Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Medicine: Introduction and Landscape

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Definitions (NIH)

- "CAM is a group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that are not presently considered to be part of conventional medicine."
- Complementary medicine is used together with conventional medicine.
 - e.g. aromatherapy to help lessen a patient's discomfort following surgery.
- Alternative medicine is used in place of conventional medicine.
 - e.g. using a special diet to treat cancer instead of undergoing surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy.

Integrative Medicine - Definitions

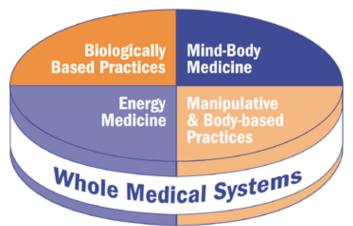
- Integrative medicine combines treatments from conventional medicine and CAM for which there is some high-quality evidence of safety and effectiveness (NIH)
- Integrative Medicine is the practice of medicine that reaffirms the importance of the relationship between practitioner and patient, focuses on the whole person, is informed by evidence, and makes use of all appropriate therapeutic approaches, healthcare professionals and disciplines to achieve optimal health and healing (CAHCIM)
- Many other definitions

^{1.} National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), National Institutes of Health. NCCAM Publication No. D347

^{2.} Consortium of Academic Health Centers for Integrative Medicine. Definition of Integrative Medicine. http://www.imconsortium.org/about/home.html.

CAM – Domains (NIH)

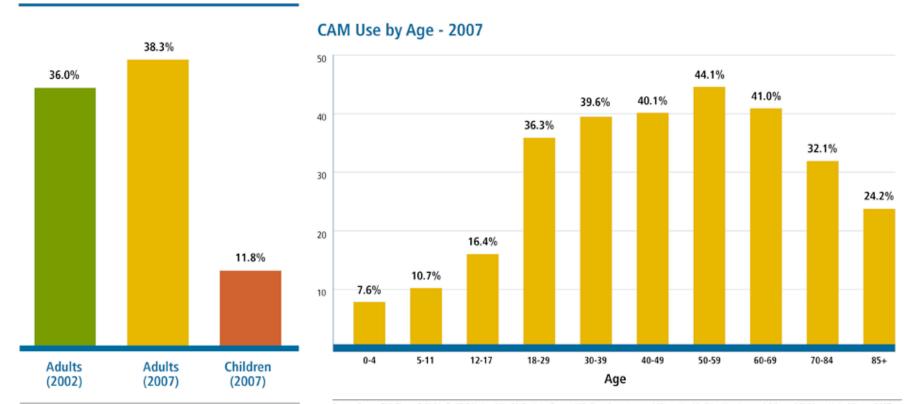
- Mind-Body Medicine
 - Mainstreamed: patient support groups and cognitive-behavioral therapy.
 - meditation, prayer, mental healing, and therapies that use creative outlets such as art, music, or dance.
- Biologically Based Practices
 - use substances found in nature, such as herbs, foods, and vitamins
 - 'Natural products' / dietary supplements
- Manipulative and Body-Based Practices
 - Massage, chiropractic, osteopathic manipulation
- Energy Medicine
 - Reiki, therapeutic touch, qi gong. No recognized mechanism.
- Whole Medical Systems
 - built upon complete systems of theory and practice
 - Chinese medicine, Ayurveda, homeopathy



Prevalence of use

- 2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), developed by the NIH and CDC
- Data from 34,000+ interviews nationwide

