.asp&rurl=translate.google.ch&usg=ALkJrhi_QCxEteMLNWN1koDLczMrKFAMKA

²¹http://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%3D%26hl%3Dde%26rl%3D%26safe%3Dactive%26client%3Dsafari%26sa%3DG%26rls%3Den%26as_qdr%3Dall%26prmd%3Divns

Table 2 – Survey of Most Provided CAM Disciplines in Iceland

Nr.	TECHNIQUES	Data 2003 ²²	Rank	TECHNIQUES	Data 2011	Rank	Future probable ranking (estimated numbers)
1	Reflexology	500	?	Reflexology	?	1	Reflexology / Massage > 1000
2	Massage	200					
3	Craniosacral therapy	100	1	Craniosacral therapy	280	2	Craniosacral therapy 280-300
4	Kinesiology	90		Kinesiology	?	3	Kinesiology 200-250
5	Chrystal therapy	40-50		Chrystal therapy	?	4	Chrystal Chakra therapy 200
6	Chakra therapy	40		Chakra therapy	?		
7	NLP	35					
			2	Massage	200		
8	Bach- and other flower therapies	30		Bach- and other flower therapies	?	4	Homeopathy (> 100) and Bach- flower therapy 200
9	Homeopathy	25	3	Homeopathy	>100		
			4	Bowen technique	98	6	Bowen technique 100
			5	Yoga	82	5	Yoga and Meditation 130-150
				Meditation	50		
				("ND"?)	50		
			6	NLP	35	7	NLP 45
10	Aromatherapy	25	7	Aromatherapy	35	8	Aromatherapy 30
11	Dietetics	10		Dietetics	?		
12	Iridiology	10	8	Iridiology	24	9	Iridiology
13	Herbal medicine	5	13		3		Herbal med./Dietetics
14	Chiropractic	4	9	Chiropractic	9	10	Chiropractic
15	Acupuncture	3	10	Acupuncture ²³	5	11	Acupuncture
	TECHNIQUES	Data 2003²⁴	Rank	TECHNIQUES	Data 2011	Rank	Future probable ranking (estimated numbers)
16	Osteopathy	2	11	Osteopathy	4	12	Osteopathy
			12	Ayurveda	4		
	Rolfing	1		Rolfing	?		
	Shiatsu	?	13	Shiatsu	3		
	Ayurveda	0					
	Hypnotherapy	?	14	Hypnotherapy	2		
	Meditation	?	14	Meditation	2		
	Yoga	?	15	Yoga	2		
	Alexander technique			Alexander technique	1 ²⁵		
	TCM	0		TCM	0		
	Anthroposophic medic	0		Anthroposophic med	0		

²² http://www.slidefinder.net/i/icelandic_committee_complementary/and_alternative_medicine/1919418

²³ 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".

²⁴ http://www.slidefinder.net/i/icelandic_committee_complementary/and_alternative_medicine/1919418

²⁵ Verzeichnis nicht sehr umfangreich, wenig aussagekräftig.
http://translate.google.ch/translate?hl=de&sl=is&u=http://www.heilsubankinn.is/vefur/index.php%3Fdo%3Dview_adili%26id%3D39%26option%3Dcom_a_adilar&ei=IQSbTazdPliVOqzo3Y8N&sa=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=OCGYQ7gEwCDgK&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%3Ddivs

Italy

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

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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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Luxembourg (Beate Egger and Klaus von Ammon, per end of 2010)

General information

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a parliamentary monarchy, is the second smallest country but Malta in Europe. It consists of 12 counties and 116 municipalities. The capital Luxemburg (lux.: Lëtzebuerg) has c. 92'000 inhabitants. Of 511'800 citizens, 92% live in (rural and small) towns, 42,9% are foreigners (1.1.2010), of which 37% are Portuguese, 14% French, 9% Italians, 8% Belgians, 6% Germans.² The language is Luembourgeois („Lëtzebuergesch“), a Moselle dialect with some more French loan-words than in standard German. Only since 1984, it has become national and official oral language.³

Medicare

In 2006, public expenditure for health were 7,3 %, for education 3,4 % (1999), for defense 0,9 % (2005) of GNP, respectively.²⁶ 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.²⁷

CAM in Luxembourg

A health survey in 1993 revealed about one third of the population do or want to use CAM.²⁸ According to law physicians have freedom of choice in treatment since 1983.²⁹ 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."³⁰

"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."³¹ 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.

²⁶ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxemburg>

²⁷ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/finanzierung-der-gesundheitsversorgung_5kmjl1j5zrvh.pdf

²⁸ <http://www.land.lu/index.php/printarchive/items/zulassen-ja-bezahlen-vielleicht.html>

²⁹ <http://www.land.lu/index.php/printarchive/items/zulassen-ja-bezahlen-vielleicht.html>

³⁰ <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/>

³¹ <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/>

Tab. 1 - List of Disciplines (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.annuaires-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.annuaires-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 (acc. 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	
Sports-kinesiology	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

Romania (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.

