

10<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Global Summit on

## HEALTHCARE

March 12-14, 2018 Singapore

## The past and present of herbal medicine treatment in anatolia, the ninth of the civilizations: economic evaluation

Imran Aslan<sup>1</sup> and Hakiye Aslan<sup>2</sup><sup>1,2</sup>Bingol University, Turkey

A divine punishment resulting from a malign influence was known the main reason of illnesses in old Mesopotamia either as retribution for sins or as malevolent visitations. Appropriate amulets or sacrifices intending to pacify those malign forces were done against these illnesses as a preventive way. An ashipu (clergyman-exorcist) was carried out to expel diseases privileged those spirits and malign influences from the patient body. Later, Asû (practical healer) could continue the treatment patients with limited surgical acts and the administration by resultants of the mixture of organic and inorganic substances. In case of failure, a priest diviner (bara) would give the final decision about the disease or the future. All parts of plant anatomy : branches, roots, seeds, bark, sap and narcotics derived from Cannabis sativa (hemp), Mandragora spp.(mandrake), Lolium temulentum (darnel), and Papaver somniferum (opium) were also utilized. (Teall, 2014) Physician Galenos( 131-200 A.D) creating the entire system of medical science was born in West of today Turkey known Bergama in Romen times.

When the current situation of Turkey is analyzed, the expenses of medicine have increased from 13.33 billion TL( 3.59 billion \$ ) in 2010 to 20.67 billion TL (5.58 billion \$ ) in 2016. 56.5% of these medicines were imported from other countries. (IEIS , 2018) The World medicine market is about 500 billions \$ and Turkey has just 1.2 % share of that market while 45.1% of market is controlled by USA. (TEB, 2018) The global herbal medicine market size was 71.19 billion \$ in 2016 and it is expected that this size will be doubled in 2024 due to increasing preference of consumers towards traditional medicines (Ayurveda, Unani and Traditional Chinese Medicine). Low cost of herbal medicines known as cost-effective treatment options for various medical conditions such as cold & cough, kidney disorders, digestive problems and chest congestion are expected to become more popular. Various polyphenolic compounds such as tannins, curcumin, flavonoids, and gallacatechins can prevent cancer, resulting in cost savings as a preventive way living. British Herbal Medicine Association and European Herbal & Traditional Medicine Practitioners Association try to increase awareness for alternative medicine. (Hexa, 2018) Medicinal and aromatic plants for 2.5 billion \$ market in Turkey and this was 110 billion \$ in the world in 2017. This market is 50 % more profitable than traditional agriculture. ( Dünya Gıda , 2018)

**Key Words:** Galenos, Mesopotamia, Herbal Medicine**References**

- Exhibits (2018) "A Brief History of Herbalism", <http://exhibits.hsl.virginia.edu/herbs/brief-history/> ( Access Date: 08.03.2018)
- Dunya Gıda (2018) "Türkiye'de tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler pazarı 2.5 milyar dolar", <http://www.dunyagida.com.tr/haber/turkiyede-tibbi-ve-aromatik-bitkiler-pazari-25-milyar-dolar/6294> (Access Date: 08.03.2018)
- Hexa(2018) "Herbal Medicine Market Size and Forecast, By Product", <https://www.hexaresearch.com/research-report/global-herbal-medicine-market/> ( Acces Date: 08.03.2018)
- IEIS (2018) "Türkiye İlaç Pazarı", <http://www.ieis.org.tr/ieis/tr/indicators/33/turkiye-ilac-pazari> ( Access Date: 08.03.2018)

**Biography**

Imran Aslan has done his four years healthcare education as Emergency Medical Technician at Batman Health Vocational High School between 1996-2000 years. Furthermore, he studied Marmara University as Industrial Engineer, FHOOW/Germany as Technical manager master and Atatürk University as PhD student. "Moreover, he has published more than 25 international articles at famous SSCI, ISI etc. indexed journals and also a book named as "Healthcare Management: Optimization of Resources and Determining Success and Performance Factors " has been published in 2016."

imranaslan@gmail.com