

Appendix J

Glossary of Terms or References

ACA

American Chiropractic Association

activator technique

A system of adjustment using a hand held, manually assisted, spring activated device which delivers a controlled thrust.

acupressure/Meridian therapy

The practice of applying digital pressure to stimulate certain sites on the skin to affect distant functional mechanisms of the body. This therapy is based on the belief that these sites are organized along meridians which carry the life force that innervates the body.

acupuncture

The practice of insertion of needles into specific exterior body locations to relieve pain, to induce surgical anesthesia, and for therapeutic purposes.

adjustment

A forceful thrust which is meticulously controlled as to its direction, amount of force employed, and the quickness with which it is applied.

adrenal disorder

A dysfunction of the adrenal gland which is located near the kidney.

AMA

American Medical Association

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease

Nervous system disorders characterized by demyelination and degeneration of neural tissue.

angina pectoris

A condition marked by recurrent pain in the chest or left arm, caused by an inadequate blood supply to the heart muscle.

APA

American Psychological Association

applied kinesiology

The dynamics of smooth and striated muscle and the impact of these tissues on body structure, healing processes, and disease processes. In particular, applied kinesiology focuses on the identification and correction of proprioceptive dysfunction of ligaments and of the muscle spindle cells and golgi tendons. In addition, applied kinesiology is concerned with the vascular, lymphatic, and other systems supporting proper muscle dynamics.

arterial aneurysm

An enlargement of one aspect of an artery caused by weakness in the arterial wall.

aseptic necrosis

A condition which is not a specific disease entity but caused by disruption in normal circulation to the involved bone. It can result in pain, loss of bone density, bone collapse or fracture. Some possible areas of involvement include the hip, shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee, or heel.

associateship

A practice arrangement between two or more chiropractors. Commonly entered into by some recent chiropractic college graduates in order to gain clinical practice experience.

asthma

A condition marked by recurrent attacks of wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi in the lungs.

atelectasis or pneumothorax

Collapse of a part or the whole of the lungs due to absence of gas in the lung cavity or the presence of air or gas in the pleural cavity located between the lung and chest wall.

Barge technique

A system of x-ray analysis, palpation, and adjusting procedures directed at correcting vertebral misalignments involving a shifting of the nucleus pulposus.

B.E.S.T. Technique

Bio-Energetic Synchronization Technique.

biofeedback

A training technique designed to enable an individual to gain some element of control over autonomic body functions. The technique is based on the learning principle that a desired response is learned when received information (feedback) indicates that a specific thought complex or action has produced the desired response.

bursitis or synovitis

Inflammation of the bursa or synovial membrane. Bursitis is occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit in the underlying supraspinatus tendon.

carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome

Peripheral nerve compression syndromes; carpal tunnel syndrome affects the median nerve in the carpal tunnel of the wrists; and tarsal tunnel syndrome affects the posterior tibial nerve or plantar nerves in the tarsal tunnel of the foot.

CCE

Council on Chiropractic Education

CCR

Consortium for Chiropractic Research

cervical spine

The first seven vertebra, the first of which articulates with the base of the cranium, and the seventh articulates with the uppermost vertebra of the thorax.

certification

A voluntary program that typically recognizes individuals that have the education or training beyond the basic level of competency necessary to practice in a profession.

chiropractic

Chiropractic is a branch of the healing arts which is concerned with human health and disease processes. Doctors of chiropractic are physicians who consider man as an integrated being, but give special attention to spinal mechanics, musculoskeletal, neurological, vascular, nutritional, and environmental relationships.

chlamydia

A sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacteria of the family chlamydiaceae.

colitis or diverticulitis

Inflammation of the colon or the diverticulum.

concurrent condition

A bodily condition which may include illness, malfunction, or disease for which the patient is not reporting to the chiropractor for care. The condition is called "concurrent" because it is present with another condition for which the person is seeking care.

congenital/developmental anomaly

An abnormality that is present at birth or appears in later development.

content-related evidence of validity

Evidence that shows the extent to which the content domain of a test is appropriate relative to its intended purpose. Such evidence is used to establish that the test includes a representative or critical sample of the relevant content domain and that it excludes content outside that domain.

