

<b>Venue:</b>	Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics, Vol. 40, no. 9, November-December 2017
<b>Title:</b>	Article: Functional limitations in adults who utilize chiropractic or osteopathic manipulation in the United States: analysis of the 2012 National Health Interview Survey
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<b>Abstract (or Book Review):</b>	<p>Objectives: The goals of this study were to identify self-reported differences in function, comorbidities, and medical service utilization among adults who reported using <a href="#">chiropractic</a> and/or <a href="#">osteopathic manipulation</a> in the 2012 National Health Interview Survey, and to compare these between older and younger adults.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted a descriptive study of adults aged 18 or older who were included in the 2012 National Health Interview Survey and the <a href="#">Alternative Medicine</a> Questionnaire. We included those who reported using <a href="#">chiropractic</a> and/or <a href="#">osteopathic manipulation</a> in the past 12 months. Responses were analyzed using SAS software. Weighted estimates were reported as percentages of chiropractic/osteopathic users overall and by age group (&lt;65 years vs ≥65 years).</p> <p>Results: Among the 8.5% of US adults who reported receiving manipulation, 97.6% saw <a href="#">chiropractors</a>. Most adults were under age 65 (83.7%), female (56.6%), and white (85.1%). Except for sitting tolerance, functional limitations were significantly higher among older manipulation users compared with younger manipulation users (all <math>P &lt; .001</math>). Older (vs younger) chiropractic/osteopathic users more often reported functional limitations (65.7% vs 37.2%), had difficulty walking without equipment (14.7% vs 2.8%), found it very difficult or were unable to walk one-quarter mile (15.7% vs 3.8%) or climb 10 steps (11.4% vs 2.5%), and needed help with instrumental <a href="#">activities of daily living</a> (6.9% vs 2.0%). Comorbidities differed by age: cardiovascular events/conditions, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis were more common among older adults, and <a href="#">headaches</a>, neck pain, and depression were more frequent in younger adults. Similar proportions of older and younger adults had emergency room visits (23.0% vs 21.7%); older adults reported more surgeries (26.1% vs 15.4%).</p> <p>Conclusions: Notable differences exist in functional limitations and comorbidities between older and younger <a href="#">chiropractic</a> and <a href="#">osteopathic manipulation</a> users. This information could inform clinical practice, education, and policy.</p>