

participate in research is independent of their current year in the program of study ($p = .9$). **Discussion:** This study, because it is a cross-sectional survey, should be followed by prospective studies that monitor students' attitudes as they progress through the program of study. **Conclusion:** This cohort of students has a strong appreciation of the importance of research. Students in the latter years expressed a stronger belief in their ability to carry out quality research. (This is an abstract from a conference presentation only and does not represent a full work that has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication.)

Depressed mood in an elderly patient with chronic low back pain: a prospective case study

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Introduction: The aim of this prospective case report is to describe the care of an elderly patient, who presented with depressive symptoms and chronic low back pain, undergoing a course of chiropractic care. **Methods:** A 68-year-old woman presented with chronic low back pain and depression. Part of the examination at baseline, 6 and 12 weeks included administration of 2 self-reported questionnaires (Short Form 8 questionnaire and Beck Depression Inventory II) and 2 two scales (Pain Visual Analogue Scale and the Global Well Being Scale). **Results:** The patient was found to have functional spinal problems and a program of care was initiated. From baseline to 12 weeks, the following results were documented: the patient's depression score went from 33 to 17; Mean Physical Composite Score went from 22.3 to 32.5; Mean Mental Composite Score went from 28.2 to 42.3; and Pain Visual Analog Scales (VAS) score went from 7 to 4. **Discussion:** Clinical trials of interventions delivered by chiropractors for patients with depression-related chronic musculoskeletal disorders seems warranted. **Conclusion:** This prospective case report describes the care of an elderly patient who presented with depression and chronic low back pain, both of which improved while the patient received chiropractic care. (This is an abstract from a conference presentation only and does not represent a full work that has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication.)

Examiner reliability in analysis of orthogonal radiographs—phase 2

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Introduction: Before–after intervention orthogonal radiographic analysis procedures used by the National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association (NUCCA) and others lack evidence of suitable interexaminer reliability. Significant reliability must be demonstrated to justify risk in patient exposure obtaining after-adjustment films. Achieving a 90% examiner agreement in side of Atlas laterality and rotation, with an

intraclass correlation (ICC) of 0.9 is this phase 2 study goal. **Methods:** A 3-phase study design reduces inherent variability in procedural analysis, intending to end investigation early for conservation of research resources. Phase 1 trains examiners for fine tuning reliability in orthogonal radiographic analysis, while conducting trial runs, troubleshooting study procedure. Phase 2 collects data from examiners while maintaining data integrity using a data manager. **Results:** Percentage agreement for side of Atlas laterality is 98%, 76% for rotation. ICC for laterality is 0.606 (95% CI, 0.465, 0.717), for rotation 0.716 (95% CI, 0.599, 0.802). **Conclusion:** ICCs represent substantial but imperfect agreement between examiners, not achieving study goal. Phase 3 analysis of predetermined significant sample size of before-adjustment radiographs continues. (This is an abstract from a conference presentation only and does not represent a full work that has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication.)

The variability of the FootMaxx system in the assessment of gait parameters

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Background: Dynamic orthotic systems such as FootMaxx have been used by health-care practitioners to determine patient eligibility for orthotic treatments. These systems are inexpensive and may be useful in providing valuable information to clinicians about therapeutic outcomes. However, to date, the variability of such a system has not yet been examined. **Methods:** A total of 12 subjects were recruited. Their age, height, and weight were determined. Subjects were scanned using the FootMaxx system a total of 3 times per session. One scan was a composite scan of 3 consecutive steps for the right and left legs. Subjects were scanned in the morning and in the afternoon. **Results:** Overall, there were no significant differences between heel strike, mid-stance, or toe-off duration within subjects when their morning scans were compared with their evening scans; however, between individual subjects, there was variability as indicated by the noted significant differences of individual heel strike, mid-stance, and toe-off duration. Subjects demonstrated minimal changes (less than 1%) in their gait parameters between the morning and afternoon sessions. **Conclusion:** The Footmaxx system appears to provide reasonably consistent data and may represent a convenient clinical tool for quantitatively assessing treatment outcomes. (This is an abstract from a conference presentation only and does not represent a full work that has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication.)

A diagnosis of posttraumatic myositis ossificans using ultrasonography and radiography

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to describe a patient with posttraumatic myositis ossificans (PTMO)