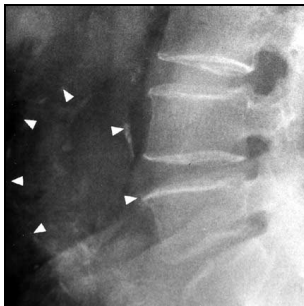


JMPT HIGHLIGHTS

At risk for rupture.

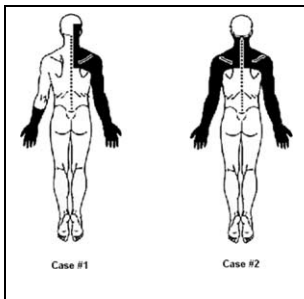


Patel and Kettner (p. 409) report on a patient presenting with low back pain and an abdominal aortic aneurysm. This article reviews the pathophysiology, therapeutic strategies, complications, and treatment options for abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Improving chiropractic residencies.

Mestan et al (p. 410) describe their experiences and rationale for establishing an accredited master of science in diagnostic imaging program at a chiropractic college.

A closer look at T4 syndrome.



Mellick and Mellick (p. 403) present 2 cases of patients presenting with signs and symptoms consistent with the fourth thoracic (T4) syndrome. The patients were treated with intramuscular

injections that may help us better understand the mechanisms for this condition.

Reproducibility of cervical ranges of motion.

Hoppenbrouwers et al (p. 363) assess the reproducibility of active and passive range of motion tests in patients with neck pain. In addition, they investigate whether knowledge of the history of the patients influenced the reproducibility and the prevalence of positive findings.

Is passive midthoracic motion testing reliable?



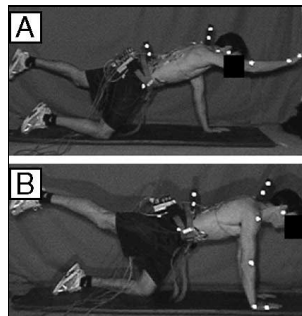
Brismée et al (p. 368) examine interrater reliability of a passive physiological intervertebral motion test of a midthoracic spine motion segment.

Are chiropractors knowledgeable about domestic violence?

Bhandari et al (p. 386) investigate chiropractors' attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, and experience about intimate partner violence. Their findings imply that more

education and skills development are needed.

What should we recommend—ball or mat?



Drake et al (p. 354) perform a randomized crossover study using young, healthy participants. They compare muscle activation, 3-dimensional lumbar spine postures, and upper body kinematics for 3 trunk extensor muscle exercises performed on an exercise ball and mat.

Helping with small sample size.

Lawson (p. 393) determine if item response theory can successfully be applied to smaller sized classroom examinations. This information may be helpful in chiropractic, medical, and other health profession educational settings.

Women's use of osteopathic and chiropractic care.

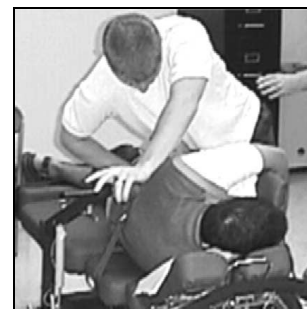
Adams et al (p. 349) take a closer look at the use of chiropractic and osteopathic care among Australian women. The information from this study suggests that communication between chiro-

practicos/osteopaths and other health care providers should be maximized to establish and maintain effective overall patient coordination and management.

The hip extension test for lumbar spine instability.

Murphy et al (p. 374) evaluate the interexaminer reliability of the hip extension test in patients with chronic low back pain. The purpose of the hip test is to evaluate for suspected dynamic instability of the lumbar spine.

Does feedback make a difference?



Triano et al (p. 378) investigate if quantitative feedback, based on a tangible conceptualization of a target performance, would result in immediate and significant improvement for chiropractic students performing spinal manipulation.

Recalcitrant foot pain.

Wyatt (p. 398) performs a retrospective chart review to identify if joint mobilization and manipulation are safe to use in the treatment of lateral column foot pain in plantar fasciotomy surgery patients.