As the premier scholarly publication of the osteopathic medical profession, JAOA—The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association encourages osteopathic physicians, faculty members and students at colleges of osteopathic medicine, and others within the healthcare professions to submit comments related to articles published in the JAOA and the mission of the osteopathic medical profession. The JAOA’s editors are particularly interested in letters that discuss recently published original research.

Letters to the editor are considered for publication in the JAOA with the understanding that they have not been published elsewhere and that they are not simultaneously under consideration by any other publication.

All accepted letters to the editor are subject to editing and abridgement. Letter writers may be asked to provide JAOA staff with photocopies of referenced material so that the references themselves and statements cited may be verified.

Readers are encouraged to prepare letters electronically in Microsoft Word (.doc) or in plain (.txt) or rich text (.rtf) format. The JAOA prefers that readers e-mail letters to jaoa@osteopathic.org. Mailed letters should be addressed to Gilbert E. D’Alonzo, Jr, DO, Editor in Chief, American Osteopathic Association, 142 E Ontario St, Chicago, IL 60611-2864.

Letter writers must include their full professional titles and affiliations, complete preferred mailing address, day and evening telephone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail address. In addition, writers are responsible for disclosing financial associations and other conflicts of interest.

Although the JAOA cannot acknowledge the receipt of letters, a JAOA staff member will notify writers whose letters have been accepted for publication. Mailed submissions and supporting materials will not be returned unless letter writers provide self-addressed, stamped envelopes with their submissions.

All osteopathic physicians who have letters published in the JAOA receive continuing medical education (CME) credit for their contributions. Writers of original letters receive 5 hours of AOA category 1-B CME credit. Authors of published articles who respond to letters about their research receive 3 hours of category 1-B CME credit for their responses.

Although the JAOA welcomes letters to the editor, readers should be aware that these contributions have a lower publication priority than other submissions. As a consequence, letters are published only when space allows.

Yes, Virginia, There Will Be Healthcare Reform

To the Editor:

More than 100 years ago, a young girl named Virginia O’Hanlon wrote a letter to Santa Claus.1 A newspaper reporter, impressed by the girl’s innocence, editorialized this quest to believe in a fantasy representing good in the world by penning the famous line, “Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus.”

This story came to mind a few weeks ago, when I was having breakfast with my daughter-in-law and she asked me what I thought about President Barack Obama’s proposed healthcare reform. Because I have been associated with the National Academies of Practice, a 10-profession interdisciplinary national health policy forum, for some years, I felt well positioned to answer her question.

I replied, “I do not believe that we will see universal healthcare in the United States in my lifetime.” I added, “I do not believe that the ‘public option’ [ie, government-run health insurance] included in some of the current proposals will be part of the legislation in its final form.”

I answered as I did because I believe that our capitalist society will resist the socialist nature of the public option. Indeed, this Robin Hood—like take-from-the-rich-to-give-to-the-poor approach has met a great deal of opposition. The public option flies in the face of former President Ronald Reagan’s “supply-side” economic approach—destroying financial incentives for the entrepreneurs and movers and shakers who drive our economy.

My daughter-in-law responded, “That’s because all you greedy doctors don’t want [healthcare reform with the public option] to pass.” I then felt that I had to explain some facts to her about the current financial pressures, including declining revenues and increasing costs, faced by us “greedy doctors.”

I informed her that in 1990 I received about $2000 per cataract surgery in Medicare reimbursement, but today I am reimbursed only about $500 for the same surgical procedure. Physician Medicare reimbursements have been steadily decreasing—at the same time that physician costs for basic practice operations and medical malpractice premiums have been increasing.3 I also told her that hospitals have agreed to forgo about $155 billion in reimbursement over the next several years.4 These reimbursement reductions come as the hospital I am associated with is losing about $1 million to $4 million a month.

