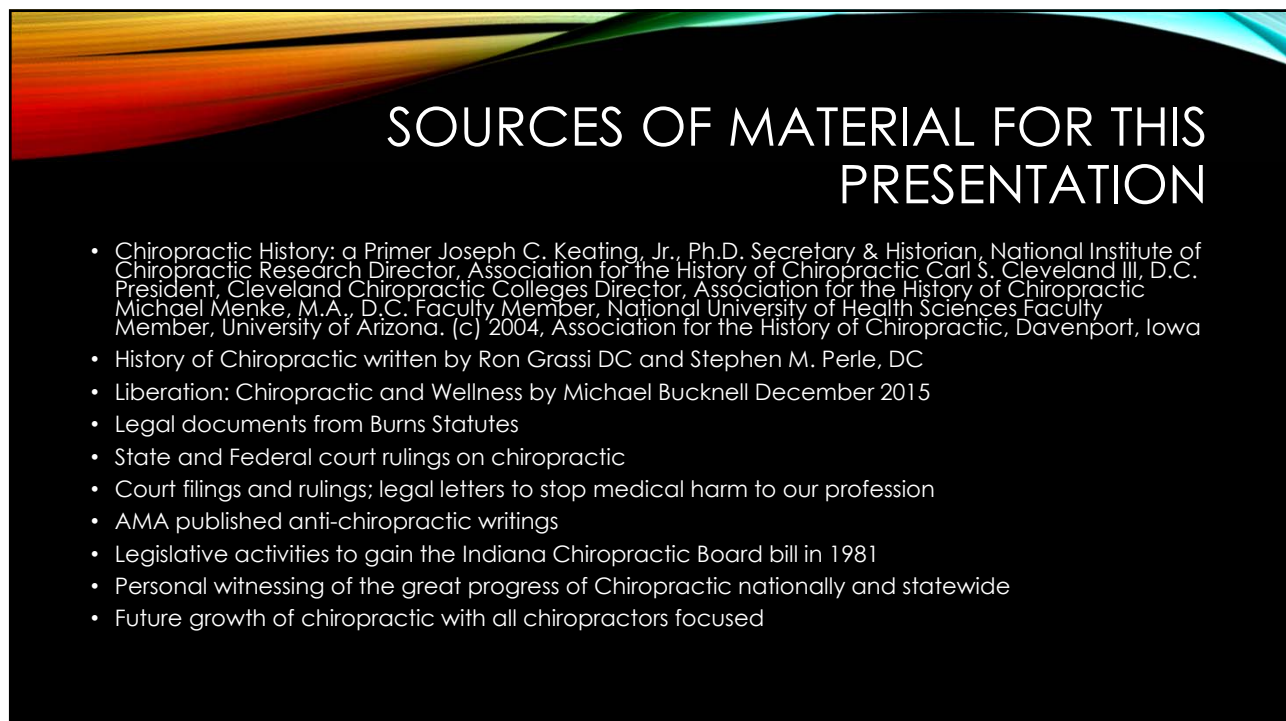


1



2

TWO TRUTHS ABOUT HISTORY

- “We possess nothing certainly except the past.” - Evelyn Waugh
- “Great benefits derive from learning about the struggles and trials of ancestors.”

3

“

NEITHER A WISE MAN NOR A BRAVE MAN LIES
DOWN ON THE TRACKS OF HISTORY TO WAIT FOR
THE TRAIN OF THE FUTURE TO RUN OVER HIM.

”

DWIGHT EISENHOWER

4

“

GET KNOWLEDGE OF THE SPINE, FOR THIS IS THE REQUISITE FOR MANY DISEASES.

”

Hippocrates

History of Chiropractic - Grassi and Perle

5

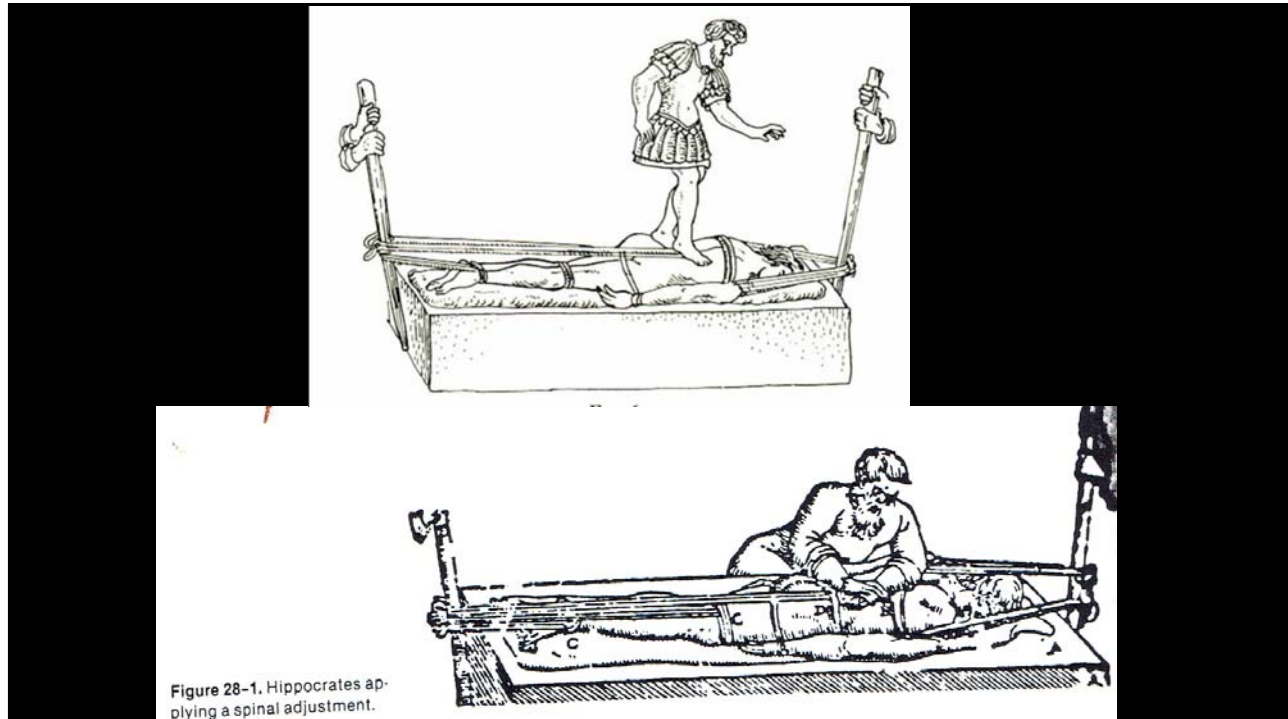


Figure 28-1. Hippocrates applying a spinal adjustment.

6

THE PALMERS AND THE BIRTH OF CHIROPRACTIC

DD DISCOVERER, BJ DEVELOPER

- 1886, Daniel David ("D.D.") Palmer first hung his shingle as a magnetic practitioner in Burlington, Iowa, later in Davenport IA. Magnet therapy was a common therapy of the time. DD was a prolific reader of anatomy and physiology and which started chiropractic.
- D.D. Palmer felt inflammation was caused by displacements of anatomic structures and his magnetic treatment involved pouring his personal, excess vital magnetic energy into the site of inflammation so as to cool it off. He used his hand treatments to treat sciatica, migraine headaches, epilepsy, stomach complaints and heart trouble.
- September 18, 1895 at 4 pm Wednesday – restored hearing to Harvey Lillard, deaf for 17 years. Chartered the Palmer School of Magnetic Cure and in 1897 Palmer's School of Chiropractic (PSC). 6 students with 2 of them MDs. Reverend Sam Week coined word chiropractic in 1897

7

STRAIGHTS AND MIXERS:

- In 1901 Solon M. Langworthy, a Palmer graduate formed the American School of Chiropractic and Nature Cure in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In addition to the competition for students, the father of chiropractic was incensed by Dr. Langworthy's introduction of naturopathic remedies (e.g., stretching machines, herbal remedies) in the curriculum; and brought science to chiropractic. It was the beginning of the feud within the profession between "straights" (traditionalist) and "mixers." (evidence based)
- Langworthy started the first of five American Chiropractic Associations and Langworthy and associates in the ACA succeeded in having a chiropractic licensing bill passed by both houses of the Minnesota legislature in 1905. The Palmers (with a bit of help from the medical community) persuaded the governor to veto the legislation (Gibbons 1993).
- The first licensing law, therefore, did not occur until 1913 in Kansas. In 1919, B.J. Palmer convinced the Universal Chiropractors Association (be then the biggest organization) to push the **Clean House Act**. The UCA issued a warning to all states' chiropractic associations that they needed to purge the 'mixers' or the UCA would set up competing organizations, which, of course we know now that they did. These two acts were the start of what we see today. So, this situation is not new. Source here includes Patrick Montgomery, DC, MS, FASA, FICC, President, Association for the History of Chiropractic, Professor, Chiropractic History, Philosophy & Technique, Clinical Nutrition, Logan University
- First campus of the National School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa, in 1906. Located in the Ryan Building at 2nd and Brady. National was first chiropractic school to teach anatomy in 1921

