

Research article

Open Access

## Eurythmy therapy in chronic disease: a four-year prospective cohort study

Harald J Hamre\*<sup>1</sup>, Claudia M Witt<sup>2</sup>, Anja Glockmann<sup>1</sup>, Renatus Ziegler<sup>3</sup>, Stefan N Willich<sup>2</sup> and Helmut Kiene<sup>1</sup>

Address: <sup>1</sup>Institute for Applied Epistemology and Medical Methodology, Böcklerstr. 5, 79110 Freiburg, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Social Medicine, Epidemiology, and Health Economics, Charité University Medical Center, Campus Mitte, 10098 Berlin, Germany and <sup>3</sup>Society for Cancer Research, Kirschweg 9, 4144 Arlesheim, Switzerland

Email: Harald J Hamre\* - harald.hamre@ifaemm.de; Claudia M Witt - claudia.witt@charite.de; Anja Glockmann - anja.glockmann@ifaemm.de; Renatus Ziegler - ziegler@hiscia.ch; Stefan N Willich - stefan.willich@charite.de; Helmut Kiene - helmut.kiene@ifaemm.de

\* Corresponding author

Published: 23 April 2007

Received: 7 September 2006

BMC Public Health 2007, 7:61 doi:10.1186/1471-2458-7-61

Accepted: 23 April 2007

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/7/61>

© 2007 Hamre et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### Abstract

**Background:** Many patients with chronic diseases use complementary therapies, often provided by their physicians. In Germany, several physician-provided complementary therapies have been reimbursed by health insurance companies as part of health benefit programs. In most of these therapies, the patient has a predominantly passive role. In eurythmy therapy, however, patients actively exercise specific movements with the hands, the feet or the whole body. The purpose of this study was to describe clinical outcomes in patients practising eurythmy therapy exercises for chronic diseases.

**Methods:** In conjunction with a health benefit program, 419 outpatients from 94 medical practices in Germany, referred to 118 eurythmy therapists, participated in a prospective cohort study. Main outcomes were disease severity (Disease and Symptom Scores, physicians' and patients' assessment on numerical rating scales 0–10) and quality of life (adults: SF-36, children aged 8–16: KINDL, children 1–7: KITA). Disease Score was documented after 0, 6 and 12 months, other outcomes after 0, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and (SF-36 and Symptom Score) 48 months.

**Results:** Most common indications were mental disorders (31.7% of patients; primarily depression, fatigue, and childhood emotional disorder) and musculoskeletal diseases (23.4%). Median disease duration at baseline was 3.0 years (interquartile range 1.0–8.5). Median number of eurythmy therapy sessions was 12 (interquartile range 10–19), median therapy duration was 119 days (84–188).

All outcomes improved significantly between baseline and all subsequent follow-ups (exceptions: KITA Psychosoma in first three months and KINDL). Improvements from baseline to 12 months were: Disease Score from mean (standard deviation) 6.65 (1.81) to 3.19 (2.27) ( $p < 0.001$ ), Symptom Score from 5.95 (1.75) to 3.49 (2.12) ( $p < 0.001$ ), SF-36 Physical Component Summary from 43.13 (10.25) to 47.10 (9.78) ( $p < 0.001$ ), SF-36 Mental Component Summary from 38.31 (11.67) to 45.01 (11.76) ( $p < 0.001$ ), KITA Psychosoma from 69.53 (15.45) to 77.21 (13.60) ( $p = 0.001$ ), and KITA Daily Life from 59.23 (21.78) to 68.14 (18.52) ( $p = 0.001$ ). All these improvements were maintained until the last follow-up. Improvements were similar in patients not using diagnosis-related adjunctive therapies within the first six study months.

Adverse reactions to eurythmy therapy occurred in 3.1% (13/419) of patients. No patient stopped eurythmy therapy due to adverse reactions.

**Conclusion:** Patients practising eurythmy therapy exercises had long-term improvement of chronic disease symptoms and quality of life. Although the pre-post design of the present study does not allow for conclusions about comparative effectiveness, study findings suggest that eurythmy therapy can be useful for patients motivated for this therapy.

---

## Background

In the developed world the most frequent reason for people to seek health care is a chronic disease [1]. Chronic diseases are the most common cause of disease burden worldwide, are often associated with comorbidity, and are rarely completely cured [1]. Strategies to improve the outcome of chronic diseases include drug regimens, enhanced healthcare provision, and patient self-management programs [2-4]. Many patients with chronic disease also use complementary therapies [5,6], often provided by their physicians. In Germany, several physician-provided complementary therapies have been reimbursed by health insurance companies as part of special health benefit programs ("Modellvorhaben") [7-10]. In most of these complementary therapies the physician is the active person, directly treating (e.g. giving acupuncture) or prescribing therapy (e.g. homoeopathic medications), while the patient has a predominantly passive role. Anthroposophic medicine (AM, a complementary system of medicine founded by Rudolf Steiner and Ita Wegman [11]), includes two interventions that require the patient to engage in active exercises: AM art and eurythmy therapy.

Eurythmy therapy (EYT, Greek: eurythmy = "harmonious rhythm") is an exercise therapy involving cognitive, emotional, and volitional elements [12]. EYT is prescribed by AM physicians and provided by EYT therapists in individual or small group sessions during which patients are instructed to perform specific movements with the hands, the feet or the whole body. EYT movements are related to the sounds of vowels and consonants, to music intervals or to soul gestures, e.g. sympathy-antipathy. For each patient one or several movements are selected, depending on the patient's disease, his constitution, and on the EYT therapist's observation of the patient's movement pattern. This selection is based on a core set of principles, prescribing specific EYT movements for specific diseases, constitutional types, and movement patterns [13,14].

EYT sessions usually last 45 min; between therapy sessions patients practice EYT exercises daily [14]. An EYT therapy cycle usually consists of 12-15 sessions. EYT can be used as monotherapy or combined with other AM therapies. Qualification as an EYT therapist requires 5 1/2 years of training according to an international, standardised curriculum. EYT is presently provided by approximately 1,550 therapists in 31 countries worldwide (A. Jaschke, International Coordination AM, personal communication, February 2007). Half of EYT therapists work

in Germany or Switzerland. In these two countries EYT costs ca. 40 Euro per session and is covered by many health insurance companies. In other countries costs vary and are not covered by health insurance.

EYT is believed to have both general effects (e.g. improving breathing patterns and posture, strengthening muscle tone, enhancing physical vitality [15]) and disease-specific effects [14]. Observational studies suggest that EYT and other AM therapies can be useful for a variety of clinical conditions [12,16-25]. However, all these studies were monocentric, all but one [12] evaluated multimodal AM therapy including EYT in only a proportion of the patients, and all but three studies [18-20] had a sample size of less than 25 AM patients. Here we present a multi-centre long-term study of EYT with 419 patients.

## Methods

### Study design and objective

This is a prospective four-year cohort study in a real-world medical setting. The study was part of a research project on the effectiveness and costs of AM therapies in outpatients with chronic disease (Anthroposophic Medicine Outcomes Study, AMOS) [8,26]. The AMOS project was initiated by a health insurance company in conjunction with a health benefit program and included the following effectiveness issues:

- 1) Are AM therapies in general associated with clinically relevant improvements of chronic diseases? (see [8])
- 2) Are specific AM therapies (such as EYT) associated with such improvements?
- 3) If yes: To which extent are these improvements found in different age, gender, and diagnostic subgroups?
- 4) How do improvements of specific diagnostic groups compare to improvements with other interventions?