I was quite surprised by my daughter-in-law’s focus on “greedy doctors,” because she has been exposed to the ups and downs of medicine in our family. My brother, two of my sons, and one of my other daughters-in-law are also osteopathic physicians. In addition, my wife is a master’s-prepared nurse, as is another of my daughters-in-law. I pointed out that although my physician sons do not have to pay off their medical school tuition, they still have to pay off loans used for campus living expenses, and my physician daughter-in-law still owes $400,000 in loans. If they can live on little more than

Letters

JAOA • Vol 109 • No 12 • December 2009 • 621
their resident salaries for 10 years, they can finally pay off these loans.

In summary, most physicians and other healthcare professionals are not getting rich in medicine these days.

I further pointed out that although the salary of the chief executive officer of a major health insurance company may be as high as $125 million,5 these funds—when prorated over the possibly 100 million uninsured or underinsured individuals in the United States6,7—amount to only about $1.25 for each of these individuals. These figures indicate that a middleman is using up a great deal of valuable resources, which is a good reason to have a single-payer universal healthcare system only if you trust government’s traditional inefficiency to run it.

I next explained to my daughter-in-law about the projected physician shortage in the United States.8 Although many new osteopathic medical schools have recently been established to meet the expected demand for physicians,9 no consideration has been made for osteopathic graduate medical education to train these new physicians after graduation. This situation seems like a disaster waiting to happen—and it is occurring just as the millions of baby boomers are entering the chronic illness market.

There are rumblings in the healthcare reform debate of rationing healthcare—an issue of great importance for those aging baby boomers. Will we invoke the utilitarian perspective of what is good for most is good for all? In other words, will we say, “Well, grandma had a good life. Now it’s time for her to go take a pain pill and free up some health-care resources for younger people.”

I concluded my discussion with my daughter-in-law by noting that I did not see an easy fix for the complex problems involved in US healthcare, including inadequate physician reimbursement, growing physician financial pressures, high pharmaceutical costs, and the projected physician shortage. I do not think that things will change much in the US healthcare system, but who knows? I tend to feel that, like the young believer in Santa Claus, believers in healthcare reform may be in quest of a feel-good fantasy. So perhaps I should have answered my daughter-in-law by paraphrasing the newspaper reporter, “Yes, Virginia, there will be healthcare reform.”

Richard F. Multack, OD, DO, CS
Midwest Physicians Group, Olympia Fields, Illinois

References
As a profession, physicians should have had enough self-respect to demand that we be compensated for our time and expertise. Notice that I did not say how much that compensation should be, because each practitioner should have the right to determine what he or she is worth and charge accordingly.

As a former small business owner who operated a private medical consultation service for 10 years, I was very much aware of how competition forced my pricing to a “reasonable” level. When customers pay cash for a product, they pay attention to costs—allowing the business owner to know directly what price is “fair.” It is interesting to note that you become very aggressive with your own overhead when you understand what things cost.

The medical profession is long overdue for a correction regarding insurance and compensation. I understand that many physicians are convinced that a nationalized healthcare insurance system will cure the ills with which we all struggle. Sadly, this belief is utter foolishness. Under a government-run, single-payer system, physicians will be forced to accept whatever compensation we are given and to practice in whatever geographic location is deemed to be in greatest need—just as is done in the military. As I write this letter, the state of California has its governors, and countless state representatives and insurance company executives will take notice and have no choice but to listen. Physicians simply need to speak with a unified voice, emphasizing that our patients deserve the dignity of care based on a relationship with their physicians, and physicians deserve to be reimbursed for costs of landscaping and painting. These are routine maintenance issues that are rightfully expected to be the responsibility of the homeowner. Yet, medical insurance has evolved to the point where many otherwise intelligent people believe that they cannot access any care at all—not even routine checkups—if they pay out-of-pocket instead of by using insurance. This way of thinking is a travesty for a “free” people.

As a profession, physicians should have had enough self-respect to demand that we be compensated for our time and expertise. Notice that I did not say how much that compensation should be, because each practitioner should have the right to determine what he or she is worth and charge accordingly.

As a former small business owner who operated a private medical consultation service for 10 years, I was very much aware of how competition forced my pricing to a “reasonable” level. When customers pay cash for a product, they pay attention to costs—allowing the business owner to know directly what price is “fair.” It is interesting to note that you become very aggressive with your own overhead when you understand what things cost.