8

STRAIGHTS AND MIXERS:

- 1902, under threat of prosecution, DD moved to Pasadena, California. B.J. Palmer, age 20, newly graduated from his father's institution restored financial health to the school.
- 1904, D.D. returned to Davenport. the two Palmers operated the school together but had a stormy relationship.
- 1905 DD was arrested for practicing medicine without a license and was sentenced to 105 days in jail or a fine of \$350. DD went to jail for principle. DD finally paid the fine and was released after several weeks behind bars. The friction between father and son reached a pinnacle. DD and BJ negotiated a settlement of their shared property, and the elder headed for Medford, Oklahoma to operate a grocery store.
- 1907 DD established another school in partnership with Alva Gregory, M.D., D.C. called the Palmer-Gregory College of Chiropractic. Innate and **Universal Intelligence** evolved.
- 1908 DD established the D.D. Palmer College of Chiropractic in Portland, Oregon. And wrote the 1000 page *The Chiropractor's Adjuster: the Science, Art and Philosophy of Chiropractic* (Palmer 1910).
- 1908 – first side posture adjustment by Carver
- 1913 - DD died of typhoid fever in Los Angeles in 1913 at age 68.

9

STRAIGHTS AND MIXERS:

- BJ continued to build Palmer College of Chiropractic from 1913
- 1924 BJ introduced the neurocalometer which was leased for \$2000.00 for 10 years. Palmer reached a record 3,000 students in the early 1920s. B.J. Palmer became a wealthy man, his fortune eventually expanded by his investment in the burgeoning field of radio. Ronald Reagan was a sports announcer for WHO station
- BJ lost authority owing to his campaigns to purge "mixers" from state chiropractic societies and from loyal, straight chiropractic followers.
- 1925, B.J. formed today's International Chiropractors Association (ICA) for those who remained faithful to his brand of chiropractic. B.J. served as president of the ICA until his death in 1961, but never again would he enjoy the support of a majority of the profession.
- "Hole-in-One" (HIO) technique dominated in 1930s and became firmly rooted within the Palmer camp.
- PSC students would have to seek additional, off-campus training in adjusting in order to pass the practical examinations offered by some of the state boards of chiropractic examiners. And well into the 1950s, the PSC would persist in limiting its curriculum to the 18-month course established in the 1920s; the PSC resisted many of the expansions and improvements in chiropractic education offered at other chiropractic colleges.

10

BJ'S ATTORNEY TOM MORRIS' DEFINITION OF CHIROPRACTIC

- As a survival strategy, attorney, Tom Morris, argued that chiropractic was "separate and distinct" from medicine and should not be subject to medical statutes. To support his arguments, Palmer invented a new vocabulary, which asserted that: chiropractors don't "diagnose" but rather "analyze" the patient's spine; they study "symptomatology" rather than "pathology," they "adjust" subluxation rather than "treat" disease. B.J. Palmer insisted that the International Chiropractors' Association, which he dominated, follow political and legal policies which would champion chiropractic's position separate from medicine.
- BJ died of colon cancer at age 79 in 1961.
- Since 1974, the profession is licensed in all 50 states.

11

1927 INDIANA LICENSURE

- 1927 amendment to the medical statute "grandfathered" a number of chiropractors (McIlroy, 1928), but prevented licensure of additional chiropractors for decades (James Firth, D.C., quoted in Wardwell, 1992, p. 114).
- Provision for a seventh member was added to the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination which was composed of five medical physicians, one osteopathic physician, one reputable member of a method of healing not represented on the board and represented the largest numerical representation of practitioners or members in the state.
- Rule 39 was adopted by the Board that provided standards for medical curriculum and clinical practice. Chiropractors had the same standards as medical schools but did not need learn surgery, obstetrics or materia medica. Instead they would teach spinography, xray, spinal pathology, philosophy, palpation, nerve tracing and clinical adjusting.

12

1945

- Burns Adm. Rules and Regulations 63-1306 made a chiropractor the seventh member of the Medical Board
- It created a "Minimum medical standard" to protect the public and made all colleges regardless whether medical colleges or not, to teach anatomy, physiology, chemistry, gynecology, histology, pathology, pediatrics, bacteriology, dermatology, physical diagnosis, hygiene, sanitation, and medical jurisprudence. Drugless physicians were limited to not using drugs and limited their curriculum on the basis of their theory of practice.

13

1955

- Conflicts on the medical board took place between 1950-55 that resulted in a new law being passed in 1955.
- It defined Chiropractic as a separate and distinct science of locating and adjusting the articulation of the spinal column for the purpose of treating human ailments by the removal of nerve interference. IC25-10-1-1
- March 4, 1955 Chapter 42, House enrolled Act No. 154
- IC 25-10-1-8 later defined scope of practice to state all necessary procedures to arrive at a chiropractic analysis. (analysis and diagnosis are synonymous)
- Set education of chiropractors: 2 years (60 hours) pre chiropractic with specific courses to be taken
- Law allowed xray and all other necessary procedures to arrive at a chiropractic analysis. Did not allow use of drugs, surgery, obstetrics, or any branch of medicine or osteopathy
- Walter Benneville, DC was an Indiana House of Representative and wrote the 1955 act and testified in a federal court case that the legislature intended to include all diagnostic procedures with chiropractic practice.

14

CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES IN INDIANA

Lincoln College of Chiropractic

- Indianapolis
- 1926 to 1971
- Drs. Firth, Vedders, Burich, Hendricks, Earl Rich

Oneil Ross College of Chiropractic

- Fort Wayne, IN
- closed in 1952
- a two year school

Bebout Chiropractic College

- Indianapolis, IN
- Straight school
- 18 months

15

LINCOLN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

- Conceived as an alternative to the Palmer School,² from which its founders had departed from 1924 to 1926 in the wake of the neuro-calometer's introduction,^{3,4} the Lincoln earned a reputation as a "straight" chiropractic institution with a greater-than-average commitment to academics.
- The school is gone now, but its memory is institutionalized in the Lincoln College Education and Research Fund, by supporters of the Florida State University College of Chiropractic, and by the National-Lincoln postgraduate division of the National University of Health Sciences.

16

Phil L. Aiken, DC, DABCO
Jerome Auerbach, DC
Elmer A. Berner, DC
William H. Bromley, DC
Asa J. Brown, DC
William C. Chapel, DC
Nelson O. DeCamp, DC
Frances O. DeVore, DC
Walden W. DeVore, DC
James J. DiPietro, DC
Hoyt B. Duke, DC
Harold W. Evans, DC
Kenneth H. Evert, DC
Maurice W. Flack, DC
Jean M. Gaudet, DC
Monte Greenawalt, DC
Herbert E. Hinton, DC
Samuel Homola, DC
J.O. Edgar Houle, DC
Cruse J. Howe, DC
Joseph S. Hoyt, DC
Kenneth Luedtke, DC

Edward L. Maurer, DC, DACBR
Montfort C. Mitchell, DC
Rudy O. Mueller, DC
Carrol J. Ohlson, DC, JD
Kenneth Padgett, DC
Alice Papa, DC
Joan E. Partridge, DC
Audrey Ploudre, DC
Frank G. Ploudre, DC
Hilary W. Pruitt, DC
Earl A Rich, DC
Robert I. Runnells, DC
Richard C. Schafer, DC
August L. Schultz, DC
Leslie J. Shaw, DC
Daniel C. Spears, DC, DPT
Vern R. Webster, DC, DABCO
William A. Watkinson, DC
Ronald J. Watkins, DC, DACBR
Paul Vogel, DC
A. Glynn Till, DC
Chester C. Stowell, DC