The issues 2 and 3 were addressed in this EYT analysis, the objective of which was to study symptoms, quality of life, adjunctive therapies, health service use, adverse reactions, and therapy satisfaction in outpatients with chronic diseases receiving EYT under routine clinical conditions. EYT was evaluated as a therapy package, including physician- and therapist-patient interactions.

### Setting, participants and therapy

All physicians certified by the Physicians' Association for Anthroposophical Medicine in Germany and working in an office-based practice or outpatient clinic in Germany were invited to participate in the study. The participating physicians were instructed to enrol consecutive patients fulfilling eligibility criteria. Inclusion criteria were (1) outpatients aged 1–75 years, (2) referral to EYT for any indication (main diagnosis). Exclusion criteria were (1) previous EYT for main diagnosis, (2) ongoing EYT.

Participating EYT therapists were certified by the Eurythmy Therapy Association of Germany. EYT was administered at the discretion of the physicians and EYT therapists.

### Clinical outcomes

- Disease severity was assessed on numerical rating scales [27] from 0 („not present“) to 10 („worst possible“): Disease Score (physician's global assessment of severity of main diagnosis, documented in patients enrolled up to 30 Sep 2000); Symptom Score (patients' assessment of one to six most relevant symptoms present at baseline, documented in patients enrolled after 1 Jan 1999).

- Quality of life was assessed with SF-36® Physical and Mental Component Summary Measures, the eight SF-36 subscales, and the SF-36 Health Change item [28] for adults; with KINDL® 40-item version, Summary Score and four subscales [29] for children 8–16 years; and with KITA Psychosoma and Daily Life subscales [30] for children 1–7 years.

Disease Score was documented after 0, 6 and 12 months, other clinical outcomes after 0, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and (Symptom Score and SF-36) 48 months.

### Other outcomes

- Adjunctive therapy and health service use in the pre-study year was documented at study enrolment, use in the first study year was documented after six and 12 months, and use in the second study year was documented after 18 and 24 months. Items were: medication (additional documentation after three months), physician and dentist visits, paraclinical investigations, inpatient hospital and rehabilitation treatment, surgeries, physiotherapy, ergotherapy, psychotherapy, Heilpraktiker (non-medical practitioner) visits, and sick leave.

- Use of diagnosis-related adjunctive therapies within the first six study months was analysed in patients with a main diagnosis of mental, respiratory or musculoskeletal diseases, or headache disorders. Diagnosis-related therapies were any of the following therapies, if used for at least one day per month: Mental diseases: psychotherapy (in

children ergotherapy or play therapy), antiepileptic, psycholeptic, analeptic, and anti-addiction drugs (ATC-Index N03A, N05–06, N07B); Respiratory diseases: relevant drugs (H02, J01–02, J04–05, J07A, L03, R01, R03, R06–07) or surgery; Musculoskeletal diseases: immunosuppressive, musculoskeletal, analgesic and antidepressant drugs (L04, M01–05, M09, N02A-B, N06A), physiotherapy or relevant surgery; Headache disorders: analgesics, antimigraine drugs and antidepressants (C04AX01, C07AA05, C07AB02, C08CA06, C08DA01, N02, N03AG01, N06A, N07CA03).

- Therapy ratings were documented after six and 12 months: Patient rating of therapy outcome, patient satisfaction with therapy, EYT effectiveness rating by patient and physician.

- Adverse drug or therapy reactions were documented during the first 24 study months: cause, intensity (mild/moderate/severe = no/some/complete impairment of normal daily activities); Serious Adverse Events (physician documentation).

### Data collection

All data were documented with questionnaires sent in sealed envelopes to the study office. Physicians documented eligibility criteria; therapists documented EYT administration; all other items were documented by patients (by caregivers of children < 17 years) unless otherwise stated. Patient responses were not made available to physicians. Physicians were compensated €40 per included and fully documented patient, while patients received no compensation.

Data were entered twice by two different persons into Microsoft® Access 97. The two datasets were compared and discrepancies resolved by checking with the original data.

### Quality assurance, adherence to regulations

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine Charité, Humboldt University Berlin, and was conducted according to the Helsinki Declaration and the International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice guidelines. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients before enrolment.

### Data analysis

Data analysis (SPSS® 13.0.1, StatXact® 5.0.3) was performed on all patients fulfilling eligibility criteria. For continuous data the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test was used for paired samples and the Mann-Whitney U-test for independent samples; median differences with 95% confidence intervals (95%-CI) were estimated according to Hodges and Lehmann [31]. For binominal data McNemar test and Fisher's exact test were used. All tests were two-

tailed. Significance criteria were  $p < 0.05$  and 95%-CI not including 0. Pre-post effect sizes were calculated as Standardised Response Mean (= mean change score divided by the standard deviation of the change score) and were classified as small (0.20–0.49), medium (0.50–0.79), and large ( $\geq 0.80$ ) [32]. Unless otherwise stated, therapies and health services were analysed in patients enrolled after 1 Jan 1999 with at least three out of five follow-ups available; for each item and follow-up period, missing values were replaced by the group mean value. Clinical outcomes were analysed in patients with evaluable data for each follow-up, without replacement of missing values.

## Results

### Participating physicians and therapists

101 physicians screened patients referred to EYT. 94 physicians enrolled patients into the study; these physicians did not differ significantly from all AM-certified physicians in Germany ( $n = 362$ ) regarding gender, age, number of years in practice, and the proportion of primary care physicians. Patients were treated by 118 EYT therapists. Comparing these therapists to certified EYT therapists without study patients ( $n = 231$ ), no significant differences were found regarding gender or age. Median number of years since EYT school graduation was 9.0 years for therapists with study patients and 13.0 years for therapists without study patients (median difference 2.0 years; 95%-CI 1.0–4.0 years;  $p = 0.005$ ).

### Patient recruitment and follow-up

From 1 July 1998 to 31 March 2001, a total of 498 patients were screened for inclusion. 419 patients fulfilled all eligibility criteria and were included in the study (Figure 1). Of the 419 included patients, 36 patients were also included in a study of depression [33], and 23 patients were included in a study of low back pain [34]. The last patient follow-up ensued on 12 April 2005. Included and not included patients did not differ significantly regarding age, gender, diagnosis, disease duration, baseline Disease Score, or baseline Symptom Score.

The total number of patients eligible for screening (i.e. patients referred to EYT) during the recruitment period was estimated at approximately 2000 patients. We tested the hypothesis that the extent of patient selection by each physician (= the proportion of eligible vs. included patients) would correlate positively with clinical outcomes. The proportion was median 2.8 (interquartile range (IQR) 0.6–7.9,  $n = 52$  physicians). There was a weak correlation between this proportion and the 0–12 month improvement of Disease Score (Spearman-Rho 0.19,  $p = 0.014$ ,  $n = 168$  patients) and no significant correlation with the improvement of Symptom Score (Spearman-Rho -0.07,  $p = 0.311$ ,  $n = 225$  patients).