The medical profession is long overdue for a correction regarding insurance and compensation. I understand that many physicians are convinced that a nationalized healthcare insurance system will cure the ills with which we all struggle. Sadly, this belief is utter foolishness. Under a government-run, single-payer system, physicians will be forced to accept whatever compensation we are given and to practice in whatever geographic location is deemed to be in greatest need—just as is done in the military. As I write this letter, the state of California has its employees on mandatory furlough. The state workers had no choice in the matter. The government came in and simply told them that they would not be paid for the furloughed days and that they had to take the days off. End of story.

Do we really want to put ourselves in such a position? Currently, Medicare and Medicaid provide enough of a contrast for us to compare the effectiveness of fee-for-service and third-party coverage against government-managed healthcare. This useful contrast would vanish under a single-payer system. I believe it is time for the medical profession to seriously consider a return to a fee-for-service healthcare system. Physicians need to set rates—individually—and then inform the insurance companies and the state and federal governments that we will no longer accept assignment for noncatastrophic services. Of course, hospitalizations, surgeries, and other “big-ticket” items are another story. These are the types of services that medical insurance was originally and appropriately designed to cover.

A number of actions can be taken to help consumers pay for healthcare within a new fee-for-service system, including establishing health savings accounts and requiring providers to list menus of their prices for common procedures to allow consumers to “shop” accordingly. In addition, competitive restrictions, such as those on sales of health insurance across state lines, should be eliminated—as should restrictive covenants and networks.

Returning to a fee-for-service system will be difficult. Physicians will initially have to adjust their fees downward and reduce their overhead costs through staff cuts. They might see a reduction in patient volume as people “shop the market,” but this downturn will level out as physicians learn how to respond to compete fairly with other providers. Benefits gained from fee-for-service would be simplicity of billing and a clearer idea of cash flow over time—reducing the need for the armies of staffers who do nothing more than try to get payments for physicians.

Would a new fee-for-service system work? Surely. If more than 100,000 family physicians stop providing routine care for assignment, all 535 members of Congress, the 50 governors, and countless state representatives and insurance company executives will take notice and have no choice but to listen. Physicians simply need to speak with a unified voice, emphasizing that our patients deserve the dignity of care based on a relationship with their physicians, and physicians deserve to be compensated for their time and expertise. Notice that I did not say how much that compensation should be, because each practitioner should have the right to determine what he or she is worth and charge accordingly.
compensated on their own terms. This relationship has no room for third parties or bureaucrats who, as noncontributing middlemen, provide nothing more than headaches and vastly increased costs.

To readers who doubt the potential for a return to a fee-for-service system, I would point out that until the World War II era, this system was standard for physicians and patients and it worked just fine. Why should we continue to be the only profession that lacks the inherent self-respect to work on a fee-for-service basis?

Some readers may find the ideas expressed in this letter to be radical. If so, that is a sad commentary on our current state of thought and discourse in the United States, as well as on our understanding of our own professional history. Our patients deserve our best advice. We simply cannot provide that advice if we are dependent on some third party for our livelihoods. We have an ethical obligation to give objective and clear recommendations to our patients. However, once we are forced into a highly controlled and centralized system, we will cease to be autonomous and we will often find ourselves powerless to positively affect the people who trust us with their lives.

The majority of us did not enter medicine to relinquish our duties to our patients. Thus, we must take a stand and make our position clear to those who would attempt to usurp our professional sovereignty.

Todd R. Fredricks, DO
Assistant Professor of Family Medicine,
Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine, Athens

References

Perception of Osteopathic Medicine Among Allopathic Physicians in the Deep Central Southern United States

To the Editor:

I read with much interest the June special communication article by Roy R. Reeves, DO, PhD, and Randy S. Burke, PhD.1 In their article, Drs Reeves and Burke1 analyzed survey results to reveal perceptions of osteopathic medicine among allopathic physicians in the deep central southern United States. The findings reported in the article should serve as a wake-up call to osteopathic physicians and osteopathic medical students across the country.

