

NCCIH: Mission and Strategic Priorities

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Beauty of Traditional Medicine

- Not just beneficial to the patient
- Reciprocal in Nature-Benefits the environment (water, air, earth, fire, plants, animals)
- Benefits all who participate, family and even the healer
- Respect is embedded into all the practices
- Deep meaning & symbolism associated with Traditional Medicine
- Integrated with spiritual beliefs
- All part of the lifeway
- Nurtures the mind-body-spirit of individuals, families, communities



Integrative health

Integrative health care brings conventional and complementary approaches together in a coordinated way. It emphasizes a holistic, patient-focused approach to health care and wellness—including mental, emotional, functional, spiritual, social, and community aspects—and treating the whole person rather than, for example, one organ system.

<https://nccih.nih.gov/health/integrative-health>



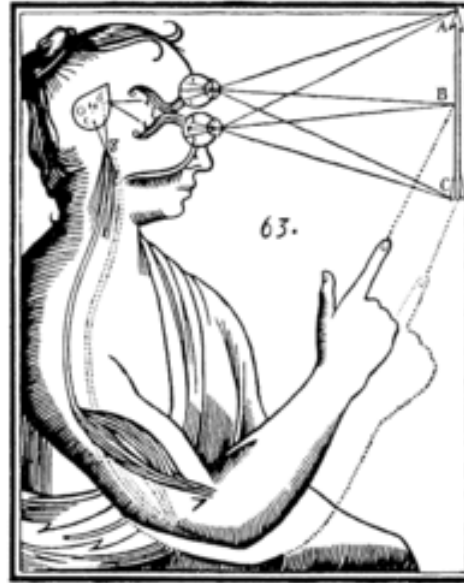
Integrative health

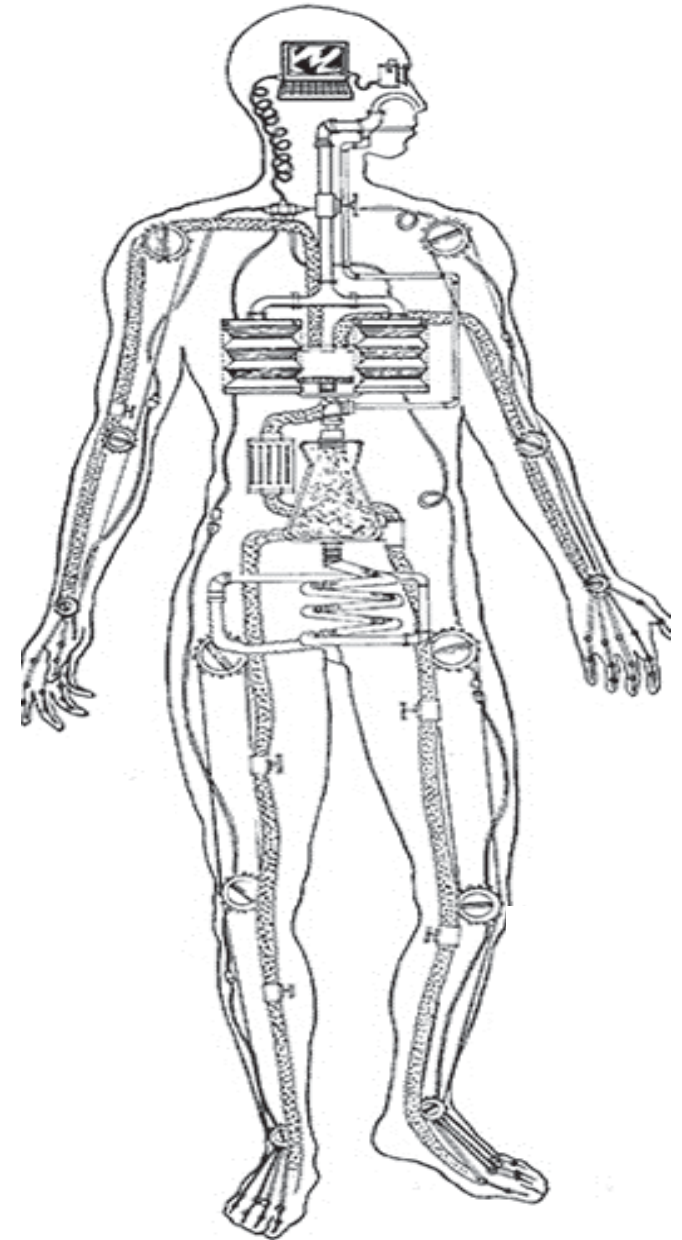
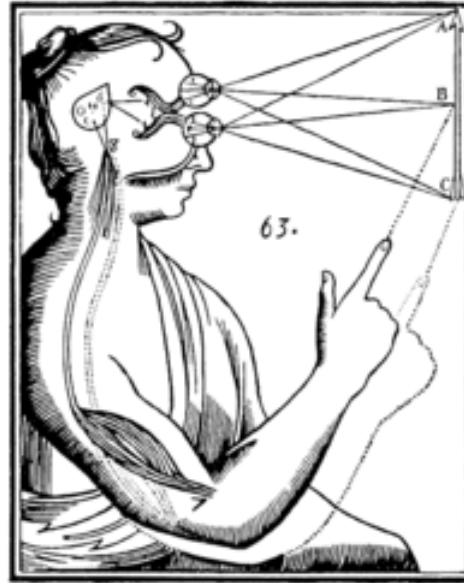
- Treating the whole person