Spain

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	Naturopaths
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".

Switzerland (Klaus von Ammon, July 2012)

Since 1999, acupuncture, provided by MDs with additional CAM certification is permanently reimbursed by compulsory health insurance. In 1999-2005, anthroposophic medicine, homeopathy, neural therapy, phytotherapy (herbal medicine) and traditional Chinese medicine (medicinal therapy) were reimbursed by compulsory health insurance, too. Since July 1st, 2012, local and segmental neural therapy is reimbursed by compulsory health insurance permanently, too, and “Störfeld-Therapy” (spoiling field therapy) is reimbursed by optional health insurance. Restricted to 2012-2017, anthroposophic medicine, homeopathy, neural therapy, phytotherapy (herbal medicine) and traditional Chinese medicine (medicinal therapy) were again reimbursed by compulsory health insurance to prove clinical and cost-effectiveness, safety and usefulness in consideration of expediency (Wirksamkeit, Zweckmässigkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit, WZW).

For MDs with additional CAM certification, 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 (Melchart D et al. 2005; available at:

www.bag.admin.ch/themen/krankenversicherung/00263/00264/04102/index.html?lang=de, in German with English, French and Italian summary).

Services of on-medical practitioners with CAM certification were reimbursed by optional health insurance or out of pocket. No such study was conducted, so far.

MDs with additional CAM certification can be found at: www.doctor-fmh.ch (in German).

Non-medical practitioners with CAM certification can be found at: www.emrindex.ch (same).

Turkey (Beate Egger, Kadir Öcer, Klaus von Ammon (summary and translation), 2010)

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% of the populations. Legislation is centralized.

In a health survey, 58.8% of women were satisfied with their health status, compared to 74,4% of men. Satisfaction for national health care was declared 49,6% of women and 44,1% 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, practice 41% of all specialists and 39% of all GPs (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 precision for free. In most families, there is a small hous-hold 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, Hypnoterapie, 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.

In Turkish: 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 Tip), Hypnoterapie, 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/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 (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
Macrobiotic	33.300	0	0	0	0	0
Orthomolecular medicine						
Electro-magnetic Therapies						
Electro-magnetic Therapy	97.700	+	0	+	0	+ product 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 2.1: Addresses and Websites (incomplete)

Key-word 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	Alternative	Mini DEV-türkiyenin	Alternative medicine	http://www.minidev.com/atip/tip

Therapie	Medicine	alternatif medyasi		_kristal.asp http://www.cannabist.net/kristalerapi http://dharmapositive.com/hakki-mizda.html (privat)
Makrobiyotik	Nutrition	Türkiye nin tamamlayici tip portalı	Nutrition	http://www.tamtip.com/kategori.php?iid=29
tıbbı nebevi	Prayer and Islam			http://www.uzunhayat.net/saglik/tibbi-nebevi-acisindan-gidalar-ve-sagligimiz.html
			Mohammed s medizin tips	http://tibbinebevi.blogcu.com/TIBBI+NEBEVI
Lokman Hekim	Islamic Healer			http://www.lokmanhekimsv.org/turkce/frames.html
Refleksoloji	Reflexology			http://refleksolojimerkezleri.com/
uzmanlariniz	website of specialists	Reiki		http://www.uzmanlariz.com/saglik/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.akillikadin.com/yasam/aktiviteler/meditasyon/istanbuldakyogamerkezileri.html http://www.yogaist.net/index.php/component/sobi2/?catid=101&start=24 http://www.yogaforumsitesi.com/default.asp?SID=6eff5b3e1d429abc4add22f179ea88d8
Diyetesyon	Nutrition (physicians)	Tavsiye ediyorum (ärzte vorschlag website)		http://www.tavsiyeediyorum.com/en_uyiler.php?tsehir=&page=2&tuzmanlik=0&tcategory=70
Dogal Tıpp	Natural Medicine			http://www.dogalTEDAVI.net/forum.php
	Hospitals and Beds			http://www.habervitrini.com/haber.asp?id=213133

Annex D

Selected Method Reports (Alphabetical Order)

Acupuncture (provided by Walburg Marić-Oehler)

Statutory Regulation of Acupuncture Practised by Physicians

Status 2010 (updated in some parts)

(from: The Regulatory Status of Complementary and Alternative Medicine for medical doctors in Europe, published by CAMDOC Alliance, www.camdoc.eu)

Definition and practice

Acupuncture is the best known and widest spread part of Chinese Medicine in the western world. It aims to influence body functions and stimulate and restore the body's own regulatory system by using specific points on the surface of the body. Besides the using of needles, the application of pressure (acupressure) and heat (moxibustion) are traditionally also used. Diagnosis and treatment are conducted in accordance with the individual pattern of disturbance and are based on traditional concepts, centuries of experience and on modern scientific basic research, clinical studies as well as on western ways of thinking. Acupuncture is practiced in various medical specialties in prevention, therapy and rehabilitation of functional, psychosomatic and organic diseases, and in pain management. Acupuncture can be combined with other therapeutic applications of Chinese Medicine such as herbs, dietetics, Tuina (massage and manual therapy) and Qigong (exercises, breathing, concentration). Acupuncture is often integrated in many therapeutic settings of mainstream medicine.

