

Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine

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EDITORIAL

The research and development pipeline for new drugs is a challenge, and natural materials are increasingly being looked at as possible sources of new pharmaceuticals. Genomic, proteomic, and other powerful analytical methods and technologies metabolomics, bioinformatics, and other technologies have opened up new avenues for research. Such products to identify and characterise the advantages of utilising 'omics' technologies aid in the preservation of ethno botanical diversity. Ethno-medical study of traditional medicines may also be beneficial. To provide new and used vehicles that are affordable, accessible, safe, and dependable better treatments and drugs Modern natural product chemistry, on the other hand, should not be separated from classical chemistry. Practise, respect for indigenous nature, availability, and use a variety of goods if the value of natural goods is to be recognised, multidisciplinary and collaborative efforts are required collaboration on a global scale

The European Coordination Action on Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine (GP-TCM)

The project's overall goal was to use a functional genomics approach to inform best practise and harmonise research on the quality, safety, and efficacy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in EU Member States, facilitated by an exchange of opinions, experience, and expertise between scientists in Europe and China. Despite the fact that the project came to an end in October 2012 with the publication of a special issue of the Journal of Ethno pharmacology, the GP-TCM consortium has remained a viable organisation by evolving into the GP-TCM Research Association in order to further these goals and to expand this European-Chinese network globally. Quality Control, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Clinical Studies, Regulatory Affairs, and Acupuncture have formed special

interest groups, which mirror the important issues first addressed in the initial project. These organisations are active in developing technique standards and prioritising areas for future research. TCM is based on the principle of Yin-Yang balance and uses a unique theoretical methodology with a customised and holistic approach to define health and disease. The goal of the GP-TCM RA is to promote best practises in TCM research on quality, safety, and efficacy, and to harmonise research on TCM safety and efficacy, particularly in Chinese herbal medicines and acupuncture.

In July 2014, the GP-TCM Research Association held its third annual meeting in Nanjing, China, in conjunction with the 5th annual Conference of the WFCMS Speciality Committee on TCM Pharmaceutical Analysis. Over 380 people from 16 countries attended the conference, which was organised by the China Pharmaceutical University (CPA) and the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica (SIMM). Participants came from China, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Japan, India, and South Africa. Participants shared their most recent findings in traditional Chinese medicine and other traditional medicine systems. These abstracts, which are included in this issue of EuJIM, highlight just a small portion of the vast amount of TCM research being done in China and around the world, and include abstracts from the 8 plenary talks and 45 invited speakers. Chemistry, quality, pharmacology, toxicity, clinical research, systems biology, regulatory affairs, and new drug discovery were among the topics presented at the conference. Traditional medicines/herbal medicines regulatory status in several nations was given and examined in detail, gave the opening keynote, outlining the existing regulatory environment for herbal medicinal products in the EU European Regulatory Framework for Herbal Medicinal Production.

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