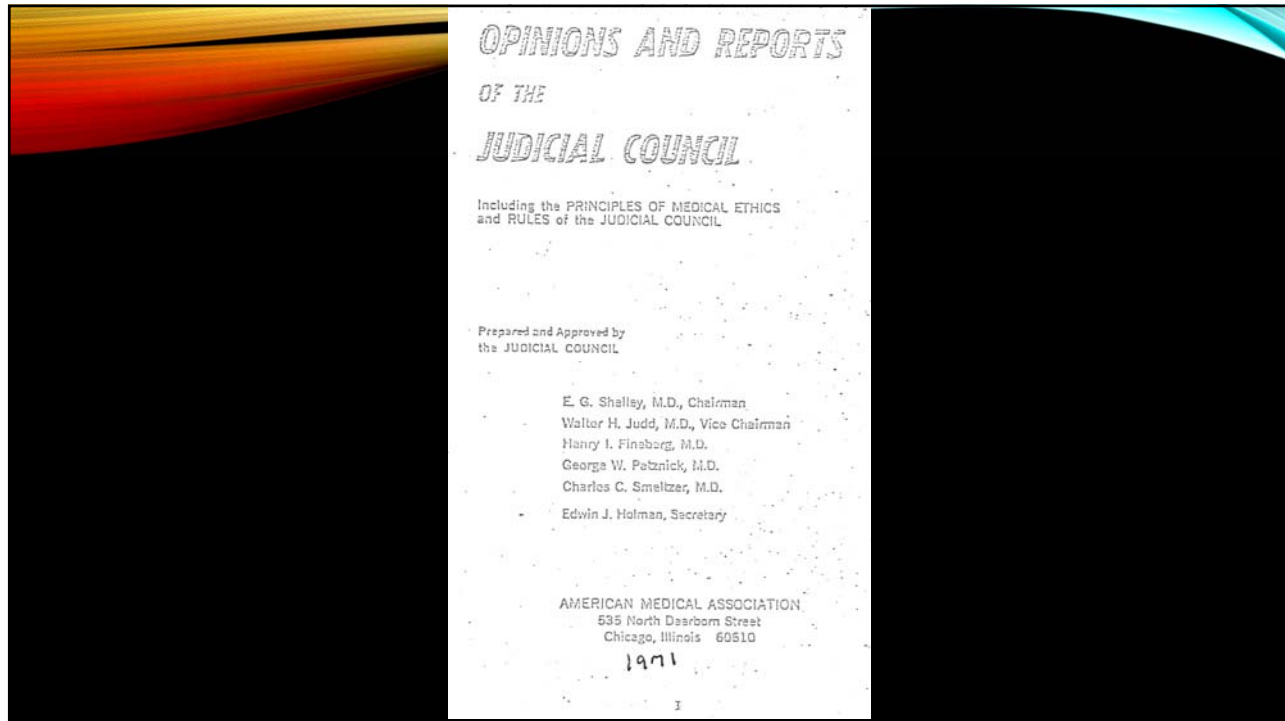
L.L. Steinbach, DC
Harry K. Sproviero, DC
Howard M. Spears, DC, DPT
Leo Wunsch II, DC

17

1955 TO 1972 SAW TOLERABLE CHIROPRACTIC AND MEDICAL RELATIONSHIP

- 1965 – Indiana Attorney General ruled that a Chiropractor is a physician
- 1970 saw the American Medical Association renew its attack on Chiropractic
- AMA defined diagnostic procedures to be medical procedures to restrict Chiropractors from using them
- 1969 – Insurance Equality Law IC 27-8-6-1 was signed by Governor Whitcomb. BC/BS excluded spinal manipulation from their policies but under pressure from the Insurance Committee of the House of Representatives, BC/BS withdrew the restriction.

18



19

1971 AMA OPINION AND REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL ON MEDICAL ETHICS

- "Chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the necessary training and background to diagnose and treat human disease.
- Chiropractic constitutes a hazard to rational health care in the United States because of the substandard and unscientific education of its practitioners and their rigid adherence to an irrational unscientific approach to disease causation.
- Concerning podiatry, the AMA said it is not a cult as is chiropractic. Podiatry is rather a practice ancillary – a hand maiden – to medical practice in a limited field considered not important enough for a doctor of medicine to attend and therefore too often neglected."
- No lecture or professional relations with cultists.

20

JULY 11, 1972

- Indiana Board of Medical Registration and Examination ruled that "chiropractic analysis does not include the performance or interpretation of cardiogram procedures, blood test, microscopic urinalysis, PAP smears, and other such tests which are used in establishing a medical diagnosis."
- Acupuncture and ear piercing were considered surgical procedures
- Medical diagnostic tests were considered outside the scope of chiropractic practice
- The 5 MDs and 1 DO on the medical board voted for the resolution and James Ploch, DC, chiropractic member voted against it
- The Indiana Board of Medical Registration and Examination **sent this opinion to all insurance companies and all others involved with the Board's stand on Chiropractic scope of practice.**

21

PRIOR TO THE JULY 11, 1972, DECLARATION BY THE
MEDICAL BOARD STATING WE COULD NOT DIAGNOSE...

- ICA representative wrote a Minority Report January 9, 1972 stating chiropractors are not physicians and should not be paid for recognized medical procedures that would be allowed under a "no limitations" scope of practice.

22

1972 – 2 STATE ASSOCIATIONS EXISTED

- Indiana Society of Chiropractic Physicians with
- Tom Goodrich DC DACBR President
- Robert Tennant DC Secretary and editor of ISCP journal
- Robert Ruble Treasurer
- Ronald Frishman and Chris Paprocki Board of Directors
- James M. Cox, DC DACBR legislative chairman
- Ronald Kolanko, DC membership
- Edward T. Treacy legislative lobbyist
- Indiana State Chiropractic Association

23

PROMINENT CHIROPRACTORS IN THE BATTLE OF 1972 TO STOP CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE BY THE MEDICAL BOARD

- Robert W. Tennant, Chris Paprocki, Ronald Kolanko, Robert Ruble, Thomas Goodrich, Albert Welberry, James Cox, Leonard Faye, Delbert Evans, Mark Wynn, John Bernzott, Bob Clements, William Corbett, Thomas Hamilton, Ronald Klonel, Wayne Lewis, Dell Evans, Ed Evans, Matt Howard, Ron Frischman, Michael Toney, Jerry Wright and others
- Attorneys Kenneth Kern, William Waddick
- Michael Phillips – speaker of House in Indiana

24

GROSS IMMORALITY CHARGES

- 1974
- Indiana Medical Board files charges against 3 chiropractors for gross immorality for blood testing for diabetes and performing urinalysis.
- Using the term neuro-orthopedics was found to be a violation of the Medical Board's resolution
- The 3 chiropractors were charged for incidences on January 17, 1962, November 10, 1965, and March 2, 1959.

25

JULY 30, 1972

- Indiana Chiropractic Grievance Committee met to formulate action on the Medical Board opinion on diagnosis.
- In attendance were Drs. Al McClain, Robert Simonson, Lewis Baltzell, Paul Palombi, William Fulton, Dwight Meyer.
- Also in attendance was James Ploch, DC, William Lapar, and Kenneth Kern, attorney for the Indiana Society of Chiropractic Physicians.
- An official Attorney General Opinion concerning the Medical Board's authority to define or limit scope of diagnostic practice.

26

INDIANA POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (IPAC)

- Here we saw survival exceed philosophy and ego.
- ISCP and ISCA joined forces to form the IPAC with officers:
 - James M. Cox, DC DACBR - chairman of IPAC
 - Treasurers - Tom Hamilton DC for ISCP, Paul Koch for ISCA
 - Attorneys - Kenneth Kern for ISCP and William Waddick for ISCA
 - Lobbyists - Fred Sabatini and Tom Quinn
 - Chairman in each ISCA district were appointed.
- **89% of Indiana Chiropractors supported IPAC.**

27

TITLE: *CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIAN*

- Attorney General John Dillon ruled a chiropractor is a physician within the meaning of the Indiana law.
- Who are physicians?
 - "The signed certificate of a physician holding a license to practice medicine, osteopathy, or chiropractic in the state."
 - Acts 1961 Ch 66, p 132
- "The practice of chiropractic is the practice of medicine as defined in the Medical Practice Act."
 - 233 In. 25-116 N.H. Burns Ind Statutes, 1960 63-1311

28

DEFINITIONS

- From Gould Medical Dictionary:
 - ANALYSIS – *Thorough examination of symptoms, lesions, and history to determine the nature of a disease and its cause. It is the examination of body fluids and tissues for diagnosis of disease.*
 - DIAGNOSIS – *The art or the act of determining the nature of a disease. The decision reached.*
- Medical board had to state analysis and diagnosis are the same.