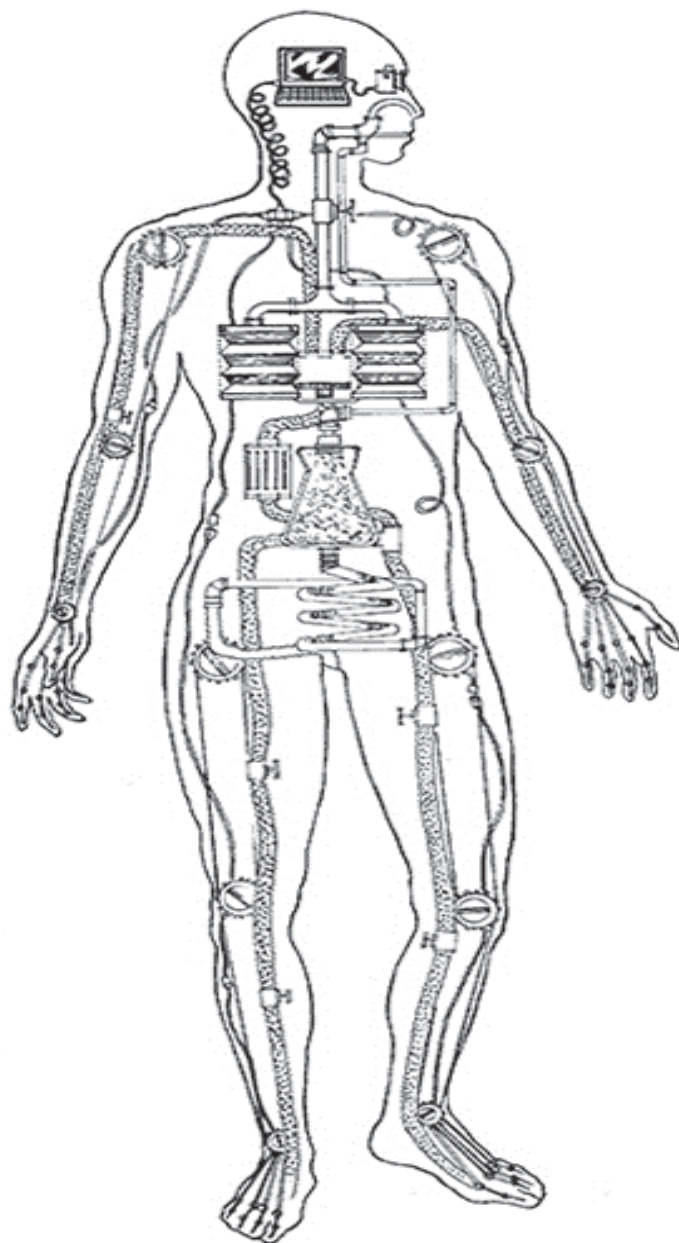




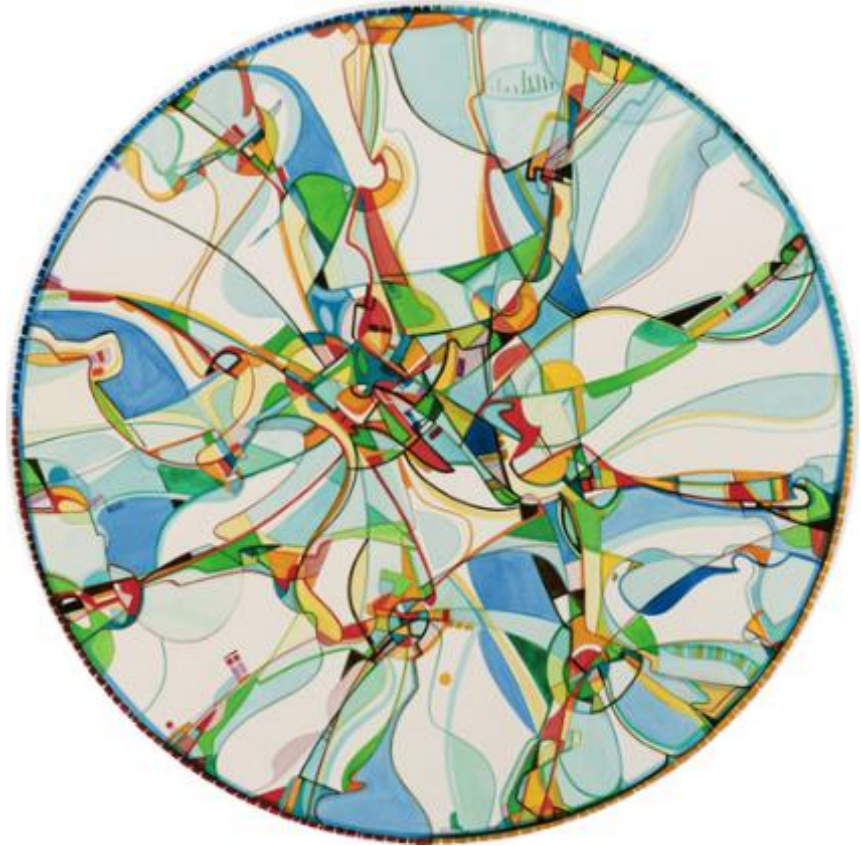




Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/14770070@N00/10000000000/>