75.4% (316/419) of patients were enrolled by general practitioners, 10.0% by paediatricians, 4.5% by internists, and 10.0% by other specialists. The physicians' setting was primary care practice (87.8% of patients,  $n = 368/419$ ), referral practice (8.6%), and outpatient clinic (3.6%).

97.4% (408/419) of patients returned at least one follow-up questionnaire. The 12-month questionnaire was returned by 87.6% of patients; these patients did not differ significantly from non-respondents (12.4%) regarding age, gender, diagnosis, disease duration, baseline Disease Score, and baseline Symptom Score. Corresponding drop-out analyses for the 24-month follow-up also showed no differences. The physician follow-up documentation was available for 84.7% (355/419) of patients after six months and for 77.2% after 12 months.

### Baseline characteristics

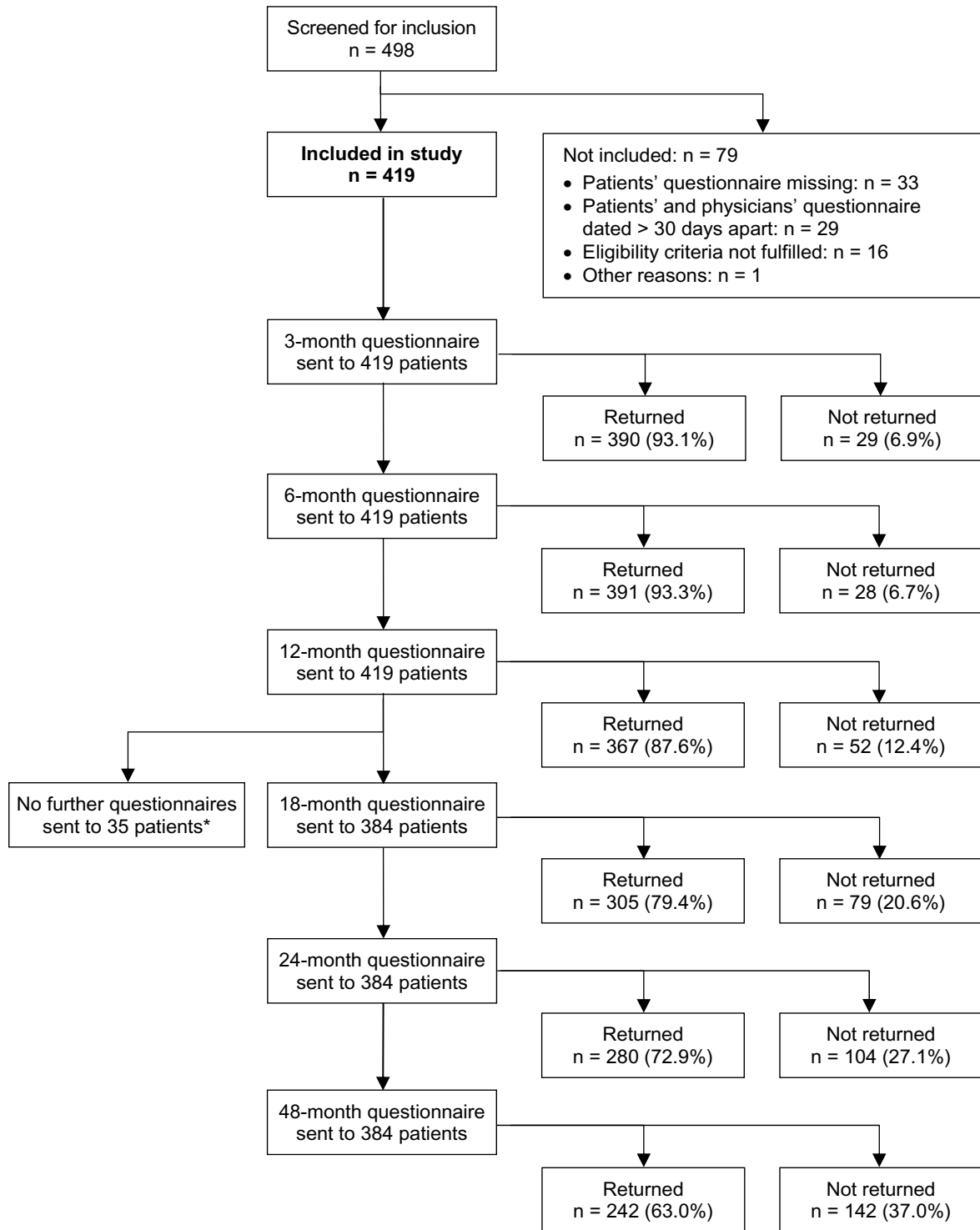
Most frequent main diagnoses, classified by ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition), were F00-F99 Mental Disorders (31.7%, 133/419 patients), M00-M99 Musculoskeletal Diseases (23.4%), and J00-J99 Respiratory Diseases (7.6%). Most frequent single diagnoses were back pain/sciatica (8.1%, 34/419 patients), neck-shoulder-arm pain (7.6%), depression (6.4%), fatigue (6.2%), childhood emotional disorder (3.8%), headache/migraine (3.3%), and asthma (3.1%).

Median disease duration was 3.0 years (IQR 1.0–8.5); in 97.9% (410/419) of patients disease duration was six weeks or longer. The patients had median 1.0 (IQR 0.0–2.0) comorbid diseases. Most common comorbid diseases, classified by ICD-10, were F00-F99 Mental Disorders (14.1%, 91 out of 645 diagnoses), M00-M99 Musculoskeletal Diseases (12.4%), E00-E90 Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (9.5%), and I00-I99 Circulatory Diseases (8.5%).

The patients were recruited from 13 of 16 German federal states. Median age was 38.0 years (IQR 14.0–48.0, mean 34.8 years). Compared to the German population, socio-demographic items were more favourable for education, occupation, alcohol, smoking, and overweight; items were similar for unemployment, low-income, living alone, severe disability status, sport, underweight; and were less favourable for work disability pension and sick-leave (Table 1).

### Therapies

EYT administration was documented during the first 24 months after study enrolment. In this period, 93.6% (392/419) of patients had EYT; 2.9% did not have EYT; for 3.6% EYT documentation is incomplete or inconclusive. EYT started median 15 (IQR 4–41) days after enrolment. Median therapy duration was 119 (IQR 84–188) days,



**Figure 1**  
**Patient recruitment and follow-up.** \*18-, 24-, and 48-month follow-up questionnaires were not sent to patients enrolled before 1 Jan 1999.