It was frightening to read the perceptions that some allopathic physicians hold of the osteopathic medical community. Drs Reeves and Burke1 reported that many allopathic physicians responding to their survey believed that osteopathic residency training is not equivalent to allopathic residency training; that research has not been conducted to gain understanding of the scientific basis of osteopathic medicine; and that osteopathic medicine is not as beneficial as traditional medicine for most medical problems.

Although the authors were careful to point out limitations in the applicability of their data,1 I believe that their findings can probably be broadly applied to any geographic region that is dominated by our allopathic colleagues. We cannot place all the blame for the misconceptions reported by Drs Reeves and Burke1 on personal biases and discriminations among allopathic physicians in the South. Because of the limited number of osteopathic medical schools compared with allopathic medical schools, the strong regional ties of osteopathic graduate medical education, and the choices of many new osteopathic physicians to undertake training in residency programs accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), many DOs end up being an invisible force in US healthcare.2

As an osteopathic medical student, I am encouraged by the focus that the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) has placed on the continuing development of high-quality graduate medical education in all specialties of osteopathic medicine.3 An example of this focus is the creation of new AOA-approved residencies in orthopedic surgery in both Michigan and Oregon.4 In Oregon, the opening of a residency program in a surgical subspecialty, with associations to major teaching hospitals, in a region heavily dominated by allopathic physicians is an especially positive step by the AOA. Working to ensure exceptional residency training in a wide spectrum of osteopathic medical disciplines throughout the United States should help to attract the interests of the most motivated students and serve as a solid strategy for promoting loyalty to the osteopathic medical profession.

Unfortunately, based on my reading of professional literature and on my association with senior osteopathic medical students and practicing osteopathic physicians, it seems that the AOA has sometimes taken this loyalty for granted—or even rejected it.5,6 For example, previous letter writers in JAOA—The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association—have criticized the AOA for not having an adequate board-certification process and for not welcoming DOs who trained in ACGME-accredited programs.5,6 The AOA seems to assume that osteopathic medical students who enter into ACGME-accredited programs are doing so with the intent of leaving behind their osteopathic identity. However, current data

(continued from 623)
LETTERS

suggest that many DO residents in ACGME-accredited programs are unclear as to their place within the osteopathic medical community.\(^7\)

This problematic issue can be avoided in two ways. First, the AOA should continue to add more high-quality AOA-approved residency programs in multiple specialties, thereby recognizing the desire of many osteopathic medical students to specialize. Second, the AOA should increase its efforts to reach out to DOs in ACGME-accredited residency programs with AOA-approved internships via Resolution 42 (A/2000, Approval of ACGME Training as an AOA-Approved Internship), ensuring that those DOs who wish to remain tied to their osteopathic medical heritage can do so.

As medicine in the United States faces a crossroads, I hope that the AOA will remember that there are osteopathic medical students and osteopathic physicians—both new and highly experienced—who want to be driving forces in the growth and further recognition of the osteopathic medical profession.

Jonathan M. Brown, OMS II
Touro University Nevada College of Osteopathic Medicine, Henderson

Response

As director of the Department of Education at the American Osteopathic Association (AOA), I want to assure Student Doctor Brown and all AOA members that the current leaders in osteopathic medical education are committed to the development of high-quality AOA-approved residency programs in multiple specialties. In 2008, AOA President Carlo J. DiMarco, DO, focused his presidential theme on the development of osteopathic graduate medical education (OGME).

Medical Education Summits (MES) I and II, in 2006 and 2007, brought together leaders from the entire osteopathic medical profession, including student and resident representatives. The AOA and the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine have been busy implementing and tracking progress on recommendations that were approved at these summits, with the intent of providing high-quality education and training. Many innovative changes that support the needs of our graduates and trainees have already been approved and implemented. After MES I and II, the AOA developed a number of initiatives to remove barriers and streamline the accreditation process for OGME. It took almost 2 years of planning to restructure the osteopathic internship so that graduates from colleges of osteopathic medicine had the option in most specialties to start residency training immediately after graduation (effective July 2008).