29

ICAI CONCEPT OF CHIROPRACTIC 1978

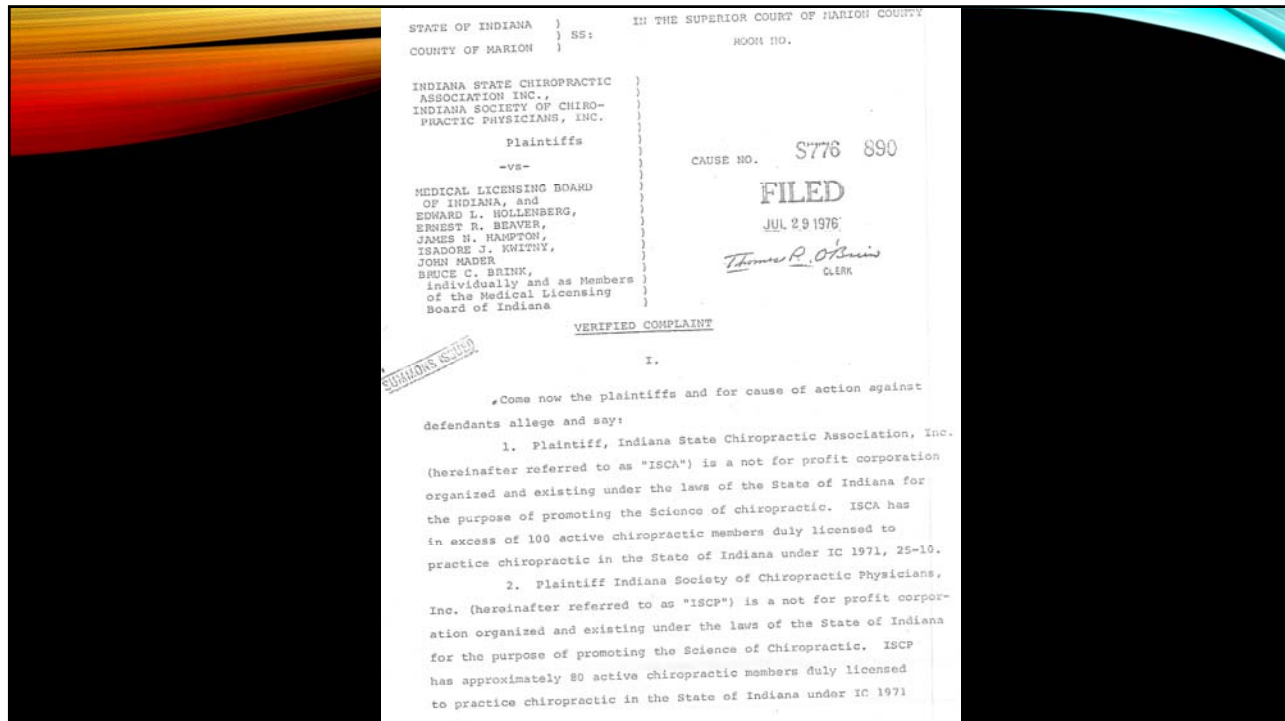
- ICAI gives voice to chiropractors who support the importance of philosophy and interest in preserving on pure chiropractic type scope of practice.
- ICAI opposed acupuncture, blood testing, performing medical tests.
- Any diagnosis that leads to treat a patient must be considered as the practice of medicine.
- Chiropractic must remain a distinct science and art of a separate profession and retain the principle of nerve interference and its correction.

30

THREE FEDERAL JUDGE DECISION MARCH 10, 1976

- Due to the dire situation of revoking licenses for diagnosing, ISCP and ISCA sought legal relief from the Federal Court.
- U.S. District Court Number IP 74-605-C decision said resolution of the issues needed done in state court but the 3 federal court judges would retain jurisdiction of the case pending resolution.
- The panel said the legislature set out certain prohibitions on Chiropractic practice, but not to interfere with the use of legitimate diagnostic methods.
- At the hearing ICA straight chiropractors testified against ISCP and ISCA testimony.

31



32

JULY 29, 1976

- In the Superior Court of Marion County Cause NO. S776 890 was filed by ISCA and ISCP against the Medical Licensing Board of Indiana.
- Chiropractic education defined – at least 2 years pre chiropractic education and graduate from at least a 4 year approved chiropractic college of at least 4 years or 4000 hours of residence instruction.
- All medical doctors on the Medical Board are AMA members who are taught to not associate chiropractors that Chiropractic is an unscientific cult.
- The document states that on July 1, 1976 three members of the Indiana Medical Board met with the Indiana State Medical Association and representatives of the Indiana Attorney General's office to proposing rules governing the scope of Chiropractic practice. The chiropractic and osteopathic member of the Medical Board were not invited.
- The Medical Board drew up their rules and regulations for Chiropractic practice on July 1, 1976.
- The Board had no power or authority under the Chiropractic or Medical Practice acts to adopt rules and regulations determining the scope of Chiropractic in Indiana.
- Follow up meetings were set to promulgate the new rules.
- **A temporary injunction against the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination was issued to stop promulgation of their rules.**

33

<p>KENNETH C. KERN AND ASSOCIATES ATTORNEYS AT LAW</p> <p>960 CONSOLIDATED BLDG. - 115 N. PENNSYLVANIA STREET - INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46204 638-2251</p> <p>KENNETH C. KERN HARTE MEYER GREGORY A. PURVIS — JOSEPH E. ZAPPA OF COUNSEL</p>	<p>January 29, 1979</p> <p><u>MEMO CONCERNING HANCOCK COUNTY INJUNCTION SUIT</u></p> <p>TO: <u>Board of Governors, ISCP</u></p> <p>Dr. James M. Cox, Dr. Robert A. Ewing, Dr. Delbert W. Evans, Dr. Edward E. Evans, and Dr. Robert Jeffery Brown</p> <p>I am attaching to this memorandum a copy of two documents, one entitled "<u>PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT</u>" and one entitled "<u>AGREED ENTRY</u>". These two documents represent a partial settlement of the <u>ISSUES</u> pending between the Medical Licensing Board of Indiana and the chiropractic profession as represented by ISCP and ISCA.</p> <p>As I view the partial settlement it accomplishes three functions:</p> <p>(1) The resolution adopted by the Board of Medical Registration and Examination on July 11, 1972 which states that Chiropractic analysis does not include the performance or interpretation of cardiogram procedures, blood tests, microscopic urinalysis, pap smears, or other such tests which are used in establishing a medical diagnosis is declared invalid, void, and of no force and effect. As a side issue the determination that acupuncture was a surgical procedure is also declared invalid, void, and of no force and effect. Further, the Medical Board acknowledgement of the invalidity of the resolution is to be published to insurance companies, licensed medical doctors, and licensed osteopaths within thirty (30) days.</p> <p>(2) The Medical Licensing Board has stipulated that "chiropractic analysis" and "chiropractic diagnosis" are synonymous terms.</p>
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34

HANCOCK COUNTY INJUNCTION SUIT IN JANUARY 1979 ISSUED PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND AGREED ENTRY DID 3 THINGS

1. Declared Board of Medical Registration and Examination resolution to be invalid, void, and of no force and effect AND THE INVALIDITY TO BE PUBLISHED TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, MEDICAL DOCTORS AND LICENSED OSTEOPATHS WITHIN 30 DAYS.
2. Medical Board stipulated that analysis and diagnosis are synonymous terms.
3. 5 chiropractors and 5 medical board appointees meet and discuss diagnosis concerns.

35

INDIANA BOARD OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION PLACED A NOTICE IN THE INDIANAPOLIS COMMERCIAL ON FEBRUARY 9, 1979 STATING

- "The resolution adopted by the Board of Medical Registration and Examination of Indiana in its official minutes on July the 11th, 1972, concerning the scope of chiropractics does not have the force and effect of a rule or regulation in accordance with I.C. 4-22-2-2 and 4-22-2-3.
 - Medical Licensing Board of Indiana.
 - Mrs Terri L. Lee, Office Manager

36

REPRESENTATIVE DAN BURTON

- If not enough problems, Representative Dan Burton introduced HB 1041 in 1979 to delicense chiropractors because one of his constituents had mortgaged his house to pay a chiropractor a large fee to treat him.
- Tom Goodrich, DC, DACBR said it was a blessing in disguise as we met with Mr. Burton and explained that a new chiropractic board would answer this problem. Better understanding of our profession was found with new support where a negative condition has existed.
- Representative Burton became a U.S. Congressman.

37

FINAL SOLUTION = BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

- Study of state chiropractic statutes was done.
- A draft of our bill was carried throughout the state. We flew to various cities to give our story to state representatives and senators.
- Otis Bowen MD was governor and Tom Fruechtenicht was chairman of the committee hearing our bill. We could not get a hearing. It was like being held by the politicians and medical doctors while we go beat up.
- We testified in 1978 to 1980 before packed rooms at the state legislature. It was a tipping point in Indiana Chiropractic practice.
- Governor Orr signed our board bill in 1981 following replacing Otis Bowen MD.

38

- SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1977

PAGE 4

Bill For Chiropractors' Own Licensing Is Dead

A bill to allow chiropractors their own licensing board is dead for the Indiana General Assembly session. Representative Thomas E. Fruechtenicht (R-Fort Wayne), chairman of the House Public Policy Committee, said yesterday.

Fruechtenicht and Governor Otis R. Bowen have been under attack by the Indiana political action committee of two chiropractic groups for allegedly bottling the bill up in committee.

The groups are the Indiana Society of Chiropractic Physicians Inc. and the Indiana State Chiropractic Association Inc.

Dr. James C. Cox of Fort Wayne, chairman of the IPAC, earlier this week charged that Fruechtenicht and Bowen, who is also a medical doctor, were holding the bill up.

The Public Policy Committee met yesterday but the bill was not acted upon.

Fruechtenicht said Bowen had not influenced his decision.

Bowen had told the chiropractors that he opposed the bill, but said he did not tell Fruechtenicht to kill the bill in committee.