COPD

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Generalized airway obstruction, particularly of small airways, associated with combinations of chronic bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema.

correlation coefficient

An index which can range from -1.00 through 0 to +1.00, indicating the extent that two variables relate.

Cox/Flexion-Distrraction technique

A system of procedures using distraction, or

doctor controlled tractive forces applied to a specific level of the spine with or without articular facet adjustment.

cranial nerve disorder

A condition affecting one or more of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves.

cranial technique

A technique to correct immobilities and asymmetries of the cranial bones.

cryotherapy

The use of cold as a treatment modality.

CT scan

Computed tomograms combine the use of computers with advances in X-ray technology to produce sectional images in almost any anatomical plane of the body.

D.C.

Doctor of Chiropractic

Delphi study

A method of study originally developed by the RAND Corporation to arrive at reliable predictions about the future of technology. Widely used when convergence of opinion through group consensus is needed.

dermatitis

Inflammation of the skin.

diathermy

Therapeutic use of high-frequency electric current to produce a thermal effect (heat) in the deep tissues of the body.

direct current

An electrical current which flows in one direction only. When used medically it is called the galvanic current; this current has distinct and marked polarity and marked secondary effects. These secondary effects include thermal changes and pain control. Galvanic stimulation may also be used to move fluids, exercise muscles, and relax spasticity.

diversified technique

Full spine chiropractic adjustive technique designed to correct vertebral malpositions and fixations in the most efficacious manner possible with respect to the clinical circumstances. In general, each college teaches its own diversified technique.

electrical stimulation

The use of an electrical current in the 1-4000Hz range to elicit a desired physiologic response.

emphysema

A pathological accumulation of air in tissues or organs; applied especially to swelling of the alveoli or of the tissue connecting the alveoli in the lungs, accompanied by tissue atrophy and breathing impairment.

endocrine or metabolic bone disorder

Condition of the endocrine or metabolic system that produces a pathological effect on bone tissue.

epiphysitis

Inflammation of an epiphysis or of the cartilage that separates it from the main bone.

extra-spinal joint conditions

Conditions involving the joints not of the spinal column, ie. ankle, knee, shoulder, fingers, etc.

extremity subluxation/joint dysfunction

Refers to an incomplete or partial dislocation in which the articular surfaces have not lost contact. A certain degree of joint fixation exists which prevents normal joint motion and a return of the joint to its normal juxtaposition. Extremity subluxation may involve static properties (malposition) and/or dynamic properties (joint fixation) both of which result in joint dysfunction.

FCER

Federation of Chiropractic Education and Research

FCLB

Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards

field internship

Practicing under the license and/or direct supervision of one or more physicians in an existing fee-for-service practice.

field test

A trial test of the survey of chiropractic given to 30 practitioners. Used to identify and modify any problems participants may have had in understanding and completing the survey.

finite population correction term

A factor included in the standard error formula which reduces the standard error as the proportion of the population sampled increases.

frequency factor

The estimated number of times the practitioner completing the survey performed the specified activity.

full spine

A chiropractic treatment approach which assesses all spinal levels as compared to approaches which focus on selected areas of the spine.

Gonstead technique

A "full spine" chiropractic method developed by Clarence Gonstead which utilizes radiographic analysis, instrumentation, and palpation to locate and specifically determine the malposition of subluxated vertebrae, which are then corrected manually.

Grostick technique

An upper cervical technique developed by John D. Grostick, Sr. that utilizes a specific measured analysis of the cervical spine together with manual adjusting to re-establish biomechanical balance of the spine.

hiatus or inguinal hernia

The protrusion of a loop or a part of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening.

homeopathic remedies

Substances which are capable of producing in healthy persons symptoms like those of the disease being treated. Extremely small dosages are

used to stimulate the body's natural defenses against the disease.

hyperlordosis of cervical or lumbar spine

Increased anterior curvature of cervical or lumbar spine.