The AOA intends to be prepared for the physician workforce shortage predicted by about 2015,\(^1,2\) but we cannot achieve all the MES goals alone. The responsibility to create new training programs in competitive specialties and in desired geographical locations must be assumed by the entire osteopathic medical profession. The AOA is providing trend data to all stakeholders who have the opportunity to develop residency programs and training slots. For example, from 1998 to 2008, one popular surgical specialty demonstrated a 43% increase in number of AOA-approved residency positions. However, during the same period, the number of graduates from colleges of osteopathic medicine increased by 55%. Thus, this specialty should be reviewing its plans for growth in the future.

Osteopathic physicians have been widely accepted into primary care specialty programs accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)—though these are not considered competitive specialties. With the expected growth in number of allopathic medical school graduates over the next 4 to 5 years, all ACGME-accredited residency positions are likely to become more competitive.\(^3\) Strategic planning by the osteopathic medical profession is further complicated by difficulties in finding a balance between providing the number of residency positions in desired specialties and locations and meeting public healthcare needs. Finding funding for these positions is equally challenging.

Leaders of the AOA agree that our profession must increase its efforts to reach out to osteopathic physicians in ACGME-accredited residency programs. As a result of Resolution 42 (A/2000, Approval of ACGME Training as an AOA-Approved Internship), ACGME-trained osteopathic physicians are no longer required to prove significant hardship due to unusual or exceptional circumstances. Core rotations in an AOA-approved OGME program during the first year of residency are still required, but the AOA allows the rotations to match either the internship or first-year rotations approved in the osteopathic specialty.

Very few applicants through Resolution 42 have been denied approval, and those applicants who were denied approval in previous years for not meeting the exceptional circumstances requirement have since been notified that they are now approved. In addition, the AOA Division of Trainee Services will work directly with ACGME...
The best-known attempt to merge the two medical professions happened in 1962 in California, when the California Osteopathic Association and California Medical Association—believing there was no justification for the continued existence of osteopathic medicine—agreed to grant “academic” MD degrees to DOs who paid a $65 fee.2,3

I would like to present three reasons that the osteopathic medical profession remain parallel to and distinctive from the allopathic medical profession.

The first reason is related to the growing public interest in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). According to data reported in 2007 by the National Institutes of Health’s National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM),4 approximately 38% of adults in the United States used some form of CAM that year, compared with 36% in 2002. Approximately 12% of children used some form of CAM in 2007.4

According to the National Center for Health Statistics’ 2007 National Health Interview Survey,5 Americans spent $33.9 billion out-of-pocket on CAM during the previous 12 months. The results of that study5 also showed that Americans in 2007 spent approximately $11.9 billion on an estimated 354.2 million visits to CAM practitioners (including, according to the study, acupuncturists, chiropractors, massage therapists, osteopathic physicians, and traditional healers).

The second reason that osteopathic medicine needs to remain parallel and distinctive is that musculoskeletal conditions and injuries are among the most common causes for visits to physicians in the United States. According to the National Center for Health Statistics,11 musculoskeletal conditions were the leading cause of activity limitation among adults aged 18 to 64 years in 2003 and 2004. Twenty-one percent of individuals aged 18 to 44 years, 59% of those aged 45 to 54 years, and 98% of those aged 55 to 64 years reported limitation of activity because of musculoskeletal conditions.11

According to a 1999 survey by the Steering Committee on Collaboration Among Physician Providers Involved in Musculoskeletal Care,12 the percentages

Letters

Diane N. Burkhart, PhD
Director, AOA Department of Education, Chicago, Illinois; Secretary to the Task Force to Study the Impact of Admitting MDs into OGME Programs

References

Keeping the Osteopathic Medical Profession Parallel and Distinctive

To the Editor:

The osteopathic and allopathic medical professions share more similarities than differences, with osteopathic medical students and osteopathic physicians often training and working alongside their allopathic colleagues and with both professions becoming increasingly evidence-based. Some DOs fear that the osteopathic medical profession may be losing its distinctiveness1 and may even eventually be called to merge with the allopathic medical profession.2

The body is a unit.