Approximately 80,000 physicians in Europe practise acupuncture.

National laws regulating acupuncture as a distinct therapeutic system

Acupuncture as a distinct therapeutic system is recognised by law in 12 EU Member States, ie Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

In Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia and Spain, this method is explicitly allowed to medical doctors only. In Belgium and Portugal the law does not explicitly exclude non-medical practitioners, but has not yet been implemented.

In Denmark it is allowed for everyone, both individuals with and without a medical authorization, to perform acupuncture for therapeutic purposes.

Regulation of the profession of medical acupuncturists by the medical association/council/chamber

In some countries where the government delegates the tasks of authorisation, registration and supervision of medical doctors to the national medical associations, statutory regulation has been introduced by the national medical associations.

The medical association/council/chamber has recognised acupuncture as an additional medical qualification in the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland. In Latvia as a medical specialty.

Diplomas of medical acupuncturists

In Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland the diplomas of medical acupuncturists are issued by the national medical association/chamber/council, in other countries usually by the national medical acupuncturists' association.

Diplomas issued by the national medical acupuncturists' association are officially approved by the government in Latvia and are recognized by the national medical council/chamber in the Czech Republic and Italy.

Acupuncture at universities

Familiarisation courses about acupuncture are provided in the medical undergraduate curriculum as a part of a course on Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands; as a separate subject in Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary and Spain; and as a part of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Germany and Latvia.

Familiarisation courses are optional for medical students in the Czech Republic, France (one university), Germany (some universities), Hungary (one university) and Switzerland (some universities), obligatory in the United Kingdom.

Postgraduate training courses in acupuncture for doctors are provided at universities in the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal and Spain, in other countries at private teaching centres. Acupuncture is an official part of the Continuous Education Programme for doctors in Germany, Greece, Hungary and Latvia.

A professorial chair of acupuncture exists in Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz), Bulgaria (Sofia), Hungary (Pécs) and Latvia. A chair of CAM including acupuncture in France (Nantes), Germany (Berlin, Essen, Frankfurt/Oder, Munich, Witten-Herdecke), Switzerland (Bern) and the United Kingdom (Exeter, Sheffield, Thames Valley, Southampton).

Acupuncture in hospitals

As acupuncture continues to grow in Europe, hospitals and Western health institutions increasingly incorporate medical acupuncturists as staff members of the institutions or as contractual providers. In Germany there are several hospitals providing Traditional Chinese Medicine, including acupuncture.

Continuing 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 Italy and the Netherlands the national medical acupuncturists' associations require a defined amount of CME from their members.

Continuing Medical Education in acupuncture is obligatory for all medical acupuncturists in Hungary (controlled by the government), Germany and Switzerland (for those who participate in the national health insurance system), Austria and Bulgaria (controlled by the national medical associations/chambers/councils), and in the United Kingdom (controlled by the national medical acupuncturists' associations).

Insurance coverage

In Austria, Denmark, France, Germany (partly), Italy (some regions), Slovakia, Spain (one region) Sweden and Switzerland (1999-2005, 2012-2017) the fees for acupuncture treatment are covered by

the national health insurance system, in Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (also) by additional private insurance companies. There is only partial coverage in Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. The costs of prescribed traditional Chinese herbal medicines are covered by the national health insurance in Austria, France, Spain, and Switzerland (1999-2005, 2012-2017) , by additional private insurance companies in Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland (constantly).

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Anthroposophic Medicine (provided by Peter Zimmermann)

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.

