



5. Internationaler Kongreß zur traditionellen asiatischen Medizin

5th International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine
Halle (Saale), 18.-24. August 2002

Im Auftrag von / On behalf of
International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA (I)

Änderungen/Changes

Mittwoch/Wednesday 21.8

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.
Historical and Textual Studies (III)
Neuer Vorsitz/New Chair: Manohar, P. Ram

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.
Cross-Cultural Transfers Today
Neuer Vortrag/New Paper:
Birkel, Johann: Praktische Erfahrungen mit TCM mit ganzheitlichem Zugang zur Gesundheit

Donnerstag/Thursday

9.00-11.00 Uhr/hrs.
Techniques (I)
Neuer Vorsitz/New Chair: Goble, Andrew Edmund

Freitag/Friday 23.8.

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.
Techniques (II)
Neuer Vorsitz/New chair: Hsu, Elisabeth

15.45-17.45 Uhr/hrs.
Pharmaceutical Substances (VIII)
Neuer Vorsitz/New chair: Sutarjadi, H.

New Abstracts

Hiremath, Shobharani <IND>

Clinical Safety of Personal Care Products

Under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act, cosmetics and their ingredients are not required to undergo approval before they are sold to the public. Generally, FDA regulates these products after they have been released to the market place. This means that manufacturers may use any ingredient or raw material, except for color additives and a few prohibited substances, to market a product without a government review or approval. The safety of cosmetics to their users, consumers and aestheticians (professionals in the industry) is of utmost importance. Cosmetic products have seldom been associated with serious health hazards. However, it does not mean that cosmetics are completely safe, especially when it is used over a long period and when we consider its possible long-term effects. Therefore, it is important that we ensure that their safety-in-use is evaluated by controlling the ingredient content and toxicity. In 1994 it was reported by FDA that adverse reactions due to skin-care products and makeup accounted for 35% of the total adverse reactions. Among the ingredients fragrances and preservatives were found to be the most common cause of allergic and irritant reactions. There are a vast number of cosmetic products in the market and it should be ascertained that these products are not harmful to human health under normal conditions of use. Where there is adequate data on the toxicity of its ingredients, the final product need not be evaluated. However, when new ingredients and formulations are being used, the testing of its ingredients and final products becomes essential. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the manufacturers and suppliers of new products to ensure that adequate information is provided for safety assessment of the finished product. Many ingredients including the so called "Natural" ones cause allergic reactions; to name a few, mercury compounds when used as preservatives in eye care cosmetics cause allergic reactions, skin irritation or neurotoxic manifestations, vinyl chloride and CFC propellants used in aerosol cosmetics are carcinogenic, cosmetics intended for use on the eye brows or eye lashes or around the eyes containing coal tar dyes or intermediates are known to cause allergic skin reactions in some people. Some of the topical effects of cosmetics include skin irritation, eye irritation, and mucous membrane irritation and skin sensitization. Among the systemic effects (which may result from a cosmetic ingredient entering the body) cancer (carcinogenicity), birth defects (teratology) or toxic effects on the nervous system (neurotoxicity) are the most dramatic and cause the most concern. In view of the above, most companies see the need for safety testing and US FDA encourages the Consumers and Dermatologists to report cosmetic adverse reactions to their Office of Cosmetics and Colors.

Vimaladevi, M. <IND>

Ayurvedic Personal Care Products

Personal care products were there almost in every country on the globe, as per their environment, necessity and culture. In the evaluation of cosmetics we have reached to today's cosmetics, or in other words, they were the origin or resource of the modern personal care products (cosmetics). But Ayurvedic personal care products are part of Indian culture in body care and personal hygiene, and to keep the body, which is the tabernacle for the Divine, throughout lifetime. The beauty is taken care of as part of the health care, and it is not separate from health. Beauty and health are inseparable in Ayurvedic knowledge. The soul's beauty is reflected through the body. This integral approach to keep the body in a most beautiful and healthy manner is a secret of the ancient science of life (Ayurvedic). "Beauty is a great power, spiritual beauty is a contagious power. The Divine expresses himself through beauty."