The body possesses self-regulatory mechanisms.

Structure and function are reciprocally interrelated.

Rational therapy is based on an understanding of body unity, self-regulatory mechanisms, and the interrelationship of structure and function.

The second reason that osteopathic medicine needs to remain parallel and distinctive is that musculoskeletal conditions and injuries are among the most common causes for visits to physicians in the United States. According to the National Center for Health Statistics,11 musculoskeletal conditions were the leading cause of activity limitation among adults aged 18 to 64 years in 2003 and 2004. Twenty-one percent of individuals aged 18 to 44 years, 59% of those aged 45 to 54 years, and 98% of those aged 55 to 64 years reported limitation of activity because of musculoskeletal conditions.11

According to a 1999 survey by the Steering Committee on Collaboration Among Physician Providers Involved in Musculoskeletal Care,12 the percentages

Letters

Diane N. Burkhart, PhD
Director, AOA Department of Education, Chicago, Illinois; Secretary to the Task Force to Study the Impact of Admitting MDs into OGME Programs

References

Keeping the Osteopathic Medical Profession Parallel and Distinctive

To the Editor:

The osteopathic and allopathic medical professions share more similarities than differences, with osteopathic medical students and osteopathic physicians often training and working alongside their allopathic colleagues and with both professions becoming increasingly evidence-based. Some DOs fear that the osteopathic medical profession may be losing its distinctiveness1 and may even eventually be called to merge with the allopathic medical profession.2

The best-known attempt to merge the two medical professions happened in 1962 in California, when the California Osteopathic Association and California Medical Association—believing there was no justification for the continued existence of osteopathic medicine—agreed to grant “academic” MD degrees to DOs who paid a $65 fee.2,3

I would like to present three reasons that the osteopathic medical profession remain parallel to and distinctive from the allopathic medical profession.

The first reason is related to the growing public interest in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). According to data reported in 2007 by the National Institutes of Health’s National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM),4 approximately 38% of adults in the United States used some form of CAM that year, compared with 36% in 2002. Approximately 12% of children used some form of CAM in 2007.4

According to the National Center for Health Statistics’ 2007 National Health Interview Survey,5 Americans spent $33.9 billion out-of-pocket on CAM during the previous 12 months. The results of that study5 also showed that Americans in 2007 spent approximately $11.9 billion on an estimated 354.2 million visits to CAM practitioners (including, according to the study, acupuncturists, chiropractors, massage therapists, osteopathic physicians, and traditional healers).

Most allopathic medical schools in the United States have responded to this public interest by offering some forms of elective instructions in CAM.6,7

Also in response to the public interest in holistic and preventive healthcare approaches, the NCCAM awarded 15 grants to academic institutions for the development of integrative medicine centers and programs from 2000 to 2008.6 In 2003, the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Academic Health Centers for Integrative Medicine—consisting of 23 prestigious academic health centers—endorsed a proposal of adding core competencies in integrative medicine to the undergraduate medical curriculum.8 The proposal was advanced in hope of instilling graduating physicians with the values, knowledge, attitudes, and skills needed to improve physician-patient communication.8

Furthermore, both the efficacy and safety of CAM are likely to be enhanced if physicians become more versed in integrative and alternative medicine.

This trend in healthcare presents osteopathic physicians with a unique opportunity to be seen as leaders—thanks to the long tradition in osteopathic medicine of a holistic and preventive philosophy to patient care. This tradition has a firm foundation in osteopathic principles and practice and the following tenets of osteopathic medicine9,10:

■ The body is a unit.
■ The body possesses self-regulatory mechanisms.
■ Structure and function are reciprocally interrelated.
■ Rational therapy is based on an understanding of body unity, self-regulatory mechanisms, and the interrelationship of structure and function.