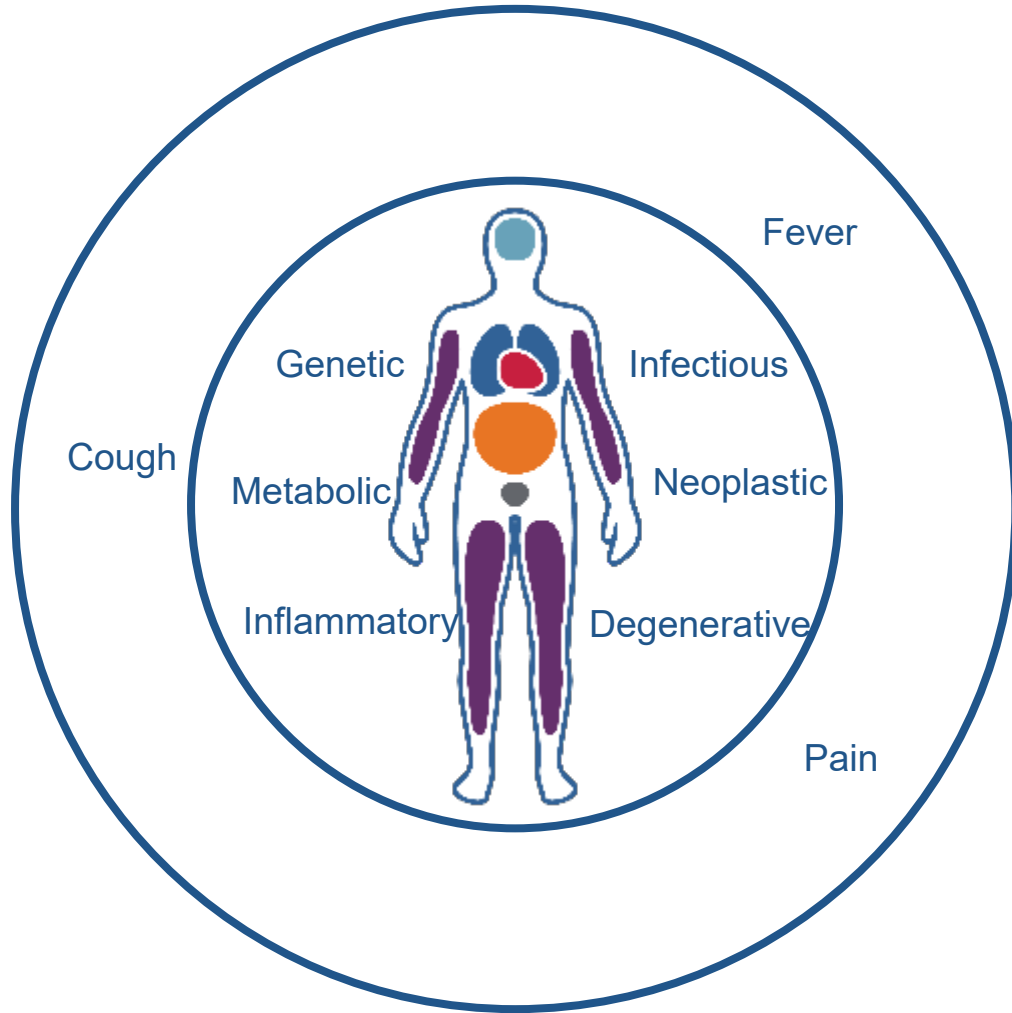






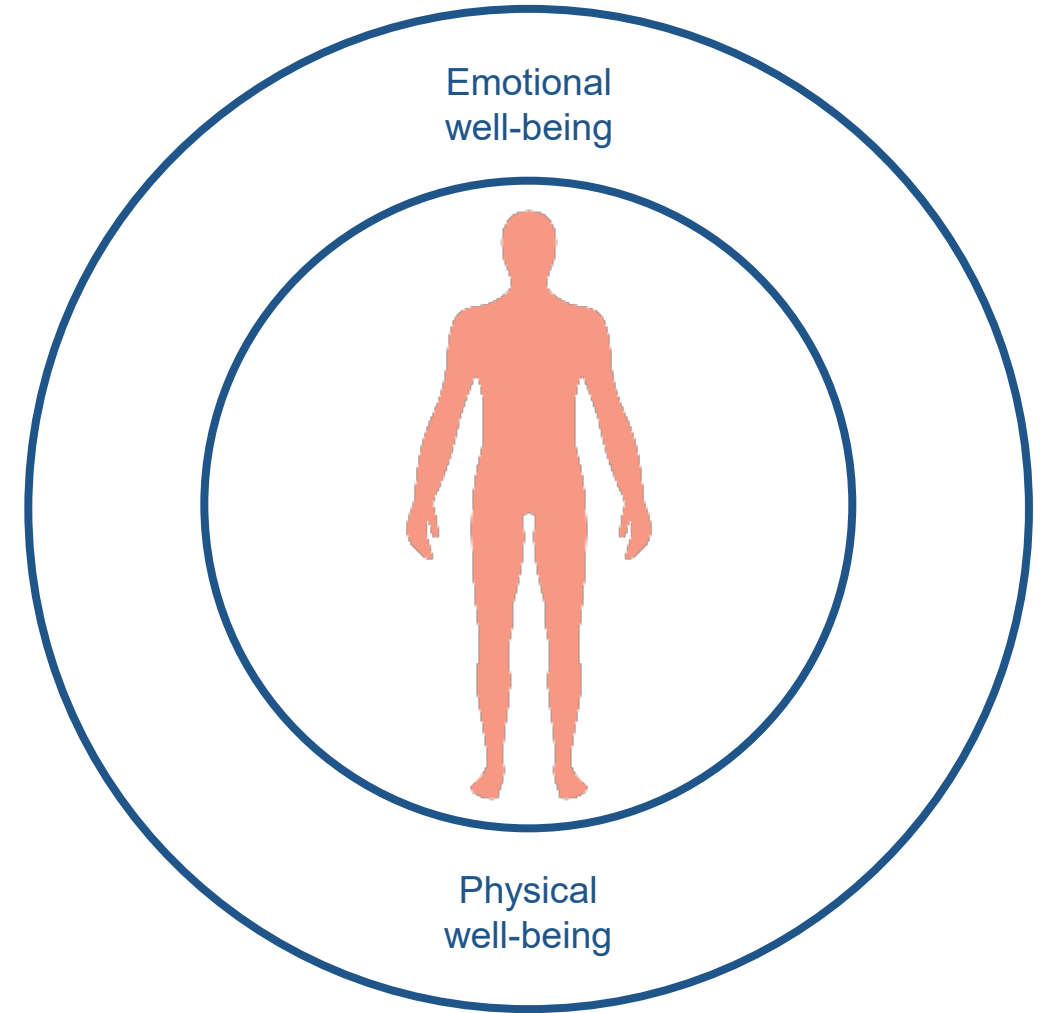
DISEASE MODEL

Organ-specific



HEALTH MODEL

