ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION PROFILE OF 188 CONSECUTIVE NEW PATIENTS PRESENTING TO A NEURO EMOTIONAL TECHNIQUE PRACTITIONER


Peter Bablis, Henry Pollard, Rod Bonello
Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

OBJECTIVE: To describe the profile of a cohort of patients who presented to a Neuro Emotional Technique (NET) clinic. This study investigated the change in the Distress and Risk Assessment Method (DRAM) score after a three-month course of NET.

METHODS: 188 consecutive new patients presented to a NET clinic. NET treatment incorporates elements of muscle testing, general semantics, Traditional Chinese Medicine, acupuncture and chiropractic principles. A new patient information form was initially completed, and the Distress and Risk Assessment Method (DRAM) questionnaire was administered upon initial presentation, and on conclusion of the study. This study received ethics approval.

RESULTS: 55.9% of participants had musculoskeletal complaints, 34.6% had non-musculoskeletal complaints and 9.6% reported no presenting complaint. Strongly significant differences in the mean DRAM scores and the mean individual component scores were found between pre and post treatment. Pre treatment allocation to test category found 34% were “at risk”, 23% were normal, 15% were Distressed/Somatic (DS), 5% were Distressed/Depressive (DD), and 3% were “other”. Post treatment allocation to test category revealed 64% were now in a normal category, 11% were “at risk”, 3% were “other”, 2% were DS and 1% were DD.

CONCLUSION: NET is different to traditionally described chiropractic practice and appears, based on this one clinic, to have far more non-musculoskeletal presentations. This profile has strong implications for scope of practice for this form of chiropractic. Many participant presentations were “at risk” of, or were, clinically depressed, according to the DRAM. The DRAM status of the patient cohort significantly and clinically improved with the NET treatment.