The second reason that osteopathic medicine needs to remain parallel and distinctive is that musculoskeletal conditions and injuries are among the most common causes for visits to physicians in the United States. According to the National Center for Health Statistics,11 musculoskeletal conditions were the leading cause of activity limitation among adults aged 18 to 64 years in 2003 and 2004. Twenty-one percent of individuals aged 18 to 44 years, 59% of those aged 45 to 54 years, and 98% of those aged 55 to 64 years reported limitation of activity because of musculoskeletal conditions.11

According to a 1999 survey by the Steering Committee on Collaboration Among Physician Providers Involved in Musculoskeletal Care,12 the percentages

Letters

Diane N. Burkhart, PhD
Director, AOA Department of Education, Chicago, Illinois; Secretary to the Task Force to Study the Impact of Admitting MDs into OGME Programs

References
of allopathic physicians who felt adequately prepared to physically assess problems of low back pain and foot pain were, respectively, 31% and 10%. By contrast, the percentages of osteopathic physicians who felt adequately prepared to physically assess low back pain and hand problems were, respectively, 84% and 41%. Thus, training in osteopathic medicine appears to position osteopathic physicians at the forefront of addressing major healthcare issues and fulfilling public demands for patient-focused care.

The third reason that osteopathic medicine needs to remain parallel and distinctive is that the existence of two distinct branches of medicine is politically beneficial—helping to counteract the aggressive legislative activities of other, allied health professions for prescription and surgical privileges. A number of nonphysician professions have upgraded their education and training and awarded themselves with the titles of “doctors.”

Ophthalmologists are continually facing aggressive political actions from the optometric community, which is seeking to gain surgical privileges at state legislatures. Psychologists have obtained prescription privileges in Louisiana and New Mexico. Clinical pharmacists have obtained institutional prescription privileges, and nurse practitioners and physician assistants often act as primary care providers in so-called “retail clinics.”

In 2004, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) endorsed the creation of a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree by 2015. In the meantime—with the purpose of expanding the practice scope of nursing to that of independent primary care providers—the AACN is phasing out all masters programs for advanced nursing.

The parallel and distinctive existence of osteopathic medicine helps the medical profession as a whole to be identified as a profession requiring full, formal medical training as essential for the sake of patients’ health and safety. By comparison, the allied health professions seek to expand their scopes of practice through legislative processes or through revising their definitions of scopes of practice.

As medicine becomes increasingly evidence-based, it is important to keep in mind that the art and the philosophy of medical practice should not be discounted. By fully embracing new advances in technology and medicine while retaining its distinctive holistic philosophy, osteopathic medicine can maintain its solid foundation in the healthcare delivery system. The growing public interest in self-care and CAM is conducive to osteopathic medicine playing a leading role in providing the healthcare that the public wants.

Tayson DeLengocky, DO
Specialist in vitreoretinal surgery, Peoria, Illinois

References
12. Tauber L, Minkin L. The politics of medical residency training: the ongoing struggle between osteopathic and allopathic neurology boards—either for active membership or fellowship status. The osteopathic neurology board examinations are perhaps more difficult than the allopathic neurology board examinations. For example, during the oral part of my examinations, I was
required to not only examine patients, but also to interpret electroencephalograms, electromyograms, and radiographs. I do not believe that the allopathic neurology board examinations typically require such interpretations. Thus, I believe that the lack of recognition of osteopathic board certification by the UCNS and AAN is both discriminatory and arrogant.

I work with many allopathic physicians, and we view each other as equals. I make diagnoses of neurologic conditions and treat patients just as well as my allopathic colleagues. I should not be discriminated against simply because I have a “DO” after my name instead of an “MD.”

The federal government, including the Department of Veterans Affairs and the US Armed Forces—as well as thousands of hospitals across the United States—recognize osteopathic board certifications. Why the UCNS and AAN do not is a mystery.

I have observed that the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) and the American College of Osteopathic Neurologists and Psychiatrists have tried throughout the years to get various organizations to accept AOA subspecialty certifications, and they have achieved a great deal of success. Unfortunately, there remains much more to do.

