Fast Facts

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This study analyzed cross-sectional data from the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States to determine whether complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use could be predicted by an individual’s spiritual and religious identities. Spiritual only persons were those most likely to self-report the use of energy therapies (healing touch, Reiki), alternative medical systems (acupuncture or homeopathy), and non-religious body-mind therapies. Persons who identify as spiritual and religious were most likely to use religious-types of CAM (prayer, meditation or spiritual healing) and biologically-based therapies (herbs, vitamins or special diets), but to reject energy therapies. This article is available at: http://ioa126.medsch.wisc.edu/midus/findings/pdfs/1192.pdf


This article presents a structured approach to establishing CAM departments within medical academic health centers based upon qualitative interviews with leaders in the field from the USA, UK and Germany. A model that identifies key components and strategies for the initial establishment, successful growth, and long-term sustainability of integrative medicine centers are identified. The full text article is available at: http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ecam/2012/652546/

Witt CM, Holmberg C. Changing academic medicine: strategies used by academic leaders of integrative medicine—a qualitative study. Evidence-Based Complement Altern Med 2012;652546.

This article presents a general framework and specific best practices recommendations for health promotion, disease prevention and wellness care provided by doctors of chiropractic. A multidisciplinary panel completed a 3-round Delphi process to reach 80% consensus on 49 seed statements regarding general principles, definitions, and components of health promotion and wellness care; screening for disease risk factors; evaluation of common health conditions including obesity and overweight,
hypertension, chronic pain, depression, and skin cancer; and counseling and referral practices for health promotion in the areas of physical activity, tobacco cessation, and weight management. The article abstract is located at: http://www.jmptonline.org/article/S0161-4754(12)00096-6/abstract


This study examined the co-occurrence of chiropractic and other health services use for chiropractic sensitive conditions using linked Medicare Part B claims histories and a nationally representative survey. The researchers found very few episodes in which older adults received care from both a chiropractor and a conventional medical provider (range 4.9% to 10.9%) suggesting that co-management for back-related musculoskeletal conditions is rare in everyday clinical practice. Chiropractic dosing patterns also were much lower in these Medicare claims data than in chiropractic efficacy trials suggesting the need for additional research to determine the most effective dose of spinal manipulation for chiropractic sensitive conditions in older adults. The full text article is available at: http://download.journals.elsevierhealth.com/pdfs/journals/0161-4754/PIIS0161475412000322.pdf


This logistic regression study examined whether adult chiropractic users differed from users of other complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) treatments and non-CAM users in influenza vaccination rates on the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. After controlling for demographic, health status and health behavior factors, no statistical differences were found in vaccination rates between high vaccine priority chiropractic users and non-CAM users. This open access article is available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3130095/


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