**Table 2: AM medication, non-AM adjunctive therapies, health service use, and sick leave days**

Item	Pre-study year	0–12 months		P value	12–24 months		P value
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Median difference (95%-CI) from pre-study year		Mean (SD)	Median difference (95%-CI) from pre-study year	
AM medicines per day	0.45 (0.80)	0.70 (0.90)	0.24 (0.17 to 0.37)	p < 0.001	0.40 (0.71)	-0.02 (-0.08 to 0.04)	p = 0.505
Non-AM medicines/day	0.65 (0.90)	0.69 (0.94)	0.01 (-0.04 to 0.06)	p = 0.628	0.59 (0.88)	-0.06 (-0.13 to -0.01)	p = 0.032
Physician and dentist visits	18.12 (21.19)	18.82 (16.03)	1.24 (0.19 to 2.50)	p = 0.028	18.67 (50.41)	-1.43 (-2.50 to 0.00)	p = 0.041
Paraclinical investigations	5.70 (6.66)	5.75 (6.77)	0.00 (-0.62 to 0.50)	p = 0.737	5.24 (6.71)	-0.50 (-1.00 to 0.00)	p = 0.093
Hospital days	3.42 (14.72)	2.57 (10.91)	-1.10 (-5.00 to 1.46)	p = 0.346	2.04 (7.42)	-0.04 (-2.32 to 1.18)	p = 0.929
Rehabilitation days	2.02 (8.36)	1.76 (7.48)	0.00 (-10.02 to 7.46)	p = 0.921	1.55 (6.20)	-0.69 (-0.97 to -0.62)	p = 0.005
Surgeries	0.19 (0.51)	0.14 (0.41)	0.00 (-0.47 to 0.00)	p = 0.323	0.12 (0.38)	0.00 (-0.42 to 0.07)	p = 0.909
Physiotherapy and ergotherapy sessions	8.92 (17.83)	9.25 (22.80)	1.00 (-2.00 to 4.00)	p = 0.425	10.91 (28.35)	-1.22 (-4.19 to 1.31)	p = 0.379
Psychotherapy sessions	2.64 (12.96)	3.54 (9.42)	3.98 (1.50 to 7.00)	p = 0.008	3.56 (10.34)	2.68 (1.67 to 3.67)	p < 0.001
Sick leave days*	32.97 (68.26)	34.61 (80.65)	3.50 (-2.00 to 8.00)	p = 0.185	29.85 (68.69)	3.18 (-2.18 to 8.00)	p = 0.210
Patients with Heilpraktiker visit (n + %)**	32/250 (12.8%)	29/250 (11.6%)		p = 0.710	27/250 (10.8%)		p = 0.511

Patients enrolled after 1 Jan 1999 with at least 3 of 5 follow-ups (n = 339). \*Patients engaged in economic activity (n = 128). \*\*Patients with complete data for all time periods.

follow-ups, respectively. KINDL Social and Function subscales did not change significantly during the study.

We performed two post-hoc sensitivity analyses of 0–12 month Disease and Symptom Score outcomes. The first analysis concerned dropout bias. The main analysis had comprised all patients with evaluable data at baseline and 12-month follow-up. In the first sensitivity analysis, missing values after 12 months were replaced with the last value carried forward, reducing the average 0–12 month improvements by 19% (3.46→2.78 points) and 4% (2.46→2.35 points), respectively. The second analysis concerned the effects of relevant adjunctive therapies, and was performed on patients with a main diagnosis of mental, respiratory or musculoskeletal diseases or headache disorders. Restricting this sample to patients not using diagnosis-related adjunctive therapies during the first six study months (see Methods), the average Disease and Symptom Score improvements were increased by 10% (3.55→3.96 points) and 6% (2.23→2.36 points), respectively.

**Other outcomes**

At six-month follow-up, patients' average therapy outcome rating (numeric scale from 0 "no help at all" to 10 "helped very well") was 7.42 (SD 2.29); patient satisfaction with therapy (from 0 "very dissatisfied" to 10 "very satisfied") was 8.08 (SD 2.19). Patients' EYT effectiveness rating was positive ("very effective" or "effective") in 86.1% (315/366) of patients, and negative ("less effective", "ineffective" or "not evaluable") in 13.9%. Physicians' effectiveness rating was positive in 79.3% (264/333) and negative in 20.7%. Ratings of therapy outcome, satisfaction, and effectiveness did not differ significantly between adults and children, or between six- and 12-month follow-ups.

During the first 24 study months adverse reactions to EYT occurred in 3.1% (13/419) of patients. Three (0.7%) patients had adverse reactions of severe intensity (symptom aggravation, inner tension, depressed mood), no patient stopped EYT due to adverse reactions. One child had adverse reactions (moderate restlessness) to adjunctive AM massage therapy, which was stopped. Four patients had adverse reactions to non-AM therapies. Adverse reactions from AM medications occurred in 5.3%, (18/337) of users, adverse reactions from non-AM medication occurred in 12.8% (46/358) of users (p < 0.001).

Nine patients had Serious Adverse Events. Three patients were acutely hospitalised and six patients died: five from malignant disease and one patient, hospitalised for severe depression, from an accident, possibly suicide. None of these Serious Adverse Events were related to any therapy or medication.

**Discussion**

This is the first large study focusing on EYT. We aimed to obtain information on EYT under routine conditions in Germany and studied clinical outcomes in outpatients referred to EYT for chronic diseases. The study was conducted in conjunction with a health insurance program providing EYT regardless of diagnosis. For this reason, and because the range and frequency of indications for EYT in outpatient care was largely unknown prior to the study, we included patients of all ages with all diagnoses. Most frequent indications were mental and musculoskeletal disorders. Following EYT (and adjunctive AM medication), significant improvements of disease symptoms and quality of life were observed. The largest improvements (large effect sizes, half of patients improved by at least 50% of their baseline scores) were observed for the items which directly measure the conditions treated with EYT,

**Table 3: Clinical outcomes 0–12 months**

Item	N	0 months	12 months	0 months vs. 12 months			
		Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	P-value	Median difference (95%-CI)*	Improved	SRM
Disease Score (0–10)	237	6.65 (1.81)	3.19 (2.27)	p < 0.001	4.00 (3.50 to 4.00)	87%	1.34
Symptom Score (0–10)	336	5.95 (1.75)	3.49 (2.12)	p < 0.001	2.50 (2.25 to 2.75)	84%	1.04
SF-36 scales (0–100)							
-Physical Function	270	75.34 (22.74)	83.18 (19.41)	p < 0.001	10.00 (7.50 to 10.00)	63%	0.42
-Role Physical	267	42.51 (39.20)	67.79 (37.20)	p < 0.001	37.50 (37.50 to 50.00)	55%	0.63
-Role-Emotional	268	47.26 (41.87)	70.58 (38.09)	p < 0.001	33.34 (33.30 to 50.00)	49%	0.55
-Social Functioning	272	62.13 (25.75)	75.28 (24.37)	p < 0.001	18.75 (12.50 to 25.00)	58%	0.49
-Mental Health	271	54.21 (18.65)	65.05 (19.00)	p < 0.001	12.00 (8.00 to 14.00)	71%	0.57
-Bodily Pain	272	55.91 (28.41)	66.93 (27.65)	p < 0.001	16.00 (11.50 to 20.00)	55%	0.41
-Vitality	271	38.68 (17.85)	51.49 (18.68)	p < 0.001	15.00 (12.50 to 17.50)	68%	0.67
-General Health	268	50.86 (18.80)	58.39 (19.55)	p < 0.001	8.50 (6.00 to 10.00)	65%	0.44
SF-36 Health Change (1–5**)	272	3.23 (1.08)	2.15 (1.09)	p < 0.001	1.50 (1.00 to 1.50)	69%	0.68
SF-36 Physical Component	263	43.13 (10.25)	47.10 (9.78)	p < 0.001	3.90 (2.83 to 4.97)	68%	0.44
SF-36 Mental Component	263	38.31 (11.67)	45.01 (11.76)	p < 0.001	6.45 (4.94 to 7.96)	69%	0.55
KINDL subscales (0–100)							
-Psychic	35	67.36 (15.27)	70.68 (15.64)	p = 0.188	3.41 (-2.27 to 9.09)	60%	0.20
-Somatic	35	70.57 (14.47)	75.60 (9.35)	p = 0.071	4.17 (0.00 to 9.72)	66%	0.37
-Social	35	69.90 (11.95)	73.16 (11.78)	p = 0.063	4.17 (0.00 to 7.29)	66%	0.28
-Function	33	64.39 (14.33)	67.94 (10.44)	p = 0.187	3.41 (-2.27 to 7.96)	61%	0.25
KINDL Summary Score (0–100)	35	67.86 (11.02)	71.48 (9.79)	p = 0.063	3.59 (-0.07 to 7.65)	63%	0.34
KITA subscales (0–100)							
-Psychosoma	51	69.53 (15.45)	77.21 (13.60)	p = 0.001	9.38 (4.17 to 12.50)	69%	0.51
-Daily Life	56	59.23 (21.78)	68.14 (18.52)	p = 0.001	10.42 (4.17 to 14.58)	63%	0.53