I encourage all osteopathic physicians—especially those who are neurologists—to write the UCNS and AAN to urge them to accept osteopathic neurology subspecialty certifications. If we stick together and fight, perhaps we can continue to move the osteopathic medical profession forward.

Carl Hoegerl, DO, MSc
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania

Reject Influence of Pharmaceutical Industry

To the Editor:
In his editorial in the July issue,1 Amer-
ican Osteopathic Association (AOA) Editor in Chief Gilbert E. D’Alonzo, Jr, DO, announced that The DO would convert to a strictly online publication in October and that JAOA—The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association would reduce its print circulation while increasing its Web presence. According to Dr D’Alonzo,1 these moves will save the AOA more than $535,000 in the current fiscal year and nearly $870,000 in the next fiscal year.

I suggest that the osteopathic medical profession take advantage of this fiscal windfall by removing pharmaceutical industry advertisements from our journals. My reading of the AOA budget indicates that removing pharmaceutical industry advertisements from the JAOA and other AOA publications would cost the AOA about $254,000 annually in ad revenue. According to the KMR Group, “osteopathy” publications receive the lowest ad revenue of any medical “specialty,” amounting to less than 1% of the revenue received by such top journals as JAMA.3,4

A major reason that the AOA should reject pharmaceutical industry advertisements is that the JAOA provides continuing medical education (CME) to many osteopathic physicians. Last year, the American Medical Association’s Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs recommended that medical institutions and journals not accept pharmaceutical industry funding to support CME.5 The pharmaceutical industry has corrupted many aspects of CME.5-8 For example, some physicians rely on industry ads in journals for their education about drugs, and then they improperly issue prescriptions for those drugs to their patients.7

The osteopathic medical profession should lead efforts in disengaging the pharmaceutical industry from providers of CME. After all, osteopathic medicine began in 1874 as a drug-free school of medicine. However, the influence of the pharmaceutical industry may encourage osteopathic physicians to practice a drug-intensive style of medicine.9,10 Rejecting this drug-based approach to medicine can bring osteopathic physicians and their patients back to the cost-effective osteopathic centerpiece of lifestyle modification—proper nutrition, exercise, and perhaps osteopathic manipulative treatment.11

John M. McPartland, DO
Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine, Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, East Lansing

References

Cranial Palpation Pressures Used by Osteopathic Students

To the Editor:
Rafael Zegarra-Parodi, DO (England), and colleagues are right on the mark regarding their July response1 to the four letters2-5 criticizing their February original contribution,6 which reported measurements of the effects of standardized protocol training on palpation pressures used by osteopathic students in France.

For more than 20 years, I have been hearing from members of the osteo-
The idea seems to be, “we can feel it, therefore it is.” Evidence-based research could investigate the physiologic nature of osteopathy in the cranial field and resolve the controversy once and for all. If the evidence clearly proves that a unique, reproducible craniosacral rhythm exists, such a finding would herald a golden age for osteopathic medicine. If in the end, however, the evidence shows that no unique, reproducible craniosacral rhythm exists, then a new direction for determining causes of observed clinical responses in osteopathy in the cranial field needs to be pursued.

There is certainly “something” that is occurring therapeutically in patients who are treated with our OMM techniques, and it is time to push forward and determine what it is. I congratulate Zegarra-Parodi et al6,14 for their attempts at conducting such research in the realm of cranial manipulation. The last substantial research into the physiologic basis of OMM was conducted by Irvin M. Korr, PhD.15 We now have the technology to begin a new era in this type of research. Imagine if you could actually understand how Ford’s percussion vibrator technique works, or if it really is this technique that is causing observed responses in patients. The clinical possibilities resulting from such knowledge are endless.

Osteopathic manipulative medicine techniques have taken us as far as they can based on palpation alone, and it is now time to move forward with measurable evidence-based research. Who knows how far such research could take us?

Samuel E. Coor, DO
Private practice, Lacey, Washington; Clinical Instructor, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle

References

Downloaded From: http://jaoa.org/pdffacess.ashx?url=/data/journals/jaoa/932103/ on 10/31/2018