

Resource Summary Report

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National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

RRID:SCR_011405

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (RRID:SCR_011405)

Resource Information

URL: <http://nccam.nih.gov/>

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Description: The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) is the Federal Government's lead agency for scientific research on the diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine. The mission of NCCAM is to define, through rigorous scientific investigation, the usefulness and safety of complementary and alternative medicine interventions and their roles in improving health and health care. NCCAM sponsors and conducts research using scientific methods and advanced technologies to study CAM. CAM is defined simply as a group of diverse medical and health care interventions, practices, products, or disciplines that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine. NCCAM has four primary areas of focus: # Advancing scientific research: We fund research projects at scientific institutions across the United States and around the world. # Training CAM researchers: We support training for new researchers as well as encourage experienced researchers to study CAM. # Sharing news and information: We provide timely and accurate information about CAM research in many ways, such as through our Web site, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media tools, our information clearinghouse, fact sheets, Lecture Series, and continuing medical education programs. # Supporting integration of proven CAM therapies: Our research helps the public and health professionals understand which CAM therapies have been proven to be safe and effective. We are 1 of the 27 institutes and centers that make up the National Institutes of Health (NIH) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Abbreviations: NCCAM

Synonyms: National Center for Complementary Alternative Medicine

Resource Type: government granting agency

Resource Name: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Resource ID: SCR_011405

Alternate IDs: nlx_inv_1005085

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080304+0000

Record Last Update: 20260808T185950+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.

No alerts have been found for National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 96 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [T1D](#).

Mathews NM, et al. (2018) Prohibited Contaminants in Dietary Supplements. Sports health, 10(1), 19.

Shinto L, et al. (2016) Omega-3 Fatty Acids for Depression in Multiple Sclerosis: A Randomized Pilot Study. PloS one, 11(1), e0147195.

Solano-Aguilar G, et al. (2016) Transcriptomic Profile of Whole Blood Cells from Elderly Subjects Fed Probiotic Bacteria Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG ATCC 53103 (LGG) in a Phase I Open Label Study. PloS one, 11(2), e0147426.

Sun J, et al. (2016) Clinical effects of a standardized Chinese herbal remedy, Qili Qiangxin, as an adjuvant treatment in heart failure: systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC complementary and alternative medicine, 16, 201.

Spinelli KJ, et al. (2015) Curcumin Treatment Improves Motor Behavior in α -Synuclein Transgenic Mice. PloS one, 10(6), e0128510.

Wilson D, et al. (2015) Consumption of Sutherlandia frutescens by HIV-Seropositive South African Adults: An Adaptive Double-Blind Randomized Placebo Controlled Trial. PloS one, 10(7), e0128522.

Catalá-López F, et al. (2015) The pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children and adolescents: protocol for a systematic review and network meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Systematic reviews*, 4, 19.

Lavigne GJ, et al. (2015) Canadian Orofacial Pain Team workshop report on the global year against orofacial pain. *Pain research & management*, 20(1), 7.

Singh P, et al. (2015) Complementary and alternative medicine in cancer pain management: a systematic review. *Indian journal of palliative care*, 21(1), 105.

Munns JJ, et al. (2015) Ligamentum flavum hypertrophy in asymptomatic and chronic low back pain subjects. *PloS one*, 10(5), e0128321.

Wayne PM, et al. (2014) Complexity-Based Measures Inform Effects of Tai Chi Training on Standing Postural Control: Cross-Sectional and Randomized Trial Studies. *PloS one*, 9(12), e114731.

Hibberd PL, et al. (2014) No evidence of harms of probiotic *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG ATCC 53103 in healthy elderly-a phase I open label study to assess safety, tolerability and cytokine responses. *PloS one*, 9(12), e113456.

Li L, et al. (2014) Systematic Review of Chinese Medicine for Miscarriage during Early Pregnancy. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2014, 753856.

McPartland JM, et al. (2014) Care and feeding of the endocannabinoid system: a systematic review of potential clinical interventions that upregulate the endocannabinoid system. *PloS one*, 9(3), e89566.

Wang J, et al. (2013) Chinese herbal medicine qi ju di huang wan for the treatment of essential hypertension: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2013, 262685.

Azrad M, et al. (2013) Current evidence linking polyunsaturated Fatty acids with cancer risk and progression. *Frontiers in oncology*, 3, 224.

Birdee GS, et al. (2013) Use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine among Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2013, 654109.

Rabito MJ, et al. (2013) Complementary and alternative medicine and cardiovascular disease: an evidence-based review. *Evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine : eCAM*, 2013, 672097.

Avasara S, et al. (2013) Curcumin modulates the inflammatory response and inhibits subsequent fibrosis in a mouse model of viral-induced acute respiratory distress syndrome. *PloS one*, 8(2), e57285.

Russell R, et al. (2013) The rationale for primary spine care employing biopsychosocial, stratified and diagnosis-based care-pathways at a chiropractic college public clinic: a literature review. *Chiropractic & manual therapies*, 21(1), 19.