\*Positive differences indicate improvement. Improved: Percentage of patients improved from baseline. \*\*I = "much better now than one year ago", 5 = "much worse now than one year ago". SRM: Standardised Response Mean effect size (small: 0.20–0.49, medium: 0.50–0.79, large:  $\geq$  0.80).

i.e. Disease and Symptom Scores. The improvements were maintained during the four-year follow-up and were not accompanied by an increase of adjunctive therapies, except for a small increase in psychotherapy use.

### Strengths and limitations

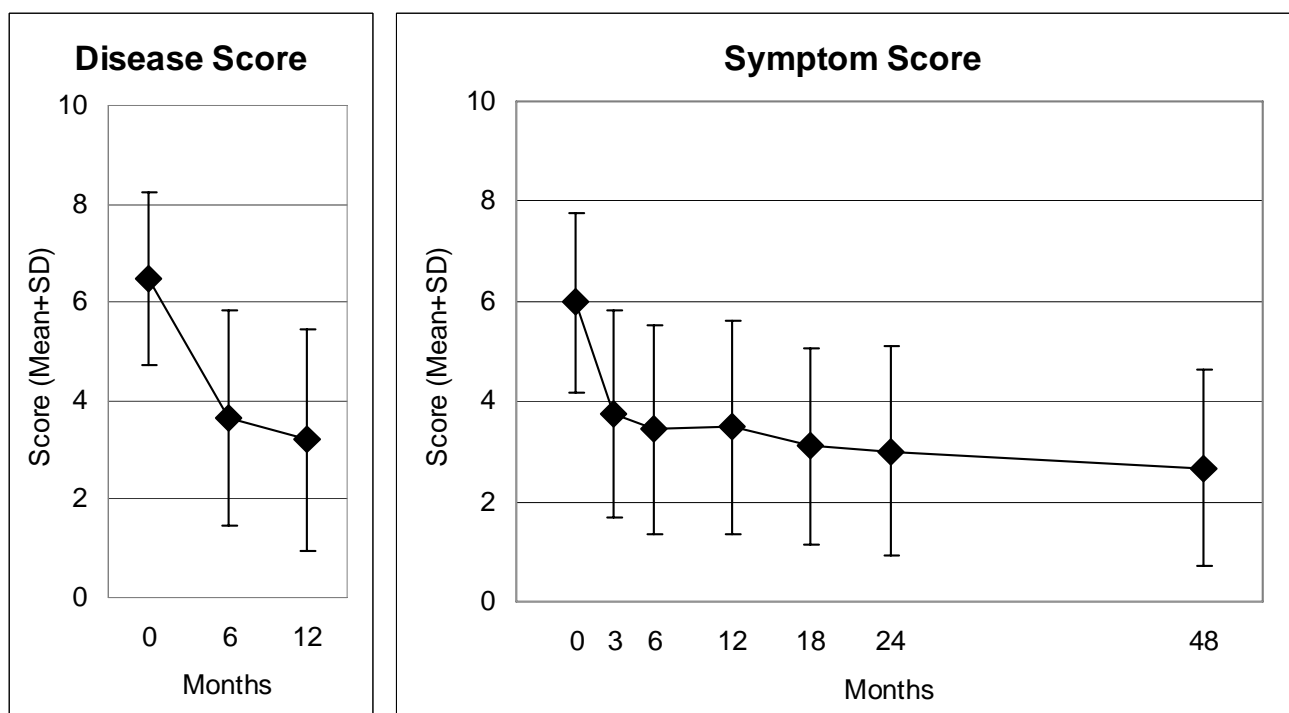
Strengths of this study include a large patient sample, a long follow-up period, high follow-up rates, and the participation of 30% of all AM-certified physicians and EYT therapists in Germany. The participating physicians and therapists resembled all eligible physicians/therapists with respect to socio-demographic characteristics, and included patients resembled not included, screened patients regarding baseline characteristics. These features suggest that the study to a high degree mirrors contemporary EYT practice. Moreover, in the present early phase of EYT evaluation, the inclusion of all diagnoses is an advantage, offering a comprehensive picture of EYT practice. On the other hand, it was not feasible to have disease-specific outcomes for all diagnoses included. Nonetheless, the larger AMOS project, of which this study is part, included disease-specific outcomes for major disease groups [33,34].

Since the study had a long recruitment period, the participating physicians were not able to screen and include all their eligible patients (patients referred to EYT). It was estimated that physicians enrolled every third patient referred to EYT. This selection could bias results if physi-

cians were able to predict therapy response and if they preferentially screened and enrolled such patients for whom they expected a particularly favourable outcome. In this case one would expect the degree of selection (= the proportion of referred vs. enrolled patients) to correlate positively with clinical outcomes. There was, however, only a weak correlation with Disease Score (+0.19) and a no significant correlation with Symptom Score. These analyses do not suggest that physicians' screening of patients referred to EYT was affected by selection bias.

A limitation of the study is the absence of a comparison group receiving another treatment or no therapy. Accordingly, for the observed improvements one has to consider several other causes apart from EYT: Non-AM adjunctive therapies cannot explain the improvements of Disease and Symptom Scores, since the improvements were even more pronounced in patients not using such therapies (analysed in patients with mental, respiratory or musculoskeletal disease or headache syndromes, together comprising 66% of the study sample). Dropout bias could explain up to 19% of the 0-12-month improvement of Disease Score but only 4% of the corresponding Symptom Score improvement. Natural recovery and regression to the mean, which could also bias results, will be addressed in a separate analysis (Hamre et al, submitted for publication). Other possible confounders are AM medication (which was used by three-fourth of patients), observation bias, and psychological factors like patient expectations.





**Figure 2**  
**Disease and Symptom Scores.** Disease Score: physicians' assessment, Symptom Score: patients' assessment. Range 0 "not present", 10 "worst possible".

Since, however, EYT was evaluated as a therapy package, the question of specific therapy effects vs. non-specific effects (placebo effects, context effects, patient expectations etc.) was not an issue of the present analysis.