39

SIGNING OF CHIROPRACTIC LICENSING ACT IN 1981 BY GOVERNOR ORR



40

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DATES IN CHIROPRACTIC

FROM
 SENZON S: CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSIONALIZATION AND ACCREDITATION: AN EXPLORATION OF THE
 HISTORY OF CONFLICT BETWEEN WORLDVIEWS THROUGH THE LENS OF DEVELOPMENTAL
 STRUCTURALISM. J CHIROPRACT HUMANIT. 2014 DEC; 21(1): 25-48.

- 1923 – National Board of Chiropractic Examiners formed. BJ Palmer wanted less mixers and more straight thinking chiropractors. It is estimated that 250 schools of chiropractic have existed in the last 100 years. BJ wanted less of them.
- 1924 – AMA said chiropractic profession must die.
- 1925 – AMA set basic science examinations that all healing arts members must pass. Lincoln, National, and others increased education to pass them with 4 years of training. Chiropractic colleges would have clinical training as opposed to hospital internship for medical doctors.
- 1974 – U.S. Department of Education recognized the Council on Chiropractic Education, making Chiropractic a profession, capable of gaining research funding, student loans and be perceived as a legitimate profession.
- It also led to split in chiropractic thinking to increase into straight and mixers.
- CCE renewal was met with pro and con opinions on education.

41

IMPORTANT DATES IN CHIROPRACTIC GROWTH

- 1963 – American Chiropractic Association formed by NCA and some ICA members.
- 1973 – Both the American and International Chiropractic Associations had their own accrediting agencies and each sought approval from the U.S. Office of Education. **This continual duality created a barrier at the U.S.O.E. due to failure to agree on scope of practice.**
- 1974 – CCE is recognized as the accrediting agency. A concerted effort by ACA and Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards (FCLB) to implement laws and policies in all states. Laws focused on licensees needing to graduate from a CCE-accredited school.¹² From their perspective, this raised the standards of licenses and put more pressure on the unapproved schools to comply. As a result, many of the straight schools were soon accredited by CCE. The ICA joined the CCE board in 1980 by becoming a financial sponsor similar to ACA.

42

3 NEW STRAIGHT SCHOOLS FORMED IN 1970 BY PALMER ALUMNI

- Sherman College of Chiropractic was started by Thom Gelardi in 1973.
- Life Chiropractic College was founded by Sid Williams in 1975.
- Above Down Inside Out (ADIO) Institute was founded in 1977 led by Reggie Gold, then vice-president of Sherman.
- Gerald and Gold only corrected subluxations. The Life school retained the traditional Palmer approach to symptomatology of noting signs and symptoms and referring when necessary.¹¹⁴ Life was granted accreditation approval by CCE in 1985.¹¹
- Sherman's Attempts to Block CCE's Renewal for Recognition by appeals and lawsuits in 1974-75. The testimony claimed that CCE was acting as a political machine by not granting accreditation to schools with an opposing philosophy, such as Sherman College and the ADIO Institute (later to be named Pennsylvania College of Straight Chiropractic). Another 3-year reaffirmation was granted.¹¹⁶

43

THE LITIGIOUS PERIOD (1986-2003)

- The Litigious Period begins with the first of the big lawsuits against CCE by a school, when Sherman and the new Straight Chiropractic Academic Standards Association (SCASA) sued the CCE, ACA, NBCE, and Sid E Williams. The other lawsuits of this period included suits against CCE by Life and Palmer. It is also important for the profession to view these conflicts and to develop a strategy to finally move forward toward resolution.
- In the last 40 years, much of the conflict from the early years of chiropractic shifted to CCE recognition meetings before the USDE and to the courtroom.
- The modern CCE was created from the rational-thinking level, which was strongly influenced by rational-medical approaches to health and healing

44

SCASA: THE STRAIGHT ACCREDITING AGENCY

- The Straight Chiropractic Academic Standards Association (SCASA) was formed in 1978 and was recognized by the USDE in 1988, after the USDE changed its policy on accepting only 1 specialty accrediting agency for a profession.
- The SCASA's status was terminated by the USDE in 1992. Sherman was accredited by CCE in 1995.

45

WILK ANTI-TRUST LAWSUIT 1988 DECISION

- Wilk et al. vs. AMA et al. was not the first time that the AMA had been tried for federal anti-trust violations (e.g., Dintenfass 1938; Rogers 1943), but the trade association had not learned its lesson. Representing the chiropractors' claim that AMA et al. had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust laws was attorney George McAndrews, brother of Jerry McAndrews, D.C., executive vice president of the ICA.
- Although the conspiracy ended in 1980, there are lingering effects of the illegal boycott and conspiracy which require an injunction. **The injury to chiropractors' reputations which resulted from the boycott have not been repaired. Instead, the AMA has consistently argued that its conduct has not violated the antitrust laws...** An injunction is necessary to assure that the AMA does not interfere with the right of a physician, hospital, or other institution to make an individual decision on the question of professional association... (Getzendanner 1988 Decision).

46

DYNAMIC CHIROPRACTIC JANUARY 15, 2007

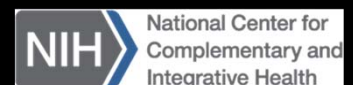
- AMA scope of practice partnership tightens its grip.
- AMA House of Delegates passes Resolution 902 stating "it will be AMA policy that state medical boards shall have full authority to regulate the practice of medicine by all persons within a state, notwithstanding claims to the contrary by boards of nursing, midlevel practitioner of other entities."
- Resolution 904 stated "diagnostic interpretation of any kind constitutes medicine, rendering the aforementioned parties in violation of prohibitive state laws."
- AMA house of delegates have a unified campaign against the chiropractic profession and other non allopathic forms of care.

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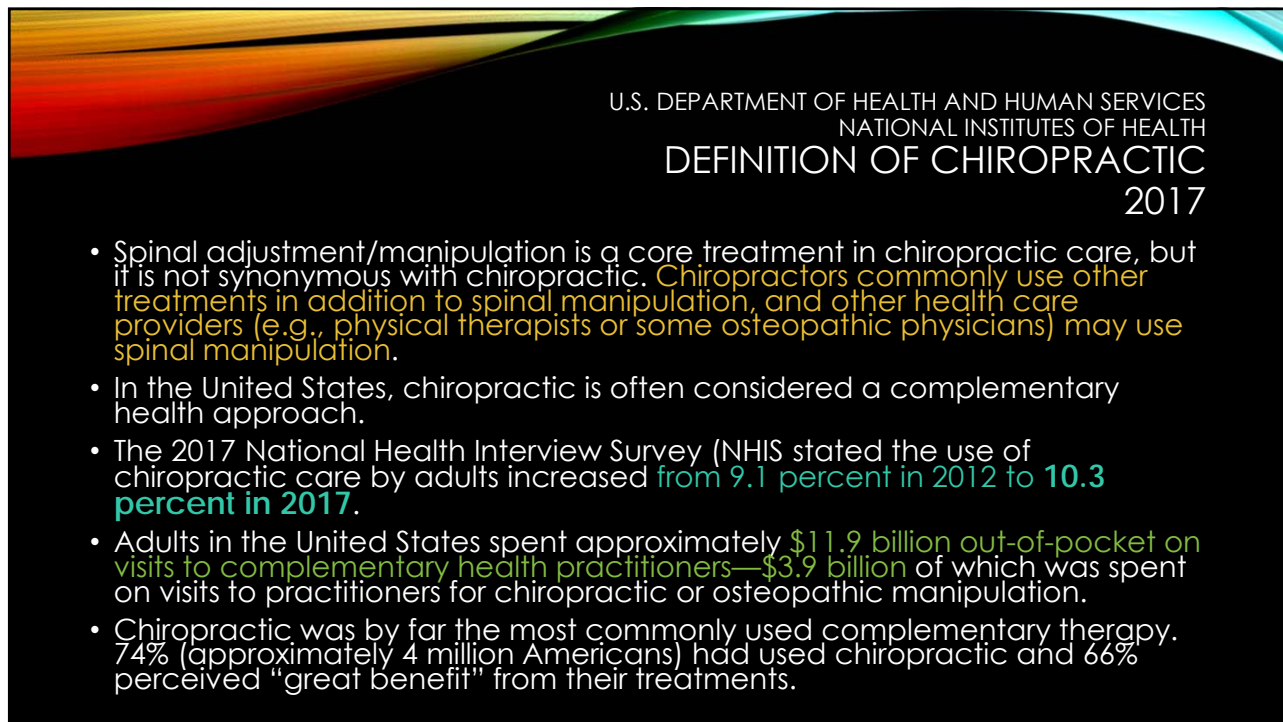
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

MODERN DEFINITION OF CHIROPRACTIC - 2017

- Chiropractic is a health care profession that focuses on the relationship between the body's structure—mainly the spine—and its functioning. Although practitioners may use a variety of treatment approaches, they primarily perform adjustments (manipulations) to the spine or other parts of the body with the goal of correcting alignment problems, alleviating pain, improving function, and supporting the body's natural ability to heal itself.
- Most research on chiropractic has focused on spinal manipulation. Spinal manipulation appears to benefit some people with low-back pain and may also be helpful for headaches, neck pain, upper- and lower-extremity joint conditions, and whiplash-associated disorders.



