

Traditional Medicine

SECTION 42 OF ACT 575 OF THE TMPC ACT 2000. IN ITS INTERPRETATIONS DEFINES

"traditional medicine" means practices based on beliefs and ideas recognized by the community to provide health care by using herbs and any other naturally occurring substances.

This includes the below:

Traditional Birth Attendants Traditional birth attendants are considered as figures who have abilities related to local culture, the birth attendant is responsible for observation of the newborn at and after birth and deciding that the newborn is healthy and ready to be "discharged" to the care of the mother. It is important to link postpartum care of the mother with surveillance and care of the newborn.

Herbal Practitioners

Herbal medicine, also called botanical medicine or phytomedicine, refers to using a plant's seeds, berries, roots, leaves, bark, or flowers for medicinal purposes. Herbalism has a long tradition of use outside conventional medicine.



Herbal drinks/tea

The consumption of herbal tea may give health benefits such as helps to achieve a more calm and relaxed state of mind, supporting heart health, aiding with stomach and digestive problems, providing cleansing properties for the body, promoting energy and wellness, nourishing the nervous system, strengthening the immune.

Herbal Manufacturing Units

The manufacturing process is one of the key steps where quality control is required to ensure quality of medicinal products, including herbal medicines. Good manufacturing practices (GMP) is one of the most important tools for this measure.

Churches involved herbal sales and herbal centers- faith based healers In Ghana, traditional and faith-based healers (TFBH) are a heterogeneous group that includes Christian and Islamic faith-healers, herbalists, and shrine priests or medicine men Practices of the healers vary widely. Some provide consultations. Others run residential facilities, commonly referred to as prayer camps or healing centres, where people stay for weeks or even years on various forms of herbal treatments, Herbalists primarily prescribe tonics and ointments;



Psychic Healers

Spiritual healers believe that the therapeutic effect results from the channeling of healing “energy” from an assumed source via the healer to the patient. The central claim of healers is that they promote or facilitate self-healing in the patient.



Commercial Shrines

As distinguished from a temple, a shrine usually houses a particular relic or cult image, which is the object of worship or veneration. A shrine may also be constructed to set apart a site which is thought to be particularly holy, as opposed to being placed for the convenience of worshipers, most shrines today are involved in using various forms of herbs in handling cases to the general public and only such will or are regulated by the TMPC.



Herbal shops

Herbal stores are shops which sell medicinal plants and related products like spices, essential oils, flower essences, tinctures and elixirs.



Herbal clinics, centers, hospitals etc.

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Medical Herbalist

Medical Herbalists are people who dedicate their lives to working with medicinal plants who are scientists, or holistic medical doctors, researchers, writers, herbal pharmacists, and medicine makers.



Herbal Raw Material Dealers

A major share of raw materials is of plant origin. It includes herbs, shrubs, leaves, barks, heartwood, flowers, seeds, fruits, fruit kernel, oils, gums, resins etc. Animal origin: Animal byproducts like ghee, milk, honey etc



Herbal hawkers

A hawker is a seller of goods that can be conveniently transported. The term is approximately synonymous with a costermonger or a peddler. In most areas where the word is used a hawker sells inexpensive merchandise, handicrafts, or food products.

Herbal Liqueurs

Some of the most famous brands are Campari, Aperol, Cointreau, Pernod, Baileys and Fernet. These can be enjoyed before and after dinner. Sales of this and many others as far as herbal ingredients or preparation forms part is under regulation by the TMPC before or after FDA certification. It's advertisement also under regulation by the TMPC after or before product registration with FDA