

Developing a proper and people oriented healthcare system is now a major concern in Bangladesh. Lack of proper coordination among various agencies, working in health sector, non-availability of required funds and increasing trend of poverty as well as illiteracy keep away the maximum people from medicare facilities. It is also a matter of great concern that 82 per cent people of the country have no ability to avail allopathic treatment. Government is yet to introduce people oriented plans to reach the vast majority of people particularly the rural poor to provide medicare facilities. Considering these inconveniences in health sector of the country, the government has already recognized the traditional method of treatments like homeopathy, ayurvedic, unani and bio-chemic as systems of medicine. But the policy planners who are dominating the health sector in the country are mostly from allopathic discipline and they are not willing to recognize the traditional system. As a re-

sult the coordination among all recognized systems of medicine, as was expected by the government is yet to be established. Such inconveniences in health sector were also experienced in many developing countries.

To overcome these sort of problems, Complementary System of Medicine (CSM) has been developing in the recent years in many countries including neighbouring India. CSM is a new health package consisting of all recognized system of medicines. The major features of this system are: a. After having knowledge of CSM, a physician can provide treatment of all five systems of medicine. b. It is very effective and economical. c. In this system of treatment, there is no side effect. d. Toxic and syn-

thetic drugs are usually avoided in treating a patient. e. As the system is known as a health package, a patient, by visiting a physician at a time can have the treatment of his may complications.

Considering the people-oriented approach of the CSM, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has already recognized it as an appropriate system of medicine. In Bangladesh the CSM is yet to be introduced.

The Premier University of Technology (PUT), a private university, located at House No-17, Road No-2, Section-6, Uttara, Model Town in the city, for the first time is going to introduce the CSM system in the country.

It has taken a number of

ambitious programmes to disseminate the idea of CSM among the masses, particularly to the rural people.

The PUT has a target to provide training on CSM to millions of health workers and quacks in phases. It will set up hospitals, modern pathological laboratories in all district headquarters within its first five-year plan. Setting of its 500-bed Complementary Medicine Hospital at Uttara is now in progress. It will open with 100-bed in a month. Continuous research works to develop the CSM in the country will be done in the hospital.

As the CSM is a new system in the country and physician, having CSM knowledge is not available, the PUT has opened the Department of the

Premier university of technology introduces complementary system of medicine

By Tania Akter

Complementary System of Medicine to produce physicians of CSM knowledge.

It has already introduced five years course on MBBS in Alternative System (AS), three years course on Bachelor of Medicine in Alternative System, three years course on Diploma in Alternative System of Medicine, three years course on Alternative System of Pathology, one year course for Registered Medical Practitioners i.e. village doctors.

Subjects, that included in the courses include— anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, pathology, forensic medicine, jurisprudence, hygiene, chemistry, biology, microbiology and parasitology, pediatrics, dermatology, orthopedic, anesthesia, ophthalmology.

mology. Ear, nose and throat, preventive and social medicine, biochemistry, radiographic, electrocardiogram, physiotherapy, optometry, veterinary, fisheries, herbal drugs, bio-chemic, electro homeopathy, yoga therapy, bat flower remedies, acupuncture and alternative techniques to provide treatment without drugs.

The students who have minimum second division in SSC and HSC with biological science background are eligible to apply for any courses mentioned above.

The courses are introduced by the management of the PUT in a view to generate job for millions of unemployed educated people.

The PUT has a plan to create jobs in its country-wide network for at least 10,000 trained physicians in five years. Besides, a number of CSM trained physicians are able to provide modern treatment at village level. The main target of the PUT is to bring the maximum number of people in treatment facilities.

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