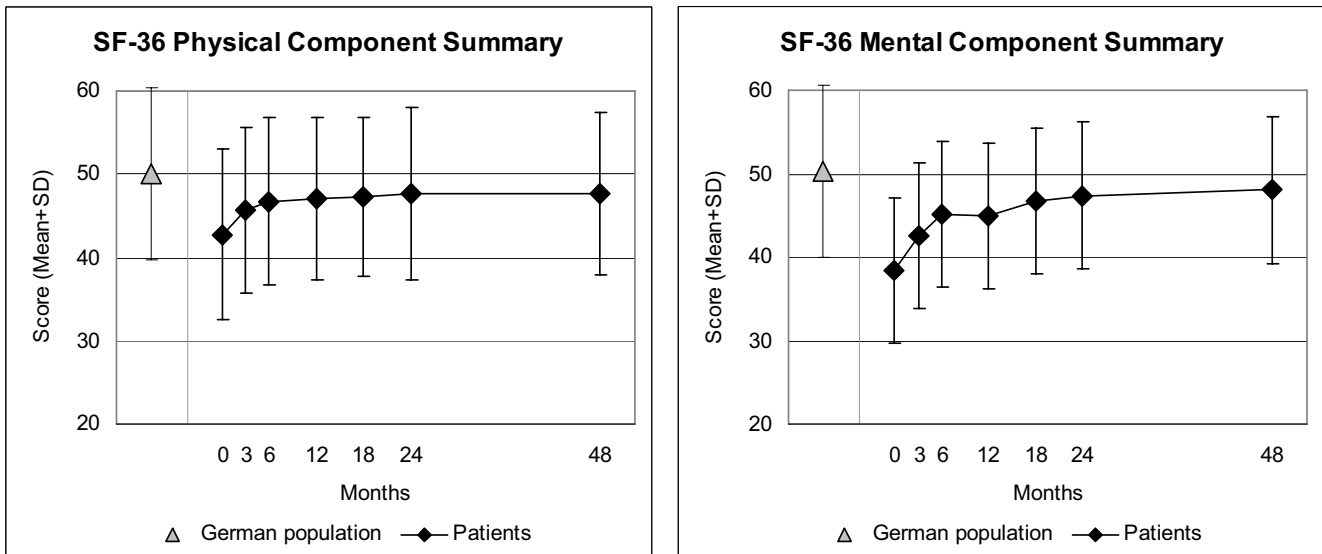
Since EYT was to be evaluated under routine conditions, therapy was administered at the discretion of the physicians and EYT therapists, and not according to a standardised protocol. This raises the question of whether study interventions would be replicable in future studies. However, EYT therapists worldwide are trained according to a highly standardised curriculum, specifying individual EYT movements for specific diseases, constitution types, and movement patterns. Therefore, relevant therapy differences across settings would not be expected. Moreover, in this study, any local therapy differences would probably be offset by the large number of participating EYT therapists. Nevertheless, a limitation of our study is that the specific EYT movements selected for each patient were not documented.

#### Study implications

This study confirms previous studies of the characteristics of AM users [15,35-38]: Patients are predominantly middle-aged women or children, education and occupation levels are higher than average, and typical indications are

mental and musculoskeletal disorders. Previous studies conducted in inpatient [16-24] and outpatient clinics [24,25] have evaluated AM therapy including EYT for rheumatoid arthritis [16], asthma [24], hepatitis C [17,25], breast cancer [18], anorexia nervosa [19], lumbar disc disease [20], chronic musculoskeletal pain [21], and in the rehabilitation after stroke [22] and myocardial infarction [23]. All these studies had some favourable outcomes; the three largest studies (range 60-81 AM patients) found improved quality of life in breast cancer patients [18]; high anorexia nervosa cure rates [19]; and reduced pain, reduced use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and muscle relaxants, and earlier return to work in lumbar disc disease [20].

In accordance with these findings from secondary care, our predominantly primary care study of EYT users demonstrated long-standing improvements in disease symptoms and quality of life across a range of conditions. Most common indications for EYT were musculoskeletal pain, depression, fatigue, childhood emotional disorder, and headache disorders. For these conditions some patients will not profit from standard therapies (drugs, physiotherapy, psychotherapy, multimodal inpatient therapies, surgery), e.g. between three and five patients must be treated with drugs for one patient to benefit [39-42]. Other



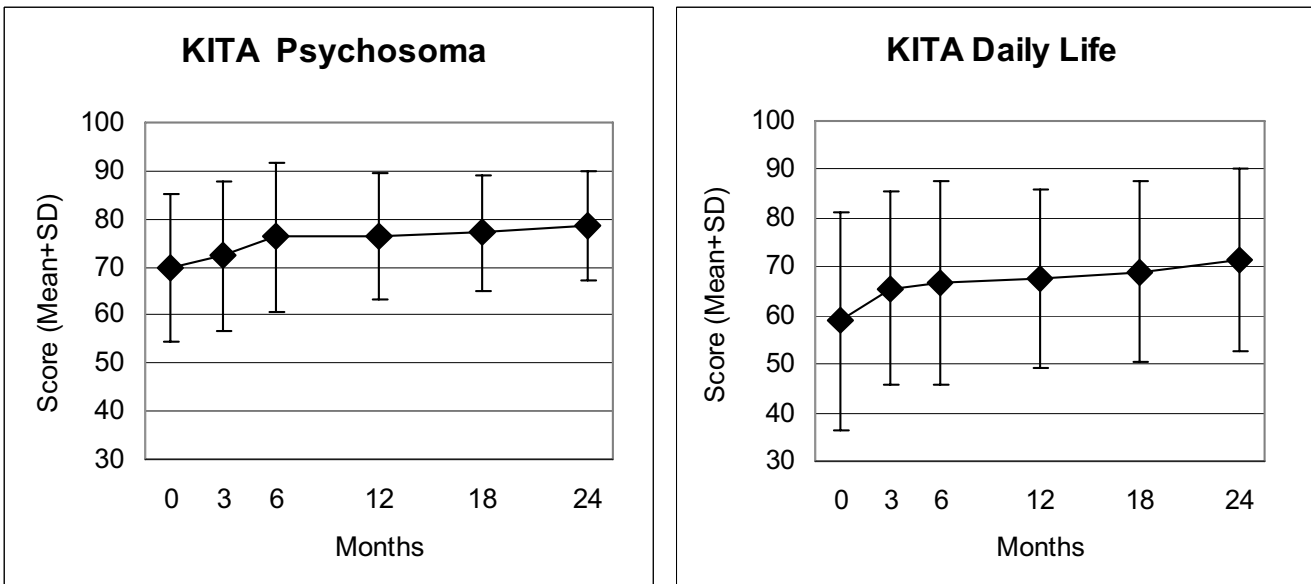
**Figure 3**  
**SF-36 Physical and Mental Component Summary Measures.** Higher scores indicate better health. Adult patients and German population (standardised for age and gender) [28]

patients discontinue standard therapies due to adverse reactions or reject them because therapies are passive (e.g. drugs, passive physiotherapy) or can be felt as intrusive, too verbal (psychotherapy) or too mechanical-repetitive (exercise physiotherapy). Thus, for patients where standard therapies are not preferred or tolerated well, or do not

