Grant Funding 2008-2009


   Funding Agency: IsAgenix International
   Status: Funded
   Award Amount: $67,067.00
   Award Period: 10/1/08 - 03/31/09


   Funding Agency: IsAgenix International
   Status: Funded
   Award Amount: $15,000.00
   Award Period: March 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009


   Funding Agency: IsAgenix International
   Status: Funded
   Award Amount: $20,450.00
   Award Period: November 1, 2009 – April 30, 2010

Description of Projects: The purpose of our nutrition research is to collect preliminary data on the effects of IsAgenix™ Cleanse for Life on microbial metabolism, lipid profiles, and anthropometric measurements. IsAgenix™ Cleanse for Life is designed to support the body’s ability to safely lose weight and inches around the waist, cleanse harmful impurities from the body, burn fat and build muscle, naturally reduce cravings for unhealthy foods, absorb balanced nutrients, and improve mental clarity (http://www.isagