



CAM Use and Prevalence

Presentation

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Place

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CAM Use and Prevalence

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CAM use in the EU

- Is variable
- Is widespread
- Is poorly researched in many countries

Research objectives

- Identify EU CAM prevalence
- Which CAMs and for what?
- Why do people choose CAM?
- Is this data rigorous and good quality?

Methods

- Using NCCAM CAM definition.
- All relevant databases (Ovid MEDLINE (R) (1948-09/10), Cochrane Library. (1989-09/10), CINAHL (1989-09/10), EMBASE (1980-09/10), PsychINFO including PsychARTICLES (1989-09/10), Web of Science (1989-09/10), AMED (1985-09/10), CISCAM (1989-09/10).
- All general population peer reviewed cross-sectional and population-based cohort studies in all ages in all languages.
- Dual review.

Quality assessment

- STROBE criteria.

- Bishop F, Chan YK, Lewith G, Prescott P. A systematic review of epidemiological studies on the prevalence of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use by paediatric cancer patients. *European Journal of Integrative Medicine*. 2008; Supplement 1, 1-2. doi: 10.1016/j.eujim.2008.08.082.

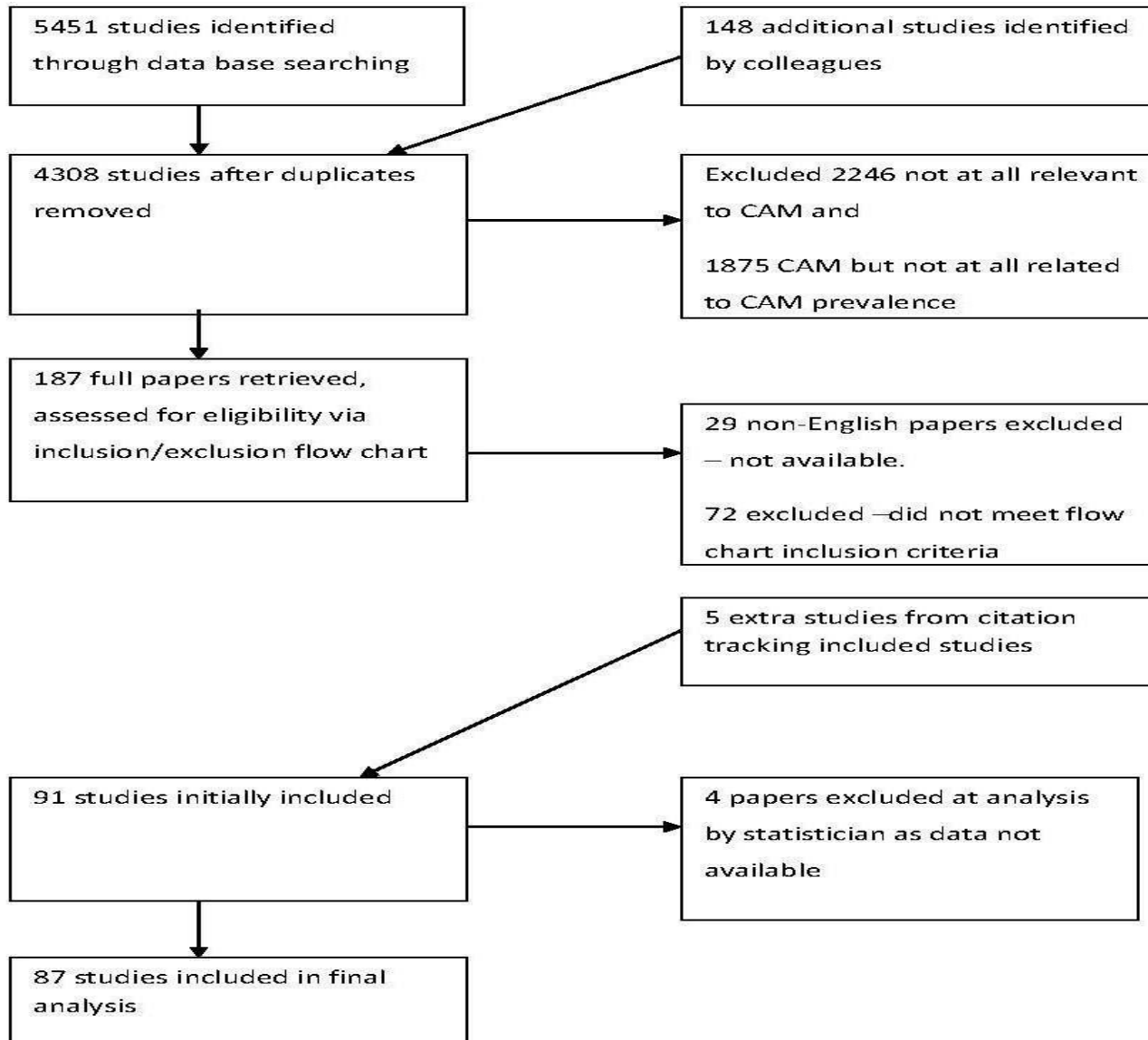


Figure 1
Flow of information
through the different
phases of the
systematic review.

Outcomes

- 87 studies included
- Methodology and reporting poor, e.g. no definition of CAM
- CAM prevalence varied widely (0.3 – 86%)
- CAM users mainly women
- Dissatisfaction with conventional care
- Musculoskeletal problems
- The OTC versus consultation issue

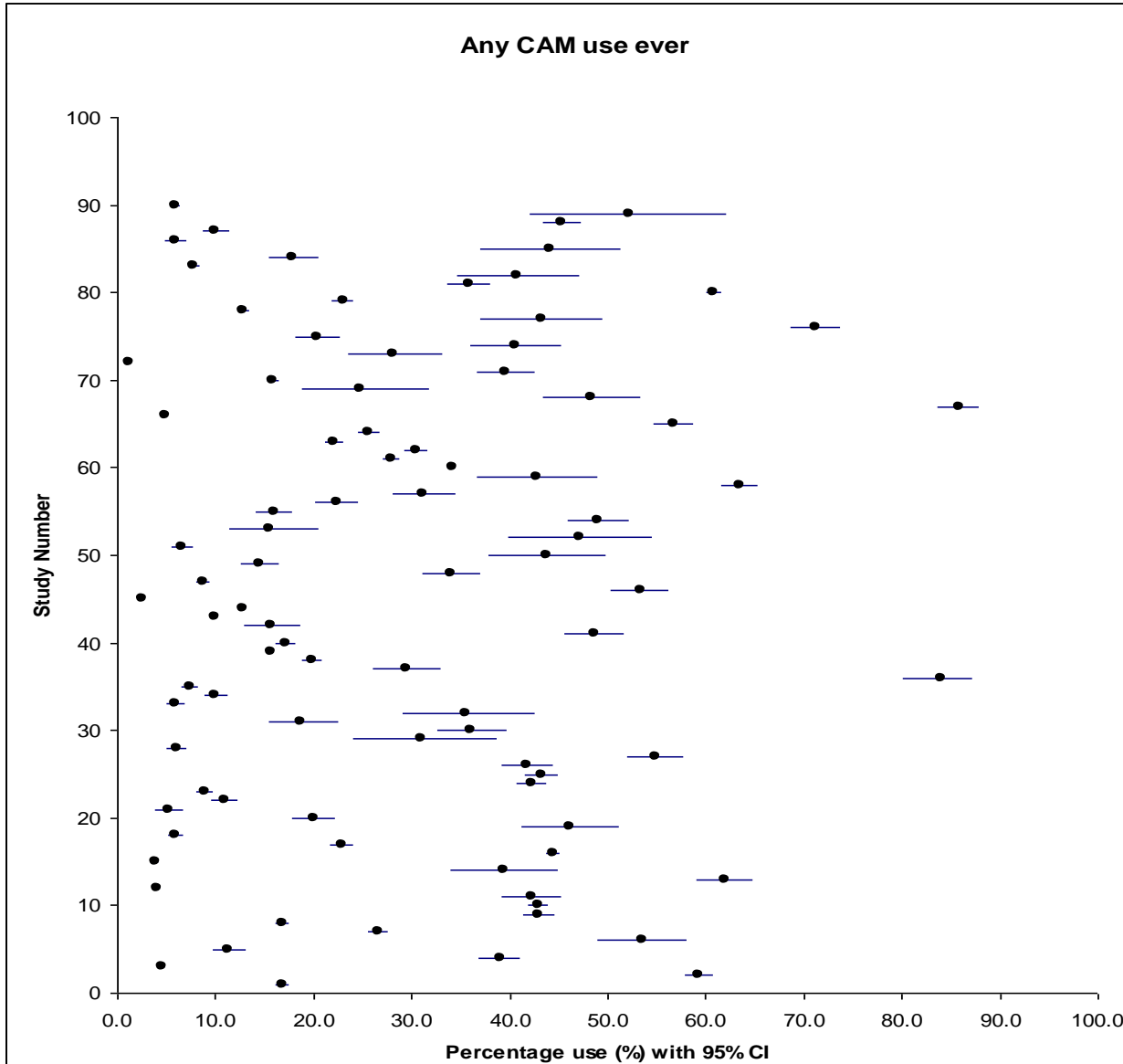


Figure 2
Prevalence of any CAM use
at any time.

| Therapy | No of Studies | EU Prevalence |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Herbal medicine | 31 | 5.9 – 48.3% |
| Homeopathy | 25 | 2 – 27% |
| Chiropractic | 17 | 0.4 -20.8% |
| Acupuncture | 14 | 0.44 – 23% |
| Reflexology | 11 | 0.4 – 21% |
| Nutritional Supplements | 28 | Unclear |

Conclusions

- **Poor data quality**
- **Data available from less than ½ EU States**
- **Comprehensive data from 5 or 6 States**
- **What is CAM?**
- **Some therapies widely used**
- **Need for coherent, comprehensive and rigorous prospective data collection**