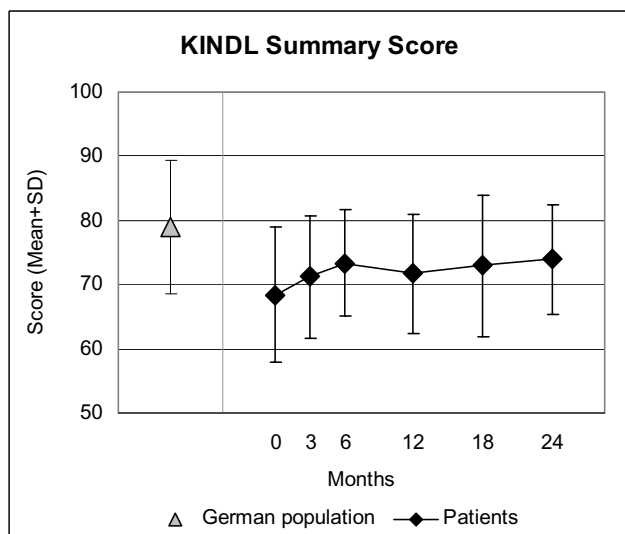
cure, EYT as a non-verbal artistic exercising therapy is a promising treatment option.

**Conclusion**

In this study, patients practising EYT exercises had long-term reduction of chronic disease symptoms and improvement of quality of life, without relevant increase



**Figure 4**  
**KITA Psychosoma and Daily Life subscales.** Range 0–100, higher scores indicate better health. Children aged 1–7 years.



**Figure 5**  
**KINDL Summary Score.** Range 0–100, higher scores indicate better health. Children aged 8–16 years and German population sample (9–12 years) [29].

in health service use. Although the pre-post design of the present study does not allow for conclusions about comparative effectiveness, study findings suggest that EYT can be useful for patients motivated for this therapy.

### Abbreviations

AM: anthroposophic medicine, AMOS: Anthroposophic Medicine Outcomes Study, EYT: eurythmy therapy, IQR: interquartile range.

### Competing interests

Within the last five years HJH has received restricted research grants from the pharmaceutical companies Weleda and Wala, who produce AM medications. Otherwise all authors declare that they have no competing interests.

### Authors' contributions

HJH, CMW, SNW, and HK contributed to study design. HJH, AG, and HK contributed to data collection. HJH, RZ, and HK wrote the analysis plan, HJH and AG analysed data. HJH was principal author of the paper, had full access to all data, and is guarantor. All authors contributed to manuscript drafting and revision and approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

This study and the manuscript preparation were funded by grants from the Software-AG Stiftung and the Innungskrankenkasse Hamburg with supplementary grants from the Deutsche BKK, the Betriebskrankenkasse des Bundesverkehrsministeriums, the Dr. Hauschka Stiftung, the Förderstiftung Anthroposophische Medizin, the Mahle Stiftung, and the Zukunftsstiftung

Gesundheit. The sponsors had no influence on study design or planning; on collection, analysis, or interpretation of data; on the writing of the manuscript; or on the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

We thank G. S. Kienle and W. Tröger for valuable help and advice, and P. Siemers for technical assistance. Our special thanks go to the study physicians, therapists, and patients for participating.

### References

1. Dowrick C, Dixon-Woods M, Holman H, Weinman J: **What is chronic illness?** *Chronic Illness* 2005, **1**:1-6.
2. Wagner EH, Groves T: **Care for chronic diseases.** *BMJ* 2002, **325**:913-914.
3. Weingarten SR, Henning JM, Badamgarav E, Knight K, Hasselblad V, Gano A Jr., Ofman JJ: **Interventions used in disease management programmes for patients with chronic illness-which ones work? Meta-analysis of published reports.** *BMJ* 2002, **325**:925.
4. Newman S, Steed L, Mulligan K: **Self-management interventions for chronic illness.** *Lancet* 2004, **364**:1523-1537.
5. Eisenberg DM, Davis RB, Ettner SL, Appel S, Wilkey S, Van Rompay M, Kessler RC: **Trends in alternative medicine use in the United States, 1990-1997: results of a follow-up national survey.** *JAMA* 1998, **280**:1569-1575.
6. Al Windi A: **Determinants of complementary alternative medicine (CAM) use.** *Complement Ther Med* 2004, **12**:99-111.
7. Guthlin C, Lange O, Walach H: **Measuring the effects of acupuncture and homoeopathy in general practice: an uncontrolled prospective documentation approach.** *BMC Public Health* 2004, **4**:6.
8. Hamre HJ, Becker-Witt C, Glockmann A, Ziegler R, Willich SN, Kiene H: **Anthroposophic therapies in chronic disease: The Anthroposophic Medicine Outcomes Study (AMOS).** *Eur J Med Res* 2004, **9**:351-360.
9. Witt C, Keil T, Selim D, Roll S, Vance W, Wegscheider K, Willich SN: **Outcome and costs of homoeopathic and conventional treatment strategies: a comparative cohort study in patients with chronic disorders.** *Complement Ther Med* 2005, **13**:79-86.
10. Moebus S, Lehmann N, Bodeker W, Jockel KH: **An analysis of sickness absence in chronically ill patients receiving complementary and alternative medicine: a longterm prospective intermitten study.** *BMC Public Health* 2006, **6**:28.
11. Steiner R, Wegman I: *Extending practical medicine. Fundamental principles based on the science of the spirit.* GA 27 Bristol, Rudolf Steiner Press; 2000:1-144.
12. Majorek M, Tüchelmann T, Heusser P: **Therapeutic Eurythmy-movement therapy for children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): a pilot study.** *Complement Ther Nurs Midwifery* 2004, **10**:46-53.
13. Steiner R: *Curative Eurythmy GA 315. Eight lectures, Dornach, April 12-18, 1921* Bristol, Rudolf Steiner Press; 1983.
14. Kirchner-Bockholt M: *Fundamental principles of curative eurythmy* London, Temple Lodge Press; 1977:1-192.
15. Ritchie J, Wilkinson J, Gantley M, Feder G, Carter Y, Formby J: *A model of integrated primary care: anthroposophic medicine* London, National Centre for Social Research. Department of General Practice and Primary Care, St Bartholomew's and the Royal London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London; 2001:1-158.
16. Simon L, Schietzel T, Gärtner C, Kümmell HC, Schulte M: **Ein anthroposophisches Therapiekonzept für entzündlich-rheumatische Erkrankungen. Ergebnisse einer zweijährigen Pilotstudie.** *Forsch Komplementarmed* 1997, **4**:17-27.
17. Martini I: **Anwendungsbeobachtungen mit Iscucin-Quercus bei ehemals i.v.-Drogenabhängigen mit chronischer Hepatitis C des Genotyp I in SYNANON Schmerwitz.** *Der Merkur-stab* 1999, **52 (Sonderheft Hepatitis)**:42-53.
18. Carlsson M, Arman M, Backman M, Flatters U, Hatschek T, Hamrin E: **Evaluation of quality of life/life satisfaction in women with breast cancer in complementary and conventional care.** *Acta Oncol* 2004, **43**:27-34.
19. Schäfer PM: **Katamnestiche Untersuchung zur Anorexia nervosa.** In *Die Behandlung von Magersucht - ein integrativer Therapieansatz* Stuttgart, Verlag Freies Geistesleben; 1998:130-160.