ICA

International Chiropractic Association

impairment evaluation

An evaluation to determine if there is an impairment of a body part.

immunological disorder

Disorder of the immune system.

importance

In the analysis of the survey, Frequency and Risk were multiplied together and the resultant product was labeled "importance".

interferential current

A physiotherapy modality which consists of two medium frequency currents that cross deep within a body part, and in so doing, trigger the formation of a third current that radiates from the inside to the outside of the target tissue, providing therapeutic treatment to the tissues.

infrared baker lamp

A source of superficial heat utilizing radiation with a wave length between 7,700 and 14,000 Angstroms. Units are generally classified as either luminous or nonluminous.

integument

The skin as the covering of the body. Also known as integumentum.

interim survey form

The survey form administered to a small sampling of chiropractors and used to refine the form used for the study called "Survey of Chiropractic Practice".

intervertebral disc syndrome

A conglomeration of signs and symptoms usually consisting of episodic low back pain with pos-

sible symptoms of unilateral sciatic pain, progressive buttock, thigh, calf, and heel pain. There may also be a “C” scoliosis away from the side of pain, splinting, and a flattening of the lumbar spine. Weakness, numbness, and decreased reflexes may be noted in the involved extremity. This is a clinical diagnosis of disc herniation not verified by surgical intervention.

job analysis

Any of several methods of identifying the tasks performed on a job or the knowledge, skills and abilities required to perform that job.

job inventory

A list of tasks and functions performed on a job. The basis for forming a job analysis.

kyphosis of thoracic spine

Increased posterior convexity of the thoracic spine.

licensure

The process of granting a license which is required by law in order to enter a profession. It is the most restrictive form of occupational regulation because it prohibits anyone from engaging in the activities covered by the scope of practice without permission from a government agency.

Life upper cervical technique

An upper cervical technique that utilizes a specific measured analysis of the cervical spine and a mechanical adjusting instrument to re-establish biomechanical balance of the spine.

Logan basic

A full spine technique that utilizes a system of body mechanics and adjusting procedures developed by Dr. Hugh B. Logan.

lumbar spine

The portion of the spine between the thorax and pelvis; ie. low back vertebrae.

manipulation

The therapeutic application of manual force. Spinal manipulative therapy broadly defined includes all procedures in which the hands are used to mobilize, adjust, manipulate, apply traction, mas-

sage, stimulate, or otherwise influence the spine and paraspinal tissues with the aim of influencing the patient’s health.

mean

Arithmetic average.

Meric technique

A system of analysis and adjusting in which the body is divided into zones.

methodology

The design of a study or procedures utilized in a study.

MRI

Magnetic Resonance Imaging. A diagnostic imaging modality that uses a magnet, radio frequency transmission and reception, and has the ability to discriminate the location of a signal arising from the body of a patient in a three-dimensional coordinate system.

muscular atrophy

Wasting away of muscle tissue.

muscular dystrophy

Degenerative genetic disease characterized by weakness and atrophy of muscles.

muscular strain/tear

Injury caused by an over-exertion or over-stretching of some part of the musculature and ligamentous structures.

National Advisory Committee

Committee composed of representatives from state examining boards, chiropractic educators, and private practitioners to offer guidance to the job analysis project.

National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE)

National testing agency for the chiropractic profession.

NBCE Job Analysis Steering Committee

Committee composed of representatives of the Board of Directors of the National Board of

Chiropractic Examiners, given the responsibility of guiding the job analysis project.

neuralgia

Pain which extends along the course of one or more nerves.

neurological exam

Examination of the nervous system.

neuromusculoskeletal examination (NMS)

A series of specific tests performed to determine the structural integrity and functional capacity of the bones, muscles, and nerves of the body.

NIMMO/Tonus receptor technique

System of deep connective tissue and fascial manipulation developed by Dr. Raymond Nimmo.

