References

- 1. Froud R, Patterson S, Eldridge S et al. A systematic review and metasynthesis of the impact of low back pain on people's lives. BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2014;15:50.
- 2. Hoy D, Bain C, Williams G et al. A systematic review of the global prevalence of low back pain. Arthritis Rheum. 2012;64(6):2028-2037.
- 3. Gaskin DJ, Richard P. Relieving Pain in America: A Blueprint for Transforming Prevention, Care, Education, and Research. Appendix C: The Economic Costs of Pain in the United States, Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Advancing Pain Research, Care, and Education. Washington (DC): National Academies
- 4. Acute low back problems in adults. Clinical Practice Guideline No. 14. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Rockville, Maryland, Dec. 1994. 5. Patrick CAJ, Vroomen MD, Marc CTFM et al. Lack of effectiveness of bed
- rest for sciatica. The New England Journal of Medicine. 1999;340:418-423. 6. Ragab A, Deshazo RD. Management of back pain in patients with previous
- back surgery. Am J Med. 2008;121(4):272-278.
- 7. Goodman D, Burke A, Livingston E. Low back pain. JAMA. 2013;309(16):1738
- 8. Manca A, Kumar K, Taylor RS et al. Quality of life, resource consumption and costs of spinal cord stimulation versus conventional medical management in neuropathic pain patients with failed back surgery syndrome (PROCESS trial). Eur J Pain. 2008;12(8):1047-1058.
- 9. Brox JV, Nygaard OP, Holm I et al. Four-year follow-up of surgical versus non-surgical therapy for chronic low back pain. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69(9):1643-1648.
- 10. Hilton L. Failed back syndrome: the disturbing statistics: presented at DG DISPATCH - AAPM. Doctor's Guide News. February 20, 2001.
- 11. Wilkey A, Gregory M, Byfield D, McCarthy PW. A comparison between chiropractic management and pain clinic management for chronic low-back pain in a national health service outpatient clinic. J Alternative and Complementary Medicine. 2008;14(5):465-473.
- 12. Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain. Annals of Internal Medicine. 2007;147(7):478-491.
- 13. Haas M, Sharma R, Stano M. Cost-effectiveness of medical and chiropractic care for acute and chronic low back pain. JMPT. 2005;28(8):
- 14. Legorreta AP, Metz RD, Nelson CF et al. Comparative analysis of individuals with and without chiropractic coverage. Patient characteristics, utilization, and costs. Archives of Internal Medicine. 2004;164:1985-1992.
- 15. Meade TW, Dyer S et al. Low back pain of mechanical origin: randomised comparison of chiropractic and hospital outpatient treatment. British Medical Journal. 1990;300:431-437.



Chiropractic

bring's out the best in me!





When you hear the word chiropractic do you think of care for back and neck complaints? Many people do and yet the world's first chiropractic patient (1895) was deaf and recovered his hearing after a chiropractic adjustment. The second chiropractic patient was relieved of a heart condition. Thousands soon praised chiropractic for saving them from headaches, colds, allergies, asthma, sciatica, arthritis, seizures, ear infections, stomach trouble, gynecological problems and many other conditions including back pain.

What Does Your Chiropractor Do?

Your chiropractor is specially trained to locate and free your body from a severe abnormality that interferes with your proper function. It is called a subluxation and it is a slight misalignment or distortion of your structural system, including your spine, that affects your discs, nerves, ligaments and ultimately, your entire body. Once your chiropractor frees you of subluxations, your body and mind function better.

Low Back Pain

Back pain is one of the most common health complaints in the world; nearly everyone (80%-90%) gets back pain at some time.¹ About a quarter of US adults reported having low back pain lasting at least one day in the prior three months and this helped make low back pain the most common cause of job-related disability and a leading contributor to missed work.2



© 2016 Tedd Koren, D.C. All rights reserved. TAP Koren Publications Inc. • 1-800-537-3001 korenpublications.com

EWLBP

Why are the results so overwhelmingly in favor of chiropractic?



That's a lot of bad backs. The estimated cost of this problem in the US is over \$261-300 billion a year.³

Medical Treatments & Surgery

The standard medical approach to back pain varies depending on the severity of the condition. Muscle relaxants, painkillers, rest and physical therapy such as traction, diathermy, ultrasound, hot packs and cold packs are sometimes used. These approaches are often found wanting however. Even bed rest has been found ineffective for a serious form of back and leg pain called sciatica.

If the problem doesn't improve or worsens then surgery may be recommended.

The medical approach is at times necessary—even back surgery has a place. But research is revealing that spinal surgery for acute lower back problems should rarely be performed.⁶

Back surgery has increased dramatically. Nearly 600,000 operations are performed each year, double over the past decade, most of them unnecessary. In 2013 even the *Journal of the American Medical Association* suggested chiropractic care as an option for low back pain—noting that surgery should only be tried if all else fails.⁷

Failed Back Surgery Syndrome

Many of those who have had back surgery report a recurrence of their symptoms within a year or two



of the operation and may return to the operating table. This has been referred to as failed back surgery syndrome. It causes severe and constant pain. Of all the back surgeries performed each year, 20 to 40% of them fail—the pain returns.⁸

Studies reveal that spinal surgery is no better than less invasive care; outcomes after five years are similar when surgical and non-surgical approaches are compared....⁹

For example, Lynn Johnson, MD, of the American Academy of Pain Medicine states: "Just about any approach is better than having surgery because all the studies have shown that, if you take a surgical population and non-surgical population, they all seem to do the same in five years." He supports conservative measures such as chiropractic before suggesting surgery. ¹⁰

• The Chiropractic Approach

Chiropractors have helped millions of people with low back problems, often saving them from pain, disability, drugs and surgery. The chiropractor's purpose is to gently and painlessly rebalance and realign your spine and structural system to relieve pressure on your nerves, discs and muscles.

Research studies repeatedly reveal that chiropractic helps those with lower back pain to recover faster and at less cost. 11-13

In one study of 700,000 people whose health insurance plan covered chiropractic care, it was estimated that \$16 million was saved as a result of using chiropractic.¹⁴

Major government studies from the US, UK, Canada and New Zealand have reaffirmed what chiropractic patients have been telling their friends with back pain for years: "Why don't you see my chiropractor? You'll get better much faster than from drugs or surgery—and it's safer too." Studies repeatedly reveal that chiropractic care is more effective than other approaches for low back pain.

As one study concluded: "Chiropractic was particularly effective in those with fairly intractable pain—that is, those with a history of severe

pain.... The percentage of chiropractic patients who were 'very satisfied' with the care they received for low back pain was triple that for patients of family physicians."¹⁵

Why are the results so overwhelmingly in favor of chiropractic? Because painkillers, muscle relaxants, Valium™, braces, physical therapy and surgery are not designed to correct subluxations. Chiropractic is!

In Conclusion

For over a hundred years people with all kinds of health conditions have visited their doctors of chiropractic. Many have initially come for back pain, but then discovered so many other ways chiropractic care can help them and their family.

The goal of chiropractic is to free your body from subluxations, permitting realignment of your entire structural system and releasing stress on your nervous system so your entire body may function at its