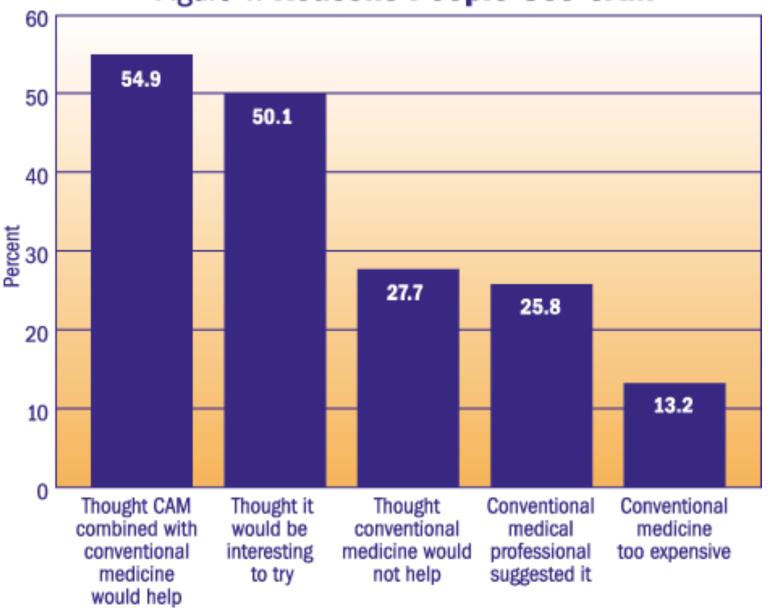
CAM Use by U.S. Adults and Children



Source: Barnes PM, Bloom B, Nahin R. CDC National Health Statistics Report #12. Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use Among Adults and Children: United States, 2007. December 2008. Source: Barnes PM, Bloom B, Nahin R. CDC National Health Statistics Report #12. Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use Among Adults and Children: United States, 2007. December 2008.

Barnes PM, Bloom B, Nahin R. CDC National Health Statistics Report #12. Complementary and Alternative Medicine Use Among Adults and Children: United States, 2007. December 10, 2008.

Figure 7. Reasons People Use CAM



Who are CAM providers?

TABLE 3 Licensed CAM Professions

Profession	Designation	Degree	Training	Regulation	Credentialing body
Acupuncture	L.Ac. (Licensed	Masters	2-4 years	43 states	National Certifica-
and Oriental	Acupuncturist)				tion Commission
Medicine					for Acupuncture
					and Oriental Medi-
					cine (NCCAOM)
Chiropractic	D.C. (Doctor of	Doctorate	4 years	50 states	Federation of Chi-
	Chiropractic)				ropractic Licensing
					Boards
Midwifery	C.P.M. (Certi-	variable	variable	Licensed or	North American
	fied Profes-			certified in	Registry of Mid-
	sional Midwife)			22 states	wives (NARM)
Massage	None	None	500-1000	Regulated in	National Certifica-
therapy			hours	39 states	tion Board for
					Therapeutic Mas-
					sage and Bodywork
					(NCBTMB)
Naturopathic	N.D. (Doctor of	Doctorate	4 years	Licensed in	North American
Medicine	Naturopathic			15 states	Board of Naturo-
	Medicine)				pathic Examiners
					(NABNE)

Katz D, Ali A. Preventive Medicine, Integrative Medicine, and the Health of the Public. Commissioned paper for Institute of Medicine (IOM) of the National Academies. Summit on Integrative Medicine and the Health of the Public. Washington, DC.2009.

CAM Advice: Ethical Framework

		Effective?				
		Yes	No			
Yes		Use/ Recommend	Tolerate			
Safe?	No	Monitor closely	Advise against			

What to look for

- consistency
 - consistent with common sense
 - consistent within a system
- Training, credibility, and experience
- Safety / responsibility
- How to choose? Our approach is the evidence hierarchy

Table I Evidence hierarchy. Characteristics that support the selection of a particular therapy or approach appear at the top of each cell in the table, with their opposite shown at the bottom of the cell. The overall priority, or rank, of a given approach is derived from the interaction of the five characteristics under consideration.

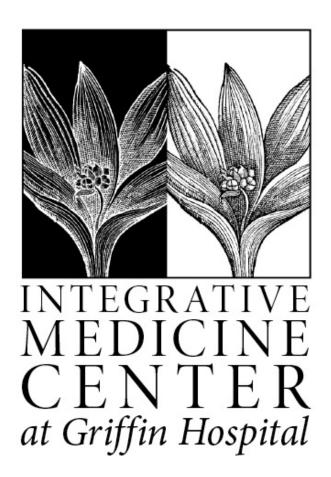
Effectiveness	Safety	Evidence	Alternatives of comparable utility	Confluent with patient preference	Rank
High	High	Strong	Absent	Yes	High
†	†	†	†	^	†
			↓ ·		\downarrow
Low	Low	Weak/Absent	Numerous	No	Low

What to avoid

- Conspiracy theories
- 'Secret knowledge'
- Exclusivity/absolutes/arrogance
- 'Bad news'
- Sales pitches
- discerning vested interests

A model of evidence-based integrative care

- Also predicated upon:
 - The belief that no one person can know it all
 - Or, "two heads are better than one."



Goals and Ideals

- There is no "alternative" vs. conventional care
- There is a single spectrum of options for care and healing, encompassing all
- The spectrum of healing arts is subject to the same evidence hierarchy, and creatively applied research
- Patients are guided/accompanied to the best, tailored options