A preliminary assessment of the impact of cranial osteopathy for the relief of infantile colic.

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Abstract
In this open, controlled, prospective study, 28 infants with colic were randomized to either cranial osteopathic manipulation or no treatment; all were seen once weekly for 4 weeks. Treatment was according to individual findings, and administered by the same practitioner. Parents recorded time spent crying, sleeping and being held/rocked on a 24-hour diary. A progressive, highly significant reduction between weeks 1 and 4 in crying (hours/24h) was detected (P<0.001) in treated infants; similarly, there was a significant improvement in time spent sleeping (P <0.002). By contrast, no significant differences were detected in these variables for the control group. Overall decline in crying was 63% and 23%, respectively, for treated and controls; improvement in sleeping was 11% and 2%. Treated infants also required less parental attention than the untreated group. In conclusion, this preliminary study suggests that cranial osteopathic treatment can benefit infants with colic; a larger, double-blind study is warranted.

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Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Publication Types:
Randomized Controlled Trial

MeSH Terms:
Attitude to Health
Colic/etiology
Colic/prevention & control*
Colic/psychology
Crying
Delivery, Obstetric/methods
Female
Head*
Humans
Infant
Infant Behavior/physiology
Infant Behavior/psychology
Intestinal Diseases/etiology
Intestinal Diseases/prevention & control*
Intestinal Diseases/psychology
Irritable Mood
Male
Manipulation, Osteopathic/methods*
Manipulation, Osteopathic/standards
Parents/psychology
Prospective Studies
Questionnaires
Research Design
Sleep
Time Factors
Treatment Outcome

LinkOut - more resources

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