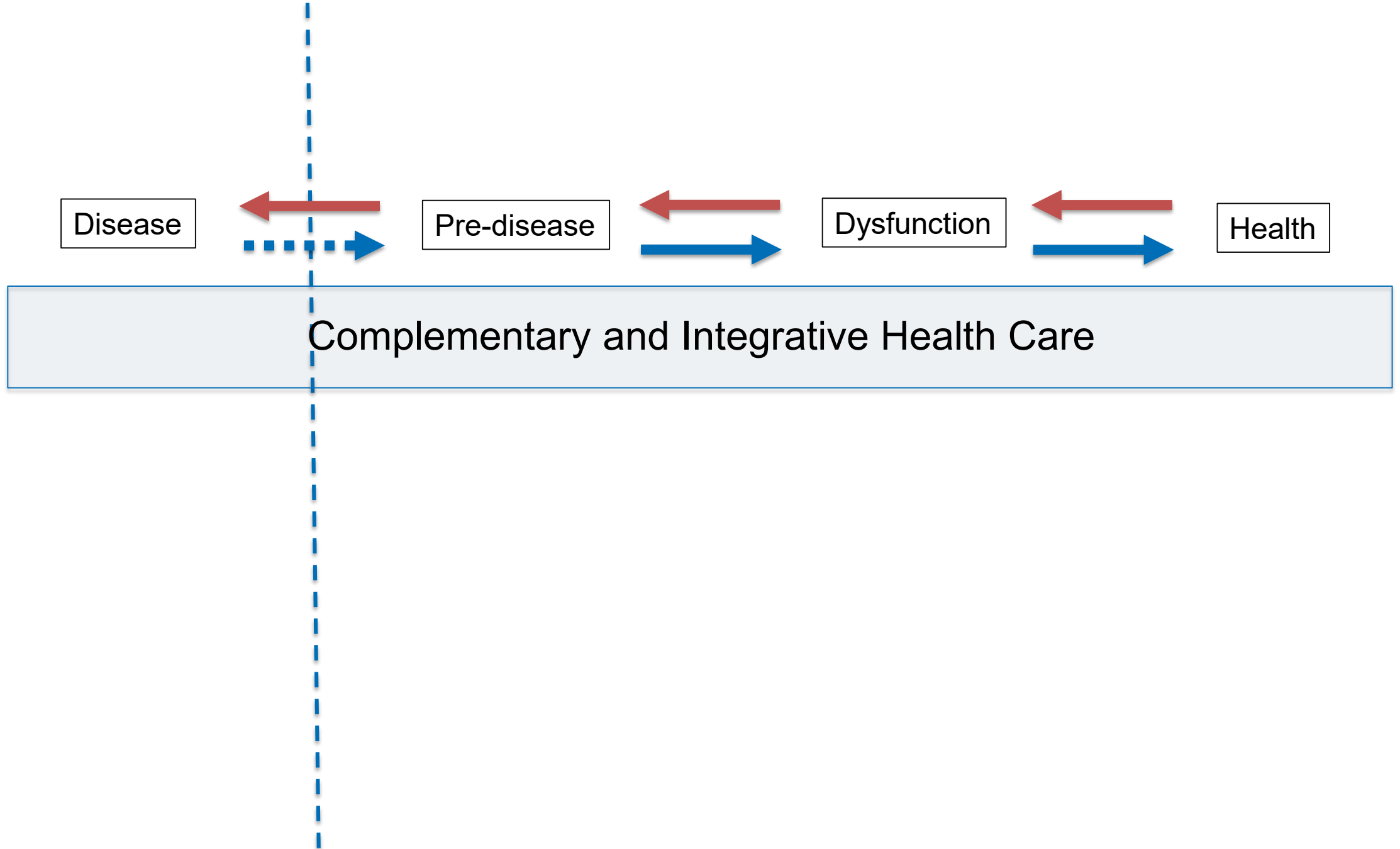
Biopsychosocial

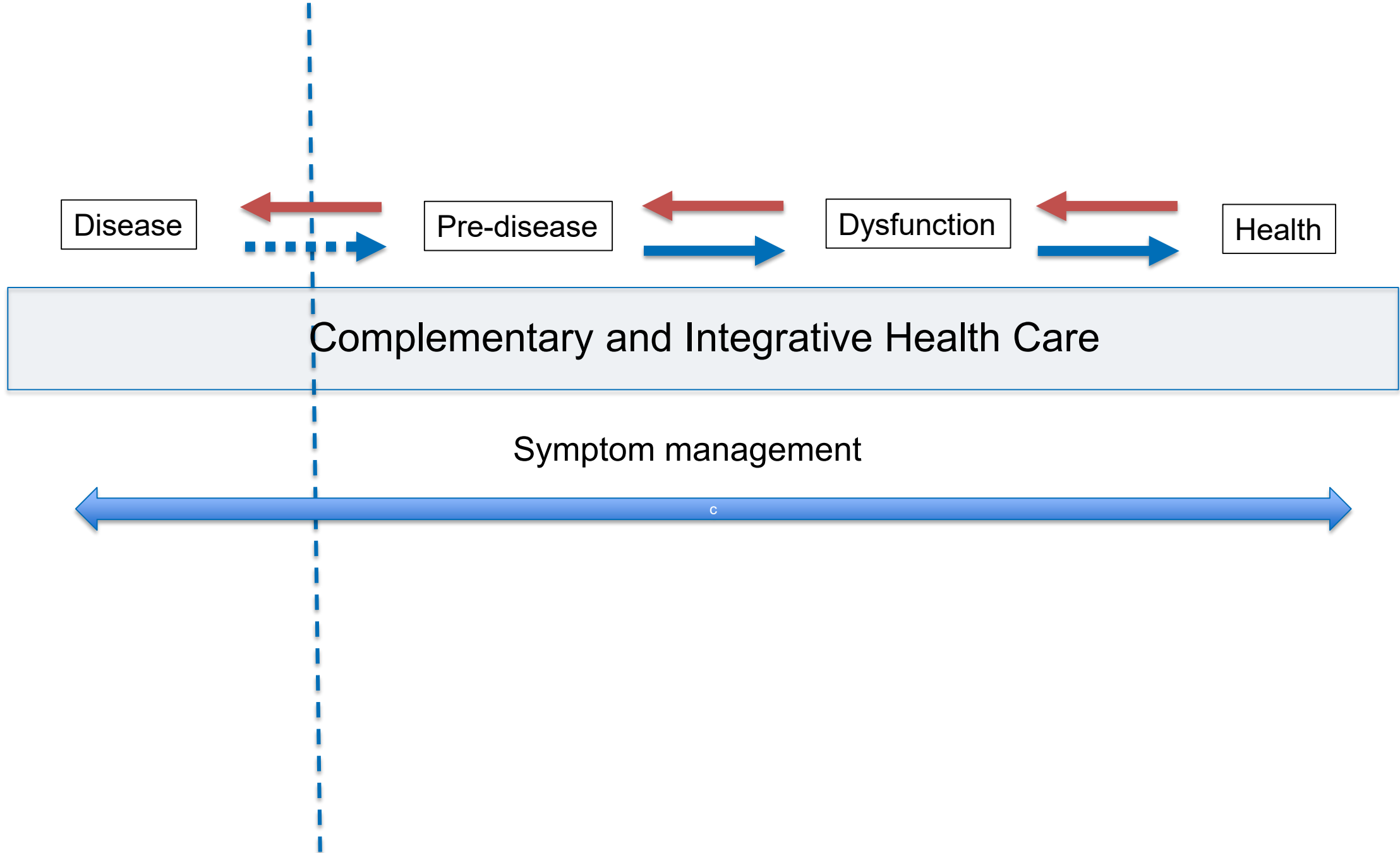


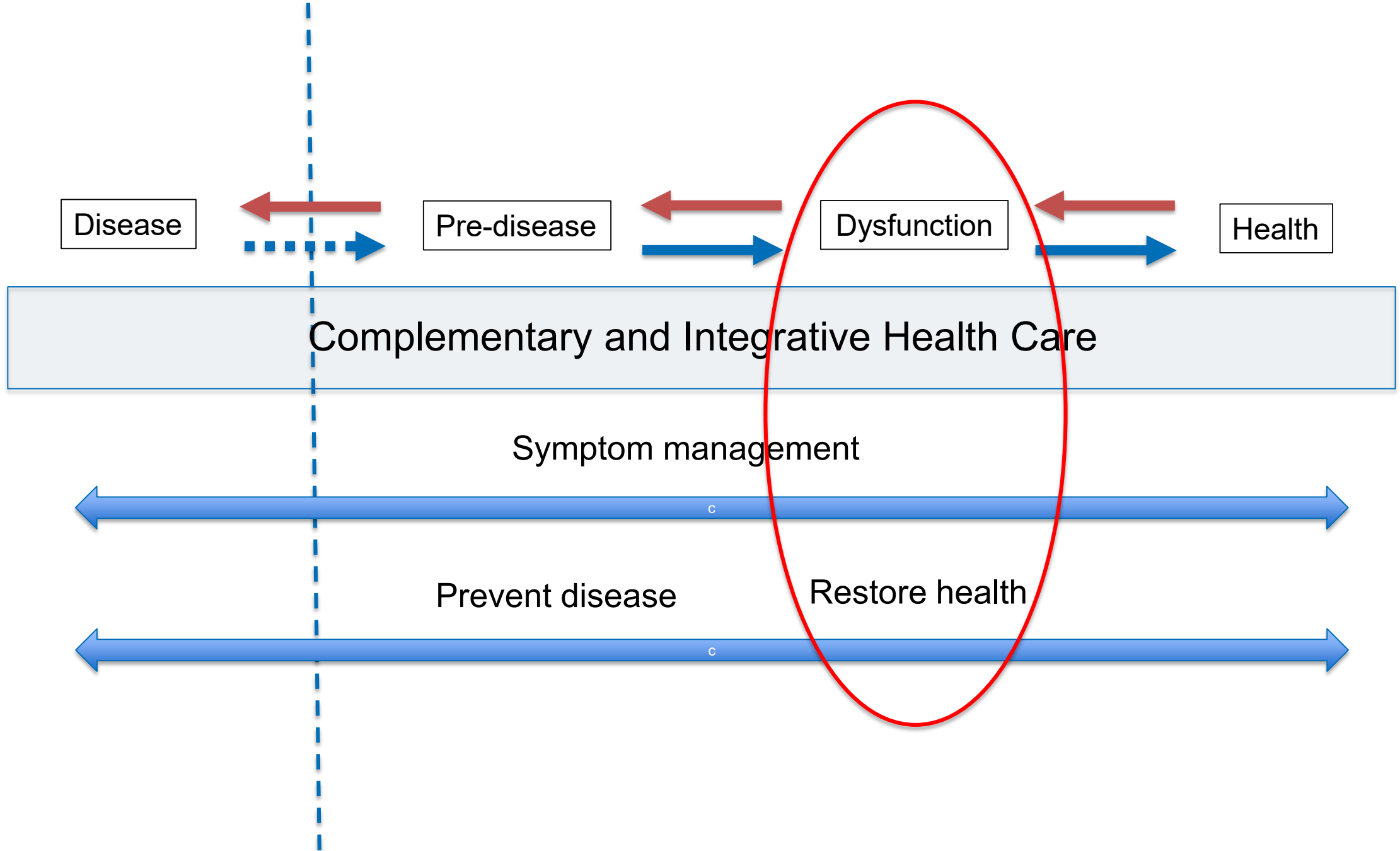
Integrative health:

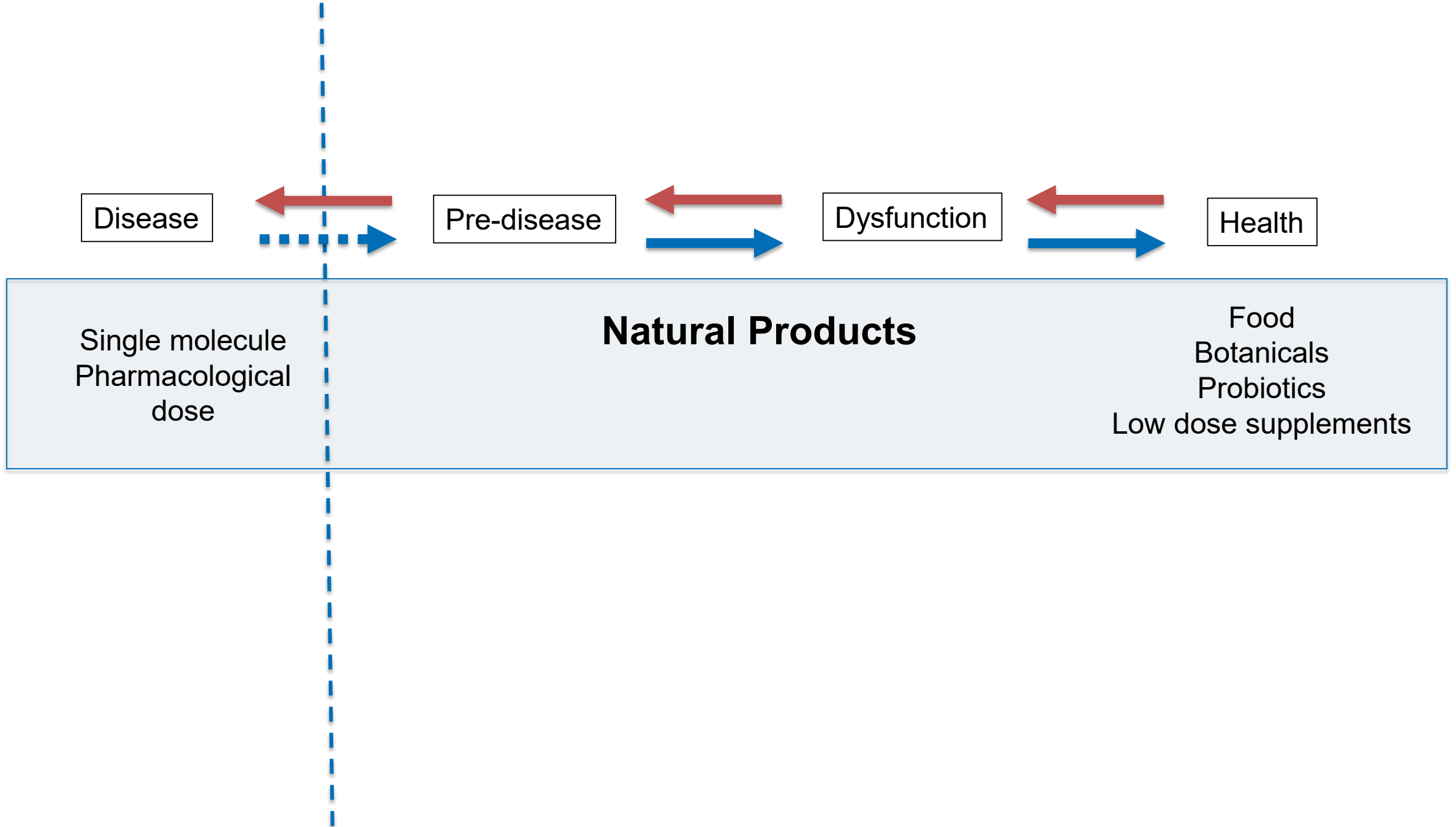
- Across the entire health spectrum

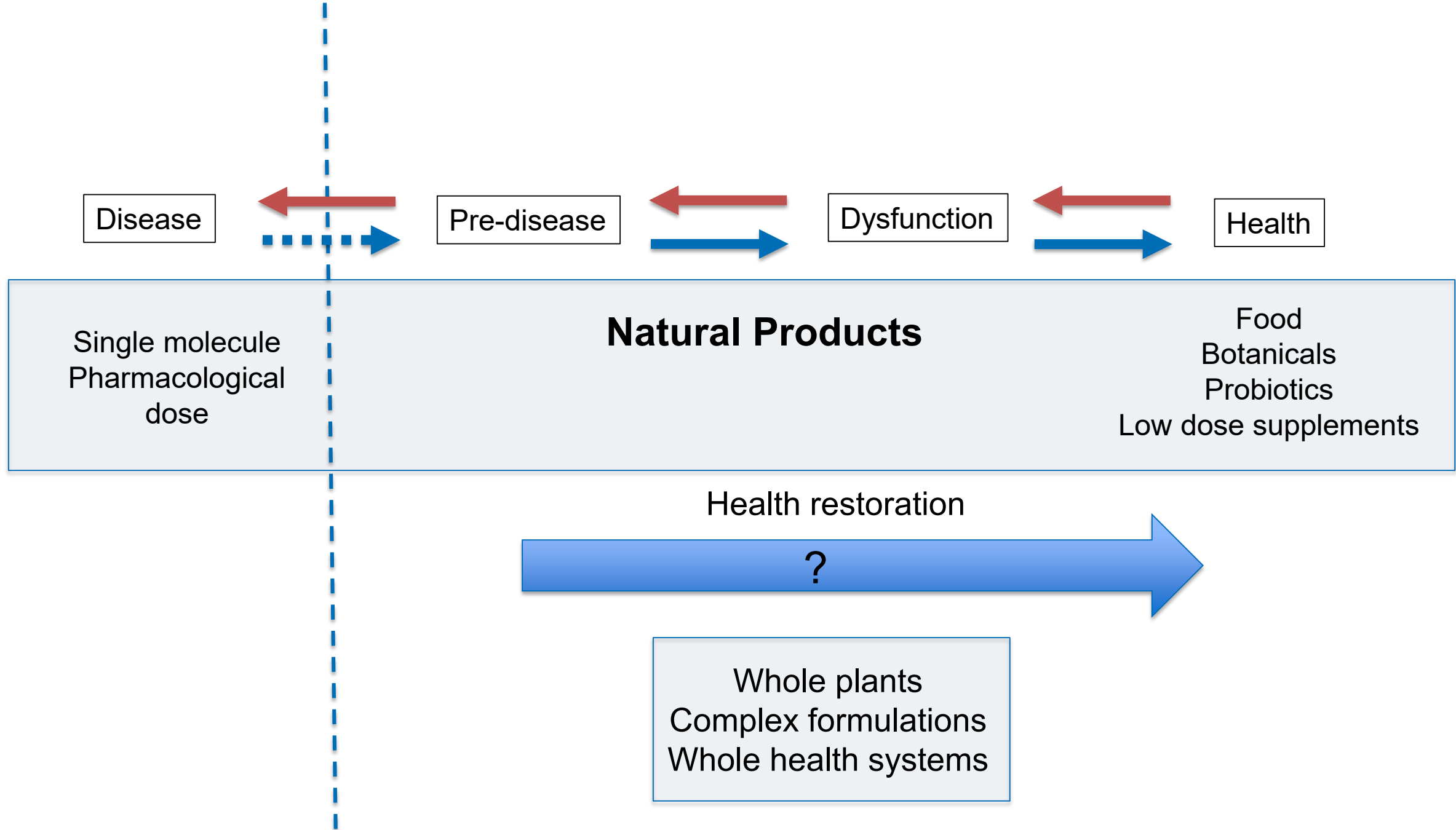












Ethnobotany

- Disappearing biological diversity
- Disappearing knowledge about medicinal value and usages of plants
- Important to record and preserve knowledge



REVIEW

Open Access