NUCCA technique

An upper cervical technique developed and endorsed by the National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association; the objective of this technique is to balance the pelvis and spinal column to the body's vertical axis.

objective structured clinical examination

An examination characterized by the use of standardized patients who are extensively trained to reliably portray a health condition.

orthopedic exam

Examination of structures involved in locomotion including joints, muscles, ligaments and connective tissue.

orthotics

An orthopedic appliance or apparatus used to support, align, prevent, or correct deformities or to improve the function of parts of the body.

osteoarthritis/degenerative joint disease

A disease occurring primarily in older people, characterized by degeneration of the cartilage and hypertrophy of bone. Generally accompanied by pain and stiffness.

osteopath

A healthcare practitioner whose treatment is based

on the theory that the body is capable of making its own remedies against disease and other toxic conditions. Osteopaths utilize generally accepted physical, medicinal, and surgical methods of diagnosis and therapy, while placing emphasis on the importance of normal body mechanics and manipulative methods of detecting and correcting faulty structure.

osteoporosis/osteomalacia

Conditions marked by softening or degenerating of the bone mass sometimes accompanied by pain, tenderness, muscular weakness, leading to bone fractures with minimal trauma.

Palmer upper cervical/HIO technique

A technique that utilizes specific x-ray analysis and adjusting procedures developed by B.J. Palmer for correction of subluxations in upper cervical vertebrae only.

paraffin bath

The therapeutic application of melted paraffin wax that has been diluted with mineral oil in a predetermined ratio (eg. 4:1). A form of superficial heat transferred by conduction.

pathology

The structural and functional manifestations of disease.

peripheral neuritis

Inflammation, pain, and tenderness of a peripheral nerve.

Pettibon technique

An upper cervical technique that is based on spinal biomechanics and engineering physics theories developed by Dr. Burl Pettibon. The technique utilizes specific x-ray analysis and manual adjusting techniques as well as a mechanical adjusting instrument.

Pierce-Stillwagon technique

A full spine technique that utilizes specific x-ray analysis procedures, instrumentation procedures and adjusting procedures developed by Dr. Walter Pierce and Dr. Glenn Stillwagon.

pigment disorders

Abnormal skin coloring.

pilot test

A preliminary survey conducted by the NBCE to help determine the appropriate format and content of the Survey of Chiropractic Practice.

pituitary disorder

A disorder of the pituitary gland most commonly originating in the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland or in the neurohypophysis.

polycythemia

An increase above normal in the number of red cells in the blood.

practical exam

An exam that requires licensure candidates to perform tasks or procedures which might commonly be required in practice.

Practice Model Log

An instrument developed for self-administration by practicing chiropractors. Doctors provided information on each of 10 consecutive patient visits. Data from the survey was used as an additional source of information about the profession as well as a basis for developing the Interim Survey Form.

preceptorship

Undergraduate and graduate programs in which the chiropractic college may place a student chiropractor or a recent graduate in a licensed chiropractor's office to learn clinical procedures and patient management methods under guidelines established by the sponsoring chiropractic college.

presenting condition

One or more symptoms or other concerns for which the patient is seeking care or advice.

proportional sampling

A form of sampling in which the number selected is a percent of the population.

psoriasis

A condition which produces dry, scaling patches

of skin sometimes associated with a distinctive arthritis.

radiculitis or radiculopathy

Inflammation or disease of the root of the spinal nerve.

RAND

A nonprofit institution that seeks to improve public policy through research and analysis.

rating scales

Rating scales attempt to obtain appraisals on a common set of attributes for all raters and ratees and to have these expressed on common quantitative and qualitative scales.

reliability

The degree to which test scores are free of errors of measurement.

return rate

Percent of practitioners selected to complete the Survey of Chiropractic Practice who either returned the survey form or who were accounted for in another manner.

research protocols

Procedures to be followed in a research study.

risk factor

The degree of risk to public health or patient safety perceived by survey respondents relative to omission or poor performance of 45 activities listed in the Survey of Chiropractic Practice.

roentgenology

The branch of radiology that deals with the diagnostic and therapeutic use of roentgen rays.

sampling design

The specified method by which individuals are selected to be surveyed.

S.O.A.P.

Subjective, Objective, Assessment Plan/Procedure. A method of recording information in a patient's record based on a problem-oriented clinical approach.

