

Rule 170 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945

Source: IE

Recently, the <u>Supreme Court of India</u> criticised the <u>AYUSH</u> ministry for its directive to state licensing authorities to <u>disregard Rule 170 of the <u>Drugs and Cosmetics Rules</u>, <u>1945</u> which is designed to prevent misleading advertisements of AYUSH products.</u>

- Rule 170 was introduced in 2018 to <u>regulate the advertisement</u> of Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani medicines, requiring manufacturers to obtain approval and a unique identification number from state licensing authorities.
 - The rule aims to prevent misleading or exaggerated claims, obscene content, or references to government bodies in AYUSH product advertisements.
 - The rule mandates manufacturers must submit details like textual references, rationale, indication, safety, effectiveness, and quality.
- On 1st July 2024, the AYUSH ministry issued a notification instructing state authorities to disregard Rule 170. This directive followed the recommendation made by the <u>Ayurvedic</u>, <u>Siddha</u>, and <u>Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB)</u> in May 2023 to omit the rule, as amendments to the **Drugs and Magic Remedies Act**, 1954, were under consideration to tackle misleading advertisements.
 - ASUDTAB is an expert body that recommends actions relating to regulation of AYUSH drugs.

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AYUSH Systems of Medicine

Lord Brahma is believed to

be the f

proponent of

Ayurveda

AYUSH encompasses Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy, with Ayurveda having a documented history of 5000+ years.

Ayurveda

(9) Samhita Period (1000 BC): Emerged as mature medical system

(h) Charaka Samhita: Oldest and most authoritative text

(Sushruta Samhita: Gives fundamental principles and therapeutic methods in eight specialties

- Main Schools:
 - Punarvasu Atreya School of physicians
 - Divodasa Dhanvantari School of surgeons

Branches of Ayurveda:

- Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- Shalakya Tantra (disease of supraclavicular origin)
- Kaumarabhritya (paediatrics)

Agada Tantra

- Bhootavidya (psychiatry)
- Rasayana Tantra (rejuvenation and geriatrics)
- Vajikarana (eugenics & science of

- (toxicology)
- aphrodisiac)

propounded

by Maharishi

Pataniali in

systematic form

Yoasutra

Siddha

Unani

Dates back to 10000 - 4000 BC; Siddhar Agasthiyar - Father of Siddha Medicine

(9) Preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenative, and rehabilitative health care

Pioneered in Greece, developed by Arabs as

(9) Based on the framework of teachings of Bugrat

Hippocratic theory of four humors viz. blood,

(9) Recognised by WHO and granted official status

7 principles (Umoor-e-Tabbiya)

(Hippocrates) and Jalinoos (Galen)

phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile

by India as an alternative health system

- (9) 4 Components: Latro-chemistry, Medical practice, Yogic practice & Wisdom
- (9) Diagnosis based on 3 humors (Mukkuttram) and 8 vital tests (Ennvagai Thervu)

Sowa Rigpa

Origin: Lord Buddha in India before 2500 years

- (9) Traditional medicine in Himalayan regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, etc.
- Recognised in India by Indian Medicine Central Council Act,1970 (As amended in 2010)

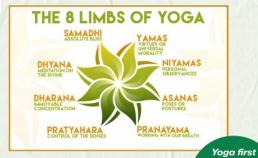
Homeopathy

German physician Dr. Christian F. S. Hahnemann codified its fundamental principles

- Medicines prepared mainly from natural substances (plant products, minerals, animal
- (9) Brought in India by European missionaries - 1810; official recognition - 1948
- (9) 3 Key Principles:
 - (Similia Similibus Curentur (let likes be cured by likes)
 - Single Medicine
 - (A) Minimum Dose



Yoga & Naturopathy



(9) Naturopathy: Healing with help of 5 natural elements - Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether

- (Based on theories of self-healing capacity of body and principles of healthy living
- Encourages a person-centred approach rather than disease-centred

Read more: Regulating Misleading Advertisements in India