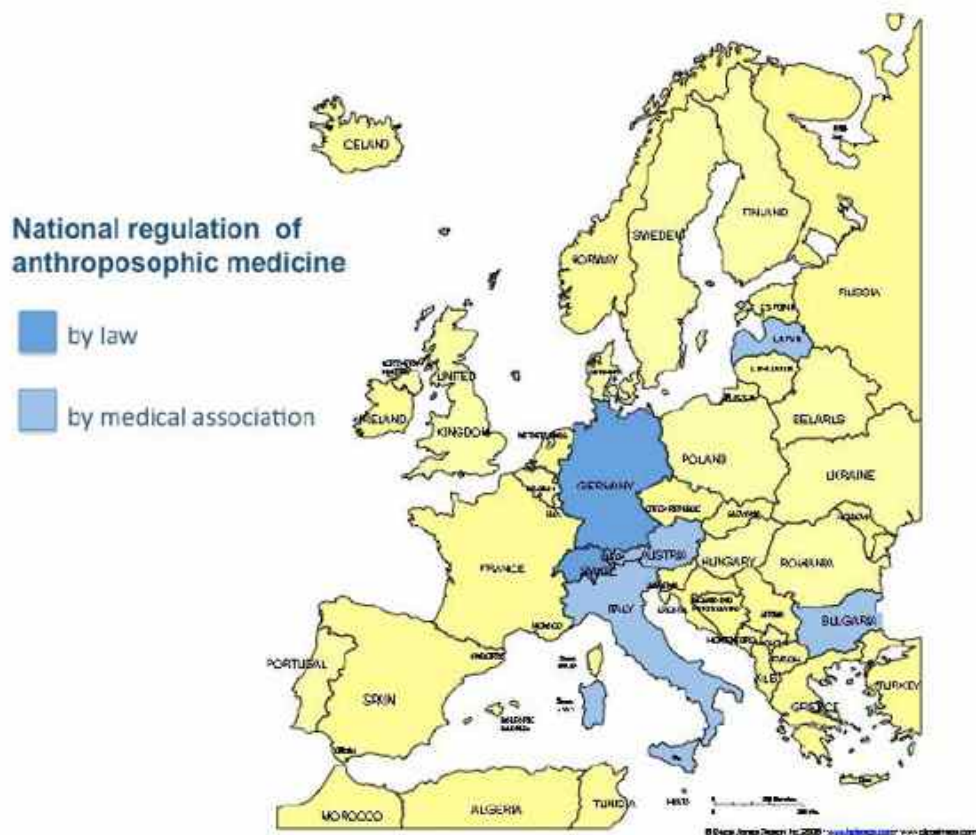


Figure 1: National regulation of anthroposophic medicine

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 recognized.

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

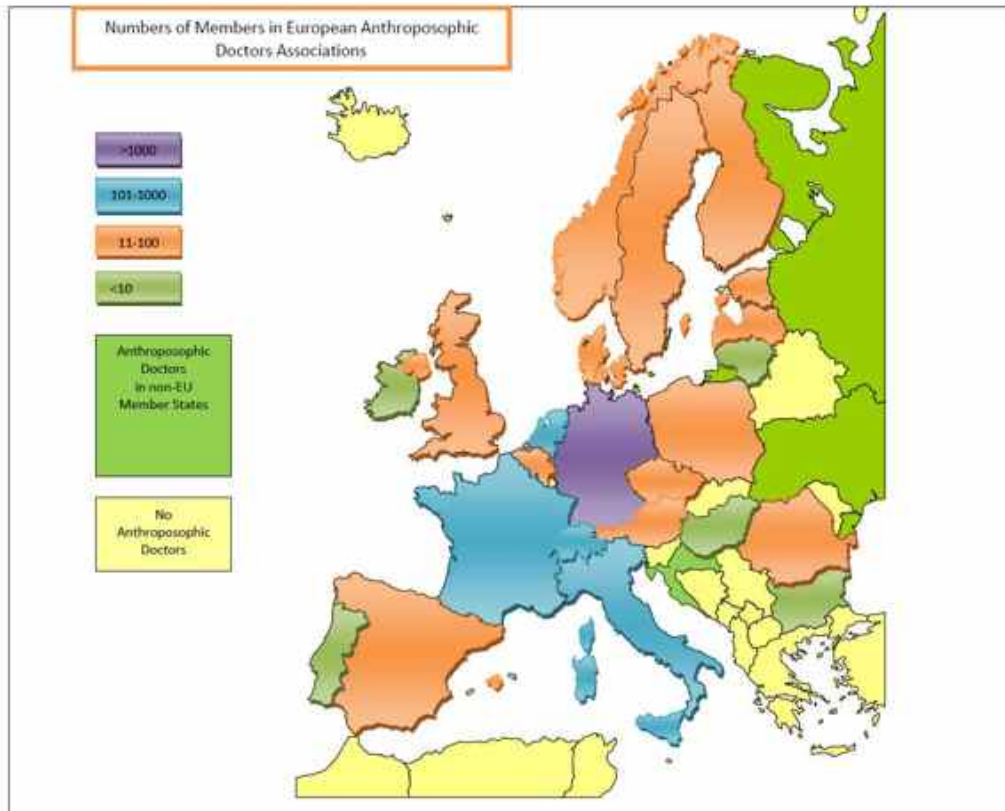


Figure 3: Numbers of members in anthroposophic doctors' associations (February 2011)

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 e.V.*) 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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Homeopathy

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>)