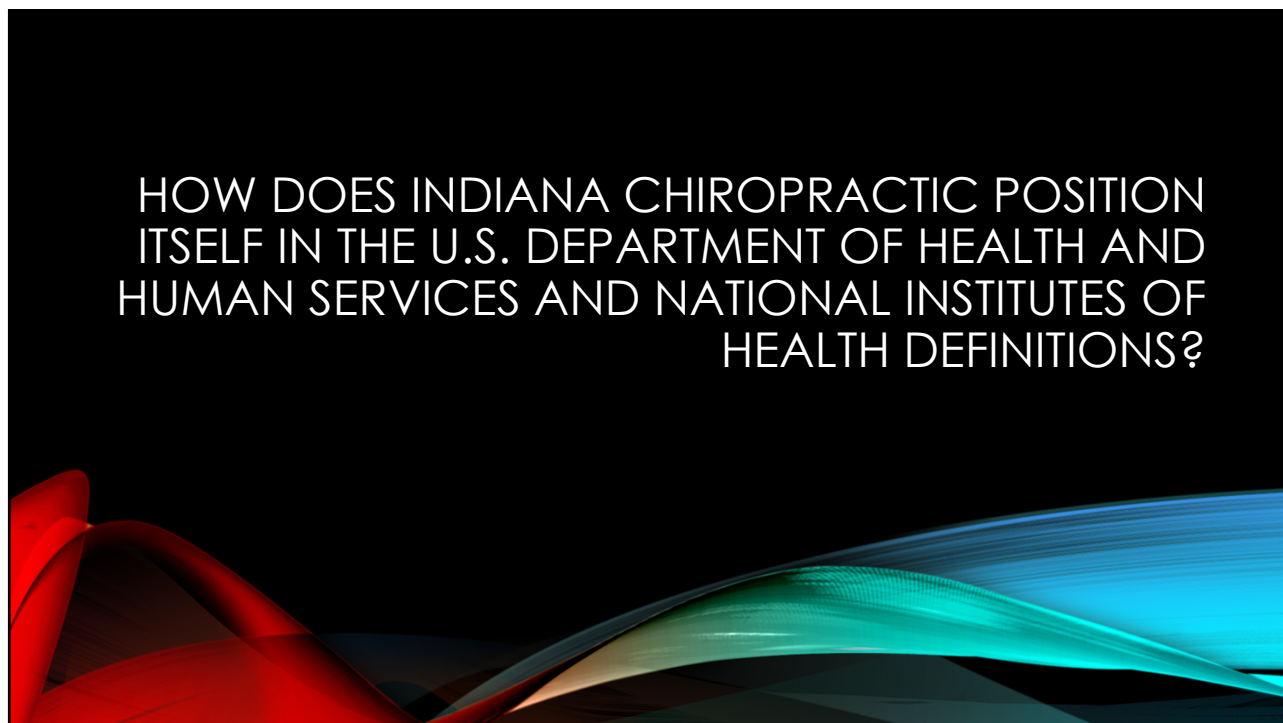
48



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
DEFINITION OF CHIROPRACTIC
2017

- Spinal adjustment/manipulation is a core treatment in chiropractic care, but it is not synonymous with chiropractic. Chiropractors commonly use other treatments in addition to spinal manipulation, and other health care providers (e.g., physical therapists or some osteopathic physicians) may use spinal manipulation.
- In the United States, chiropractic is often considered a complementary health approach.
- The 2017 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) stated the use of chiropractic care by adults increased from 9.1 percent in 2012 to 10.3 percent in 2017.
- Adults in the United States spent approximately \$11.9 billion out-of-pocket on visits to complementary health practitioners—\$3.9 billion of which was spent on visits to practitioners for chiropractic or osteopathic manipulation.
- Chiropractic was by far the most commonly used complementary therapy. 74% (approximately 4 million Americans) had used chiropractic and 66% perceived “great benefit” from their treatments.

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HOW DOES INDIANA CHIROPRACTIC POSITION ITSELF IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH DEFINITIONS?

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SECTION 1. IC 25-10-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2006, SECTION 427, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2018]: SEC. 1.

- "Chiropractic" means the examination, diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of human ailments and conditions of any interference with normal nerve transmission and expression, the procedure preparatory to and complementary to the correction thereof by an adjustment or manipulation of the articulations of the vertebral column, its immediate articulation, including other incidental means of adjustments of the spinal column, extremities and musculoskeletal soft tissues of the body without the use of prescription drugs or surgery.

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NEW CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE ACT PASSED IN 2018 SECTION 1. IC 25-10-1-1

- Removes many exclusions that a chiropractor is prohibited from practicing.
- Provides that the board may adopt rules establishing health and sanitation standards for dry needling.
- Provides that accreditation of a chiropractic college for licensure purposes may be by a successor organization of the Accreditation Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education.
- **Requires that an applicant for a license to practice chiropractic must complete at least 90 semester hours of education after June 30, 2021.**
- Prohibits an individual from using the title "chiropractor" unless the individual is a licensed chiropractor.
- **Allows a chiropractor to perform certain acts and functions to diagnose and treat injuries, conditions, and disorders. Clarifies spine manipulation.**
- **Defines physiological therapeutics, rehabilitation and ancillary therapies can be used, interdisciplinary referral, and ancillary health counseling for diet, exercise, nutrition, outcome assessment, good health habits, wellness, and hygiene.**

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MCGUFFEY AND ASSOCIATES: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF ISCA SINCE 2003

- Pat McGuffey has over 30 years in governmental affairs. Holds the prestigious Sagamore of the Wabash by Governor Frank O'Bannon in 2002.
- Past president of the Indianapolis Press Club and the Governmental Affairs Society of Indiana
- Indianapolis Bar Association's Government and Health Care Law Practice Sections
- Former Chairman of Public Relations Committee of the Indiana State Bar Association and currently serves on their legislative committee.
- *Previously worked at the Mental Health Association in Indiana and lobbied for the Indiana Psychological Association from 1980-1990*
- *Chiropractic Connection: in 2000 Ed Treacy joined Bose McKinney and Evans. Pat started assisting him with lobbying and consultation for the ISCA and replaced Ed as Executive director and lobbyist for the ISCA in 2003.*
- *Pat left Bose McKinney to give full time effort to the many goals of ISCA for the last 18 years. She strongly advocates chiropractic principles of healing*
- *Pat McGuffey's direction has been successful in passing legislation to obtain Medicaid/Hip reimbursement for chiropractic, including spinal manipulation, expanded our scope of practice and passed numerous bills to protect the chiropractic profession.*
- *PRESENTLY SB 162 FOR INSURANCE INCLUSION AND OPPOSE PT BILL TO NOT ALLOW US TO USE PT*

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WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE and NEUROSCIENCE
- FUNCTIONAL MRI BRAIN CONNECTIVITY WITH MANIPULATION
- ULTRASOUND OF MANIPULATION SPINE CHANGES
- CHEMICAL INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINE CHANGE WITH SPINAL MANIPULATION
- BIOMECHANICAL FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF SPINE MECHANICS
- CHIROPRACTIC BENEFITS IN THE PSYCHONEUROENDOCRINE IMMUNE SYSTEM EMPHASIZING PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM VAGAL ANTI INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE
- COMPETITION BECAUSE WE ARE CORRECT
- RESEARCH AND ITS IMPLICATIONS – 10-37% have thoracic disc herniations
- HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES
- INTERDISCIPLINARY PRACTICE AND REFERRAL

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DO YOU THINK NEUROSCIENCE CAN DO THE BASIC SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TREAT SPINE DYSFUNCTION?

- Subluxation was a beginning but has grown by greater knowledge.
- Chiropractic is poised to fit today's algorithm of neuroscience because of our superior knowledge of the somatic and autonomic nervous systems and how to influence each through enhancement.

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AMERICAN CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION LEADERSHIP

- In January 2018, President Trump signed into law the ACA-supported "Jobs for Our Heroes Act," chiropractors working within the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to perform physical exams on veterans needing a medical certificate to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
- February 2018, ACA was successful in getting "The Chiropractic Health Parity for Military Beneficiaries Act" (H.R. 4973) introduced in the U.S. House of Reps to expand chiropractic care to veterans and their families
- In March 2018, President Trump signed into law an ACA-championed plan to expand **ACCESS TO CHIROPRACTIC TO AMERICAN VETERANS AT NO FEWER THAN TWO MEDICAL CENTERS OR CLINICS IN EACH VETERANS INTEGRATED SERVICE NETWORK (VISN) BY NO LATER THAN DEC. 31, 2019, AND AT NO FEWER THAN 50 PERCENT OF ALL MEDICAL CENTERS IN EACH VISN BY NO LATER THAN DEC. 31, 2021.** The new law also codifies chiropractic services in the VA to include services provided by chiropractors under not only "Rehabilitative Services" but also the "Preventive Health Services" and "Medical" categories—which were previously closed to the profession.
- In July 2018, ACA opposed UnitedHealthcare (UHC) that denied reimbursement for spinal manipulative therapy for the treatment of headache and UHC soon announced that it would revert back to its original policy and continue to reimburse spinal manipulation for headache.

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- The U.S. Senate passed by a vote of 93-6 legislation that ensures that sports health professionals traveling to another state with athletic teams remain covered by their malpractice insurance.
- Work to expand Medicare coverage
- Following a successful nine-year collaboration between the American Chiropractic Association (ACA) and the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA), a new CPT® code for dry needling will likely be available to providers sometime in late 2019, paving the way potentially for proper coverage, national standards and a greater understanding of how this relatively new modality helps patients in pain.
- What Does Research Reveal About Chiropractic?

57

TRUTH

- SPINAL SPECIALISTS IN THE CONSERVATIVE CARE OF THE SPINE WILL EXPAND.
- QUESTION IS – *WHO WILL IT BE?*

58

FUTURE CHIROPRACTIC – 2 DIRECTIONS

- **“alternative medicine” practitioner OR fully integrated team member in conventional health care delivery?**
- Just 20 years ago there was little scientific justification for chiropractic treatment. A watershed event occurred in 1994 when the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research publication (Bigos 1994) reviewed over 12,000 studies and a key chiropractic treatment, spinal manipulation, was designated one of only three recommended treatments for back pain.
- Chiropractic's fundamental perspective of respect for the body's ability to heal itself will be preserved.

59

WHAT HORIZONS FOR CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE?

- Maintaining our advances with constant legislative vigilance
- Spine specialists to reduce drug and surgery use, post operative continued pain care in an advancing age populous wrought with spinal stenosis
- Research documentation of minimal clinical improvement determination and show superiority of spine manipulation to drugs and surgery
- Interdisciplinary spine care programs and VA and private hospital privileges
- **DEDICATION TO THE PUBLIC TRUST**

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DO WE STILL HAVE PROBLEMS? YES

- Physical Therapists want what we have and not allow us to use physiological therapeutics.
- UNLESS WE EXPAND OUR CONSENSUS WE WILL BE CHALLENGED BY OTHERS WITH SUPERIOR CONCEPTS BUILT ON OUR REASONING.
- Chiropractors - Bureau of Labor Statistics
<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/chiropractors.htm>
 - **Chiropractors. Employment of chiropractors is projected to grow 12 percent from 2016 to 2026, faster than the average for all occupations.** People across all age groups are increasingly becoming interested in integrative or complementary healthcare as a way to treat pain and improve overall wellness.
 - **The good news is that with a doctor of chiropractic degree, you really can have it all.** Not only is chiropractic a meaningful calling, it's also a growing field with an exciting job outlook. As chiropractic care becomes more widespread, new opportunities are opening up for those who obtain a chiropractic degree. Dec 1, 2015

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CHANGES DEMONSTRATING CHIROPRACTIC ACCEPTANCE

- YOCHUM AND I SPEAK AT THE AMERICAN BACK SOCIETY, CHALLENGE OF THE LUMBAR SPINE
- INVITES TO SPEAK AT WORLD CONFERENCE ON LOW BACK AND PELVIC PAIN
- NASS MEMBER
- HOSPITAL AND VA PRIVILEGES
- FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AT THIS TIME STARTING IN 1994
- ORGANIZED MEDICINE ENDORSING CHIROPRACTIC IN AN OPIOID AND SURGICALLY ORIENTED WORLD
- **AMERICAN PAIN SOCIETY, AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, JAMA ENDORSE SPINAL MANIPULATION AS FIRST LINE CARE FOR SPINE AND RADICULAR PAIN.**

62

WHAT DO WE LEARN FROM PAST GREATNESS?

- "WE MUST HAVE STRONG MINDS, READY TO ACCEPT FACTS AS THEY ARE."
• *Harry Truman*
- "UNITY TO BE REAL MUST STAND THE SEVEREST STRAIN WITHOUT BENDING?"
• *Ghandi*
- "YOU MAY HAVE TO FIGHT A BATTLE MORE THAN ONCE TO WIN IT."
• *Margaret Thatcher*
- "AS I GROW OLDER I PAY LESS ATTENTION TO WHAT MEN SAY. I JUST WATCH WHAT THEY DO."
• *Andrew Carnegie*

63

“ THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC SHOULD MAKE SPECIAL PROVISION FOR MEDICAL FREEDOM AS WELL AS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. TO RESTRICT THE ART OF HEALING TO ONE CLASS OF MEN AND DENY EQUAL PRIVILEGES TO OTHERS WILL CONSTITUTE THE BASTILLE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. ALL SUCH LAWS ARE UN AMERICAN AND DESPOTIC. THEY ARE FRAGMENTS OF MONARCHY AND HAVE NO PLACE IN A REPUBLIC. ”

Benjamin Rush MD

Surgeon General of the Continental Army of the United States and Signer of the Declaration of Independence

64

CONSENSUS DOES DETERMINE DIRECTION

65

SHARPLESS SK, GROVES P, COBB S, ET. AL. NEUROPHYSIOLOGY OF NERVE COMPRESSION AND JOINT FIXATION. THE FIFTH ANNUAL BIOMECHANICS CONFERENCE OF THE SPINE, BIOMECHANICS LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLORADO, DECEMBER 1974, P. 219-277.
SHARPLESS SK. SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SPINAL ROOTS TO COMPRESSION BLOCK. IN: GOLDSTEIN M, THE RESEARCH STATUS OF SPINAL MANIPULATIVE THERAPY, US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE MONOGRAPH NO. 15, BETHESDA, MD 20014, DHEW PUBLICATION NO. (NIH) 76-998, FEBRUARY 1975, P. 155.

- A pressure of approximately 20 mm Hg. [mercury] in the nerve roots reduces nerve impulse volley to about 50%.

66

Xie W1, Zhang J1, Strong JA1, Zhang JM2. Role Of Nav1.6 And Nav β 4 Sodium Channel Subunits In A Rat Model Of Low Back Pain Induced By Compression Of The Dorsal Root Ganglia. *Neuroscience*. 2019 Jan 27. Pii: S0306-4522(19)30032-6. Doi: 10.1016/J.Neuroscience.2019.01.012. [Epub Ahead Of Print]

- LOW BACK PAIN IS A COMMON CAUSE OF CHRONIC PAIN AND DISABILITY.
- CHRONIC COMPRESSION OF THE LUMBAR DORSAL ROOT GANGLIA (DRG) CAUSES IPSILATERAL MECHANICAL AND COLD HYPERSENSITIVITY, AND HYPEREXCITABILITY OF SENSORY NEURONS. [Takahashi, Aotj]
- THE L5 DRG IS INFLAMED BY SEVERAL TYPE 1 PRO-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES AND DOWNREGULATION OF TYPE 2 ANTI-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES.
- THESE ARE TWO DISTINCT ETIOLOGIES OF PAIN AND DISABILITY: COMPRESSION AND CYTOKINE INFLAMMATION.

67

JENSEN RK1, ANDRESEN A, BRØGGER HA, HARTVIGSEN J, SØNDERGAARD J, SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN B. [LUMBAR SPINAL STENOSIS]. *UGESKR LAEGER*. 2019 FEB 25;181(9). Pii: V04180250. [ARTICLE IN DANISH]

- **IN DENMARK, MOST PATIENTS WITH MILD TO MODERATE SYMPTOMS ARE TREATED IN PRIMARY CARE. PATIENTS WITH SEVERE DISABILITY AND NO EFFECT OF NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT MAY NEED REFERRAL TO SECONDARY CARE AND SURGERY.**

68

BLACK LI, BARNES PM, CLARKE TC, STUSSMAN BJ, NAHIN RL.
 USE OF YOGA, MEDITATION, AND CHIROPRACTORS AMONG U.S. CHILDREN
 AGED 4-17 YEARS. *NCHS DATA BRIEF*. 2018 NOV;(324):1-8.

- **USE OF YOGA, MEDITATION, AND CHIROPRACTORS AMONG U.S. CHILDREN AGED 4-17 YEARS ALTHOUGH COMPLEMENTARY HEALTH APPROACHES AS A WHOLE ARE NOT WIDELY USED AMONG CHILDREN, PREVIOUS WORK HAS ESTABLISHED A RISE IN THE USE OF SELECTED APPROACHES OVER TIME.**

69

KELLY MP1, LURIE JD2, YANIK EL1, SHAFFREY CI3, BALDUS CR1, BOACHIE-ADJEI
 O4, BUCHOWSKI JM1, CARREON LY5, CRAWFORD CH 3RD5, EDWARDS C 2ND6, ERRICO
 TJ7, GLASSMAN SD5, GUPTA MC1, LENKE LG8, LEWIS SJ9, KIM HJ10, KOSKI T11, PARENT
 S12, SCHWAB FJ10, SMITH JS3, ZEBALA LP1, BRIDWELL KH1. OPERATIVE VERSUS
 NONOPERATIVE TREATMENT FOR ADULT SYMPTOMATIC LUMBAR SCOLIOSIS. *J BONE JOINT
 SURG AM*. 2019 FEB 20;101(4):338-352. DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.18.00483.