Traditional use of medicinal plants in the boreal forest of Canada: review and perspectives

Yadav Upriety¹, Hugo Asselin^{1*}, Archana Dhakal^{1,2} and Nancy Julien²

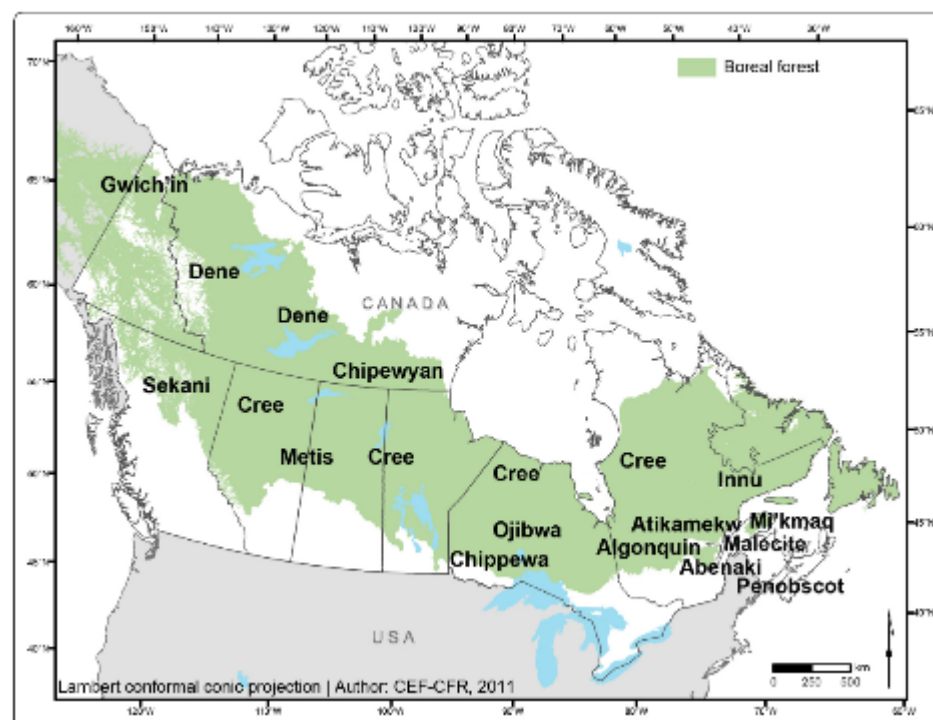


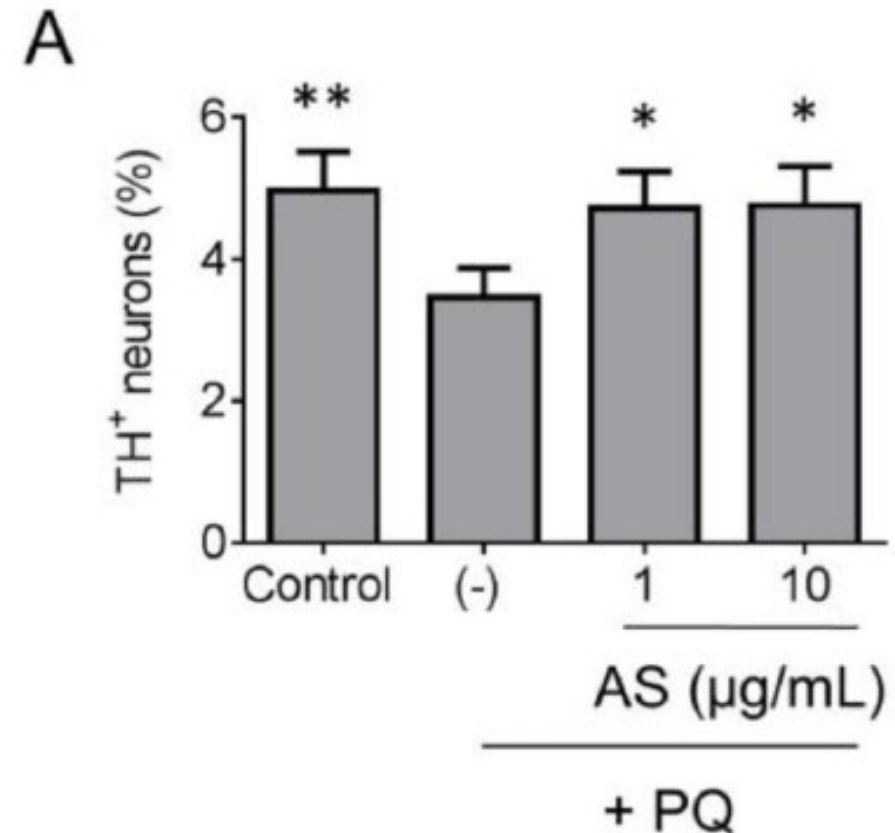
Table 1 Major ailment categories and taxa reported.

Ailment category	Number of taxa*	Number of use reports
Blood system	39	17
Circulatory system	53	16
Cold, cough and sore throat	130	19
Dermatological	100	40
Diabetes	42	7
Ear	20	17
Fainting and fits	18	9
Fever	62	22
Gastro-intestinal system	214	26
General	89	26
Gynaecological	85	20
Haemorrhages	38	19
Hair	14	7
Headache	69	28
Injuries	119	36
Mental	18	9
Metabolic system	20	11
Musculoskeletal system	134	34
Nervous system	31	12
Nutritional	70	24
Odontological	44	23
Ophthalmological	57	27
Poisoning	41	16
Pregnancy/Birth/Puerperium	83	22
Respiratory system	118	32
Sexual dysfunction	3	2
Urinary system	109	33
Veneral	28	14

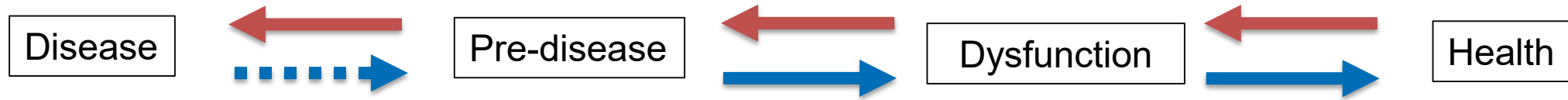
*Most taxa were reported in more than one ailment category (see Additional file 1).

PIKUNI-BLACKFEET TRADITIONAL MEDICINE: NEUROPROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED TO TREAT PARKINSON'S DISEASE RELATED SYMPTOMS

Allium Sativum extract rescued cultured dopaminergic neurons from pesticide-induced toxicity.



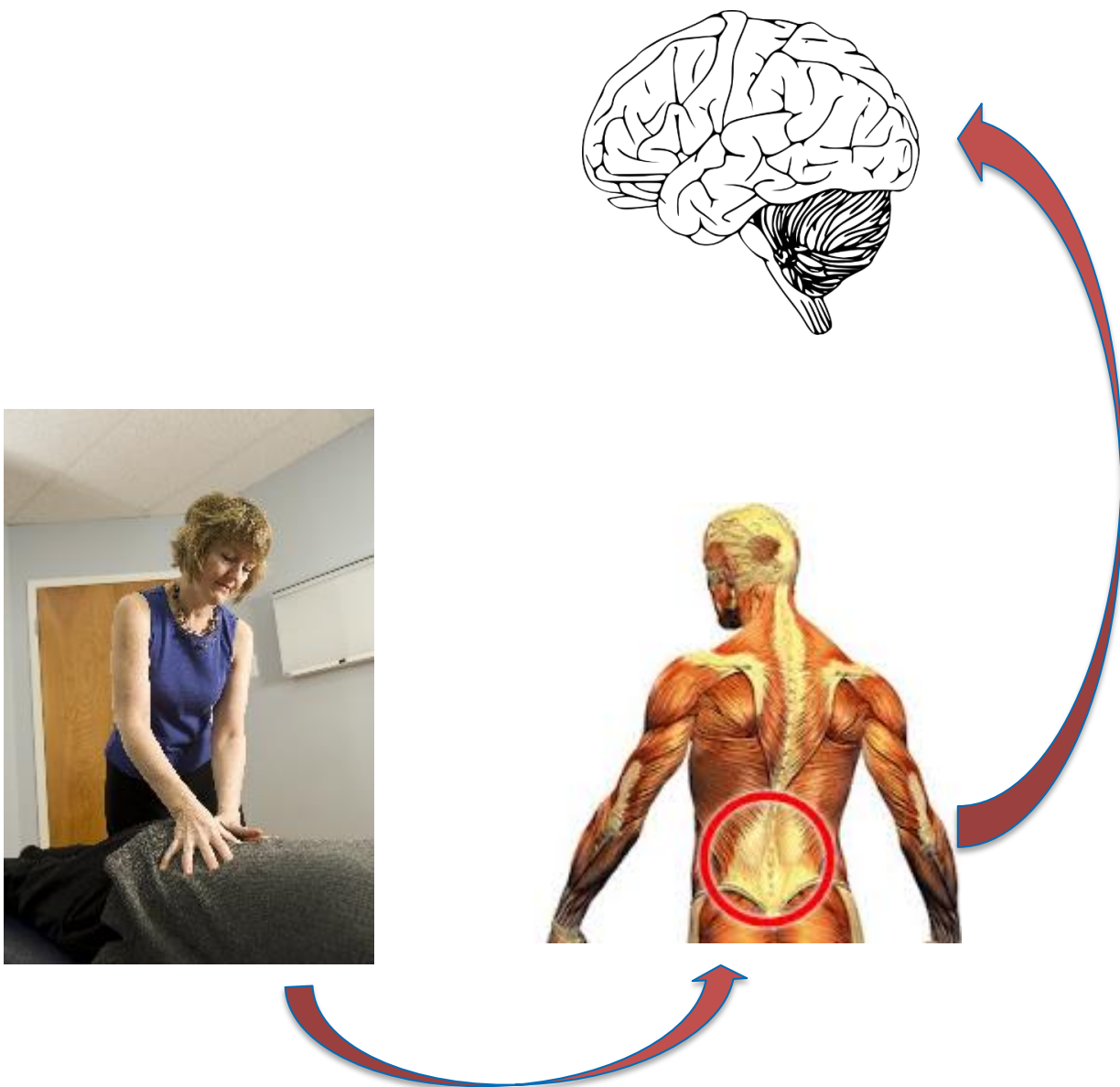
J Ethnopharmacol. 2017 July 12; 206: 393–407.

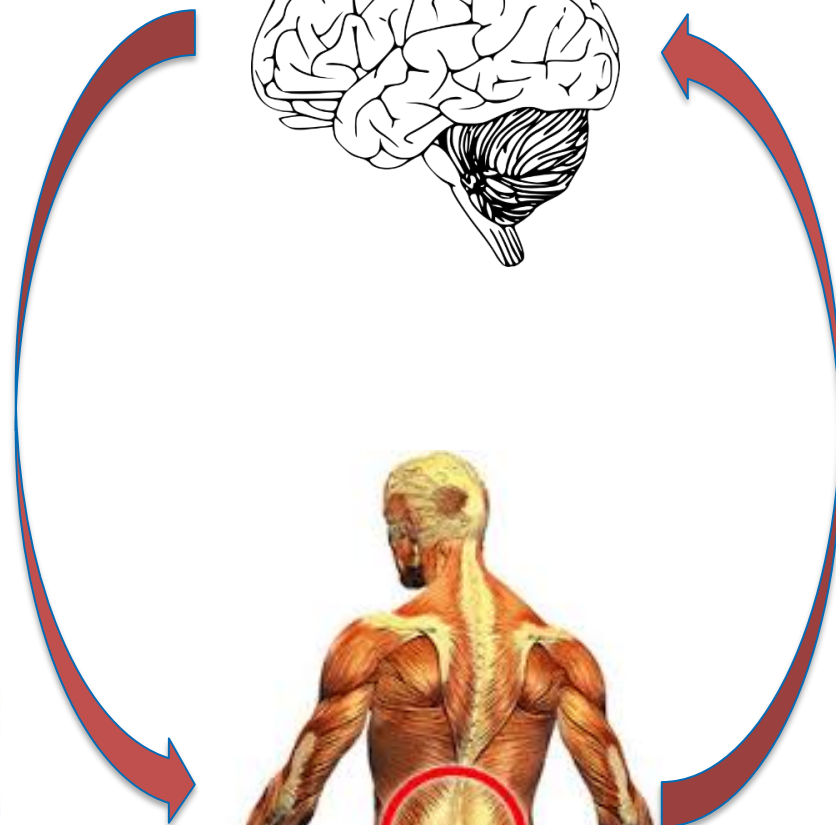
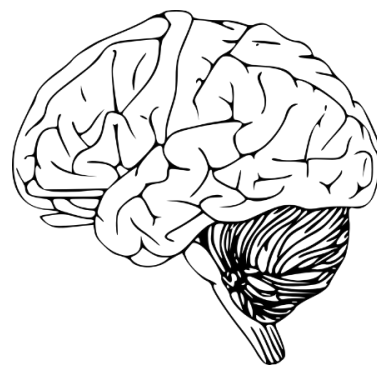


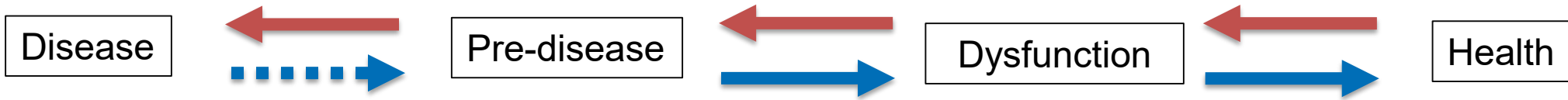
“Mind and body” treatments and practices





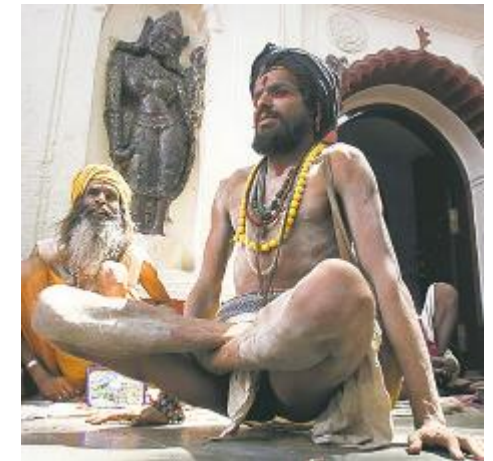


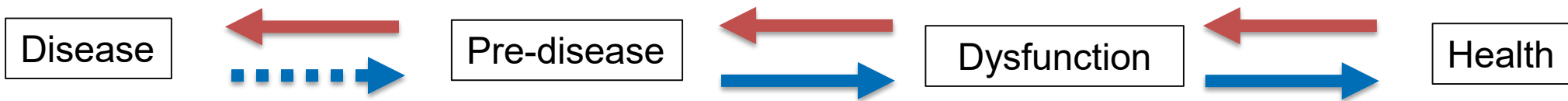




“Mind and body” treatments and practices

Psychological and spiritual practices
Reconnect body, mind and spirit



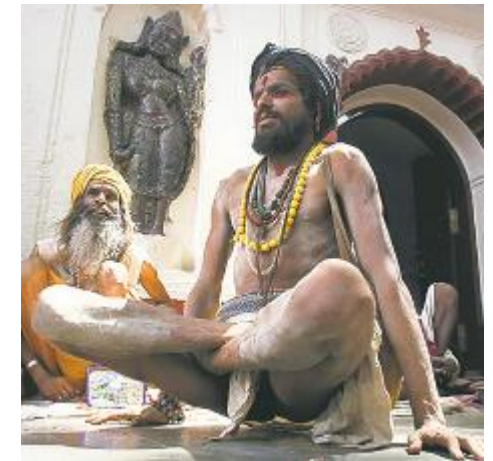


“Mind and body” treatments and practices

Health restoration



Psychological and spiritual practices
Reconnect body, mind and spirit





“Our Culture Is Medicine”: Perspectives of Native Healers on Posttrauma Recovery Among American Indian and Alaska Native Patients

Deborah Bassett, PhD; Ursula Tsosie, MSPH; Sweetwater Nannauck

Table 1. Themes derived from interviews with American Indian and Alaska Native healers			
Causes and consequences of traumatic injury	Risk factors	Protective factors	Barriers to care
Mental	Historical trauma	Healthy home environment	Fear and distrust
Physical	Unhealthy home environment	High self-esteem	Financial need
Spiritual	Low self-esteem Lack of cultural knowledge and identity	Strong cultural knowledge and identity Humor Having someone to talk to Having someone to depend on for help	Having to educate clinicians about American Indian/Alaska Native context Lack of resources or knowledge of available resources A shortage of healers

NCCIH funded research

- K99: Exploring the Adaption of Mindfulness in Native American Communities to Address Diabetes (2017)
- R21: Drum-Assisted Recovery Therapy for Native Americans (2010)



Integrative health: building bridges

- Across therapeutic systems and cultures



ORIGINAL PAPER

Similarities and Differences Between Yoruba Traditional Healers (YTH) and Native American and Canadian Healers (NACH)

Mary Olufunmilayo Adekson¹



Am J Community Psychol (2017) 59:382–389

DOI 10.1002/ajcp.12144

FIRST PERSON ACCOUNT

Teaching Tradition: Diverse Perspectives on the Pilot Urban American Indian Traditional Spirituality Program

Joseph P. Gone,¹ Katherine P. Blumstein,¹ David Dominic,² Nickole Fox,² Joan Jacobs,² Rebecca S. Lynn,¹ Michelle Martinez,² and Ashley Tuomi²



Training next generation of researchers

- Develop infrastructure in community research
- Knowledgeable about culture
- Feed back to community



NCCIH Supplements to NCATS CTSA Programs for Scholars Pursuing Complementary Health Research Career Development (K-Award)

- Develop clinician-scientist workforce
- Leverages the CTSA program network to enhance and foster research training
 - In NCCIH high-priority research areas (e.g., pain management)
 - for scholars with clinical complementary and integrative health degrees (i.e., DAOM, DC, DO, DPT, and/or ND)



Thank you