S.O.T. technique

A system of soft tissue, reflex, diagnostic and adjusting techniques developed by Dr. M.D. DeJarnette; this technique emphasizes the close physiological and biomechanical relationships between the sacrum and the occiput.

SPEC

Special Purposes Examination for Chiropractic. The SPEC is designed to assess licensed or previously licensed chiropractic practitioners in areas reflecting clinical conditions encountered in general practice. Available beginning March 1993.

spinal adjustment

The art of replacement to their normal position of subluxated vertebrae for the purpose of relieving impingement of the structures transmitted by the intervertebral foramen, thus restoring to the parts supplied by these nerves their normal innervation. This replacement of subluxated vertebrae usually is accomplished by the application of a definite thrust by the hands of the chiropractor in contact with the subluxated vertebra.

spinal canal stenosis

A significant reduction in diameter of the spinal canal which may result in symptoms of spinal cord or nerve root compression.

standard deviation

The standard deviation is a measure of variability, spread or dispersion of a set of scores around their mean value.

standard error

This is an abbreviation for standard error or estimate, which indicates the accuracy of a score. The standard error of estimate is the standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size, and corrected for sampling from a finite population.

subluxation

A subluxation is the alteration of the normal dynamics, anatomical, or physiological relationship of contiguous articular structures.

survey instrument

Refers to the questionnaire developed by the NBCE for the Survey of Chiropractic Practice job analysis.

systemic/rheumatoid arthritis or gout

Inflammation of the joints which tends to be chronic and progressive, leading to deformities and disability.

“t-test”

A statistical procedure used to determine whether two means (arithmetic averages) differ significantly from each other.

tendinitis/tenosynovitis

Inflammation of a tendon or inflammation of a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

Thompson technique

A system of analytical and adjusting techniques developed by Dr. J. Clay Thompson that emphasizes the use of a Thompson terminal point adjusting table.

thoracic outlet syndrome

Compression of the brachial plexus or subclavian artery by attached muscles in the region of the first rib and clavicle.

thymus or pineal disorder

The thymus gland is associated with cell-mediated immunity. Pineal gland dysfunction may be responsible for some cases of hypo or hypergonadism but speculation as to the gland's actual function still exists.

thyroid or parathyroid disorder

Dysfunction of the thyroid or parathyroid glands, producing abnormally high or low concentrations of the circulating hormone levels which control the body's metabolic functions.

TMJ syndrome

Those various symptoms of discomfort, pain, or pathosis stated to be caused by loss of vertical dimension, lack of posterior occlusion, or other

malocclusion, trismus, muscle tremor, arthritis, or direct trauma to the temporomandibular joint.

Toftness technique

A system of analysis and adjustment of the spine developed by Dr. I.M. Toftness.

traction

Therapeutic technique utilizing axial tension applied to a body segment.

ulcer of stomach, intestine or colon

A lesion on the inner mucous surface of the digestive tract caused by superficial loss of tissue, usually with inflammation.

ultrasound

Therapeutic technique that utilizes high frequency sound waves to produce micromassage and deep heating effects in a body segment.

ultraviolet therapy

Modality that produces radiation with strong actinic properties and is used to produce photochemical effects.

upper cervical vertebrae

The most superiorly located bones of the spine, usually referring to the first and second cervical vertebrae.

validity

The degree to which inferences from test scores are appropriate, meaningful or useful.

vertebral facet syndrome

A condition in which symptoms arise from inflamed, damaged, or dysfunctional vertebral facets; often accompanies increased spinal lordosis and may be secondary to intervertebral disc failure or degeneration.

vertebrobasilar arterial insufficiency

Lack of adequate blood flow through the vertebral arteries or their union which forms the basilar artery, ultimately resulting in cerebral ischemia or decreased blood flow to the brain.

vibratory therapy

The use of fingers or a mechanical device to

produce oscillations in body tissues or to stimulate proprioceptive nerve functions.

weighting factor

A number used when aggregating data from individuals or subgroups such that the aggregated sample accurately represents the population.

whirlpool/hydrotherapy

Modality that may utilize cold or heated water to produce various mechanical and/or physiological effects on the body or a portion of the body.