20. Kienle GS, Kiene H, Albonico HU: **Rivoir 2001 [Retrospective comparison of anthroposophic versus conventional treatment of intervertebral disc disease]**. In *Anthroposophic medicine: effectiveness, utility, costs, safety* Stuttgart, New York, Schattauer Verlag; 2006:140-141.
21. Flatters U, Arman M, Ekenbäck K: *Smärtrehabilitering vid Vidarkliniken. Rapport från ett projekt vid Vidarkliniken i samarbete med Scania Partner AB och Forsäkringskassan i Stockholm, 1998* Järna, Vidarkliniken; 1998:1-24.
22. Scheel-Sailer A: **Art therapies in the primary treatment of paraplegic patients. A qualitative study.** In *Music Therapy and Neurological Rehabilitation. Performing Health* Edited by: Aldridge D. London, Jessica Kingsley Publishers; 2005:231-260.
23. Fischer K, Rheingans H: **Vergleichende Untersuchung einer künstlerisch-übenden mit einer konventionell aktiv-trainierenden Kurbehandlung an Herz- und Kreislaufkranken mit einer Herzinfarktgruppe.** *Erfahrungsheilkunde* 1985, **3**:146-152.
24. Ecker D, Uithoven MA, van Dijk HA: **Anthroposophische Asthmatherapie im Vergleich.** *Schweiz Z Ganzheitsmedizin* 2001, **13**:326-334.
25. Matthes H: **Aspekte zur Therapie der Hepatitis C.** *Der Merkurstab* 1999, **52**:25-41.
26. Hamre HJ, Witt CM, Glockmann A, Ziegler R, Willich SN, Kiene H: **Health costs in anthroposophic therapy users: a two-year prospective cohort study.** *BMC Health Serv Res* 2006, **6**:65.
27. Downie WW, Leatham PA, Rhind VM, Wright V, Branco JA, Anderson JA: **Studies with pain rating scales.** *Ann Rheum Dis* 1978, **37**:378-381.
28. Bullinger M, Kirchberger I: *SF-36 Fragebogen zum Gesundheitszustand. Handanweisung* Göttingen, Hogrefe-Verlag; 1998:1-155.
29. Bullinger M, von Mackensen S, Kirchberger I: **KINDL - ein Fragebogen zur Erfassung der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität von Kindern.** *Zeitschrift für Gesundheitspsychologie* 1994, **2**:64-77.
30. Wittorf M: *KITA - Fragebogen zur Erfassung der gesundheitsbezogenen Lebensqualität von Kleinkindern zwischen 1 und 6 Jahren. Dissertation* Berlin, Institut für Arbeits-, Sozialmedizin und Epidemiologie der Medizinischen Fakultät Charité der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; 2001:1-46.
31. Hodges JL, Lehmann EL: **Estimates of location based on rank tests.** *Ann Math Stat* 1963, **34**:598-611.
32. Liang MH, Fossel AH, Larson MG: **Comparisons of five health status instruments for orthopedic evaluation.** *Med Care* 1990, **28**:632-642.
33. Hamre HJ, Witt CM, Glockmann A, Ziegler R, Willich SN, Kiene H: **Anthroposophic therapy for chronic depression: a four-year prospective cohort study.** *BMC Psychiatry* 2006, **6**:57.
34. Hamre HJ, Witt CM, Glockmann A, Wegscheider K, Ziegler R, Willich SN, Kiene H: **Anthroposophic vs. conventional therapy for chronic low back pain: a prospective non-randomised comparative study.** *Eur J Med Res* 2007 in press.
35. Pampallona S, von Rohr E, van Wegberg B, Bernhard J, Helwig S, Heusser P, Huerny C, Schaad R, Cerny T: **Socio-demographic and medical characteristics of advanced cancer patients using conventional or complementary medicine.** *Onkologie* 2002, **25**:165-170.
36. Hamre HJ, Fischer M, Heger M, Riley D, Haidvogel M, Baars E, Bristol E, Evans M, Schwarz R, Kiene H: **Anthroposophic vs. conventional therapy of acute respiratory and ear infections: a prospective outcomes study.** *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 2005, **117**:256-268.
37. Melchart D, Mitscherlich F, Amiet M, Eichenberger R, Koch P: *Programm Evaluation Komplementärmedizin (PEK) - Schlussbericht* Bern, Bundesamt für Gesundheit; 2005:1-102.
38. Unkelbach R, Abholz HH: **Unterschiede zwischen Patienten schulmedizinischer und anthroposophischer Hausärzte.** *Forsch Komplementarmed* 2006, **13**(6):349-55.
39. Browning R, Jackson JL, O'Malley PG: **Cyclobenzaprine and back pain: a meta-analysis.** *Arch Intern Med* 2001, **161**:1613-1620.
40. Lima MS, Moncrieff J: **Drugs versus placebo for dysthymia.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2000, **3**:CD001130.
41. **Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with major depression** 2000:1-97 [[http://www.psych.org/psych\\_pract/treat/pg/MDD2e\\_05-15-06.pdf](http://www.psych.org/psych_pract/treat/pg/MDD2e_05-15-06.pdf)]. Washington, American Psychiatric Association
42. McCrory DC, Gray RN: **Oral sumatriptan for acute migraine.** *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2003:CD002915.
43. Kerek-Bodden H, Koch H, Brenner G, Flatten G: **Diagnosespektrum und Behandlungsaufwand des allgemeinärztlichen Patientenkontexts. Ergebnisse des ADT-Panels des Zentralinstituts für die kassenärztliche Versorgung.** *Z Arztl Fortbild Qualitätssich* 2000, **94**(1):21-30.
44. Statistisches Bundesamt: *Statistisches Jahrbuch 2001 für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland* Stuttgart, Metzler-Poeschel Verlag; 2001:1-764.
45. Hoffmeister H, Schelp FP, Mensink GB, Dietz E, Bohning D: **The relationship between alcohol consumption, health indicators and mortality in the German population.** *Int J Epidemiol* 1999, **28**:1066-1072.
46. Junge B, Nagel M: **Das Rauchverhalten in Deutschland.** *Gesundheitswesen* 1999, **61**:S121-S125 [<http://www.thieme.de/fz/gesu/pdf/sl21-sl25.pdf>].
47. Breckenkamp J, Laaser U, Danell T: *Freizeitinteressen und subjektive Gesundheit* Wiesbaden, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung; 2001:1-143.
48. *Körpermaße der Bevölkerung nach Altersgruppen. Ergebnisse der Mikrozensus-Befragung im April 1999* Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt; 2000.
49. Verband Deutscher Rentenversicherungsträger: **VDR Statistik Rentenbestand am 31. Dezember 2000.** 2005 [<http://www.deutsche-rentenversicherung.de/>].
50. Bergmann E, Ellert U: **Sehhilfen, Hörhilfen und Schwerbehinderung.** *Bundesgesundheitsblatt* 2000:432-432.
51. *Arbeitsunfähigkeits-, Krankengeld- und Krankenhausfälle und -tage nach der GKV-Statistik KG2 1996 bis 2002* Bonn, Bundesministerium für Gesundheit und Soziale Sicherung; 2003:1-67.

### Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/7/61/prepub>

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:  
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing\\_adv.asp](http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp)