- **ON THE BASIS OF AS-TREATED AND MCID ANALYSES, IF A PATIENT WITH ADULT SYMPTOMATIC LUMBAR SCOLIOSIS IS SATISFIED WITH CURRENT SPINE-RELATED HEALTH, NONOPERATIVE TREATMENT IS ADVISED, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IMPROVEMENT IS UNLIKELY. IF A PATIENT IS NOT SATISFIED WITH CURRENT SPINE HEALTH AND EXPECTS IMPROVEMENT, SURGERY IS PREFERRED.**

70

HOLT K1, NIAZI IK1,2,3, NEDERGAARD RW1, DUEHR J1, AMJAD I4, SHAFIQUE M4, ANWAR MN5, NDETAN H6, TURKER KS7, HAAVIK H8. THE EFFECTS OF A SINGLE SESSION OF CHIROPRACTIC CARE ON STRENGTH, CORTICAL DRIVE, AND SPINAL EXCITABILITY IN STROKE PATIENTS. *SCI REP.* 2019 FEB 25;9(1):2673. DOI: 10.1038/S41598-019-39577-5.

- THE EFFECTS OF A SINGLE SESSION OF CHIROPRACTIC CARE ON STRENGTH, CORTICAL DRIVE, AND SPINAL EXCITABILITY IN STROKE PATIENTS. PLANTAR FLEXOR MUSCLE STRENGTH INCREASED IN CHRONIC STROKE PATIENTS AFTER A SINGLE SESSION OF CHIROPRACTIC CARE. AN INCREASE IN V-WAVE AMPLITUDE COMBINED WITH NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN H-REFLEX PARAMETERS SUGGESTS THIS INCREASED STRENGTH IS LIKELY MODULATED AT A SUPRASPINAL LEVEL.

71

HAQ U1, MALIK AN2; QURAT-UL-AIN3. DOES LUMBAR MOBILIZATION HELP STROKE PATIENTS TO IMPROVE FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES? *J PAK MED ASSOC.* 2019 FEB;69(2):253-255.

- LUMBAR MOBILIZATION TO BE EFFECTIVE IN IMPROVING GAIT IN STROKE SURVIVORS.

72

RHEE TG1, PAWLOSKI PA2,3, PARSONS HM4. HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG US ADULTS WITH CANCER: POTENTIAL ROLES OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND WELL-BEING. *PSYCHOONCOLOGY*. 2019 FEB 25. DOI: 10.1002/PON.5039. [EPUB AHEAD OF PRINT]

- 35.1% OF U.S. ADULTS WITH CANCER REPORTED USING SOME FORM OF CAM IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
- THE MOST COMMONLY USED CAM TYPES IN THE PAST YEAR WERE: HERBAL THERAPIES (56.8%), CHIROPRACTIC (27.1%), AND MASSAGE (24.9%).
- REPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER ODDS OF "A BETTER SENSE OF CONTROLLING HEALTH" AND "IMPROVED OVERALL HEALTH AND FEELING BETTER" COMPARED TO TREATMENT ONLY USERS.
- GIVEN IMPROVED HROOL OUTCOMES, CAM MAY BE A PROMISING APPROACH FOR ENHANCING HEALTH PROMOTION AND WELL-BEING AMONG ADULTS WITH CANCER.

73

GLIEDT JA1, HAWK C2, ANDERSON M2, AHMAD K3, BUNN D3, CAMBRON J4, GLEBERZON B5, HART J6, KIZHAKKEVEETIL A7, PERLE SM8, RAMCHARAN M9, SULLIVAN S10, ZHANG L11. CHIROPRACTIC IDENTITY, ROLE AND FUTURE: A SURVEY OF NORTH AMERICAN CHIROPRACTIC STUDENTS. *CHIROPRACT MAN THERAP*. 2015 FEB 2;23(1):4. DOI: 10.1186/S12998-014-0048-1. ECOLLECTION 2015.

- CHIROPRACTIC STUDENTS IN THIS STUDY SHOWED A PREFERENCE FOR PARTICIPATING IN MAINSTREAM HEALTH CARE, REPORT AN EXPOSURE TO EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE, AND DESIRE TO HOLD TO TRADITIONAL CHIROPRACTIC THEORIES AND PRACTICES.

74

LEBOEUF-YDE C, INNES S, YOUNG K, KAWCHUK G, HARTVIGSEN J:C
 HIROPRACTIC, ONE BIG UNHAPPY FAMILY: BETTER TOGETHER OR APART?
 CHIROPRACTIC & MANUAL THERAPIES 2019;27:4
 HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1186/S12998-018-0221-Z

- The chiropractic profession has a long history of internal conflict.
- Today, the division is between the 'evidence-friendly' faction that focuses on musculoskeletal problems based on a contemporary and evidence-based paradigm, and the 'traditional' group that subscribes to concepts such as 'subluxation' and the spine as the centre of good health.
- This difference is becoming increasingly obvious and problematic from both within and outside of the profession in light of the general acceptance of evidence-based practice as the basis for health care.
- Examine the chiropractic profession from the perspective of an unhappy marriage by defining key elements in happy and unhappy marriages and by identifying factors that may determine why couples stay together or split up.

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LEBOEUF-YDE C, INNES S, YOUNG K, KAWCHUK G, HARTVIGSEN J:C HIROPRACTIC, ONE
 BIG UNHAPPY FAMILY: BETTER TOGETHER OR APART? CHIROPRACTIC & MANUAL
 THERAPIES 2019;27:4 HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1186/S12998-018-0221-Z
 (CONTINUED)

- We argue here that the situation within the chiropractic profession corresponds very much to that of an unhappy couple that stays together for reasons that are unconnected with love or even mutual respect.
- We also contend that the profession could be conceptualized as existing on a spectrum with the 'evidence-friendly' and the 'traditional' groups inhabiting the end points, with the majority of chiropractors in the middle.
- This middle group does not appear to be greatly concerned with either faction and seems comfortable taking an approach of 'you never know who and what will respond to spinal manipulation'.
- We believe that this 'silent majority' makes it possible for groups of chiropractors to practice outside the logical framework of today's scientific concepts.
- There is a need to pause and consider if the many reasons for disharmony within the chiropractic profession are, in fact, irreconcilable. It is time to openly debate the issue of a professional split by engaging in formal and courageous discussions. This item should be prioritized on the agendas of national associations, conferences, teaching institutions, and licensing/registration as well as accreditation bodies.
- However, for this to happen, the middle group of chiropractors will have to become engaged and consider the benefits and risks of respectively staying together or breaking up.

76

LEBOEUF-YDE C, INNES S, YOUNG K, KAWCHUK G, HARTVIGSEN J: C HIROPRACTIC, ONE BIG UNHAPPY FAMILY: BETTER TOGETHER OR APART? *CHIROPRACTIC & MANUAL THERAPIES* 2019;27:4 [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1186/S12998-018-0221-Z](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12998-018-0221-z)

- Describing this division is not simply academic; those aligned with evidence-based ideals have the greatest probability of being further integrated into healthcare systems in the years to come. In contrast, chiropractors, who have traditional ideas of the spine being a source of all or most diseases, are unlikely to make this journey, in the absence of evidence to substantiate their claims.
- The result is a profession torn between those looking to the future and those wedded to the founding claims of the past. The evidence-friendly chiropractors feel that the claims and activities by the 'traditionalists' slows or hinders the development of the profession and there is evidence to substantiate this.
- **EXAMPLE: 2005 FLORIDA ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY-BASED EDUCATION IN CHIROPRACTIC. IT WAS STOPPED BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION AND LOBBYING FROM THE TRADITIONAL GROUP [24].**

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MALCOLM GLADWELL *THE TIPPING POINT*

- 1963: AMA Committee on Quackery was designed to contain and eliminate chiropractic by:
 1. Ensure Medicare does not cover chiropractic.
 2. Ensure the U.S. Office of Education does not recognize chiropractic accrediting agencies.
 3. Encourage state medical societies to push for laws limiting chiropractic.
 4. **ENCOURAGE CONTINUED SEPARATION OF THE TWO PRIMARY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

78

“

SO WE BEAT ON, BOATS AGAINST THE CURRENT,
BORNE BACK CEASELESSLY INTO THE PAST.

”

F. Scott Fitzgerald
from *The Great Gatsby*

79

THE PROFESSIONAL CHOICE IS OURS!!!

- **THERE IS ONE BOAT.** (*You cannot sink half a boat.*)
- “In a world of problems, be a solution.”
- “Be the change you want to see.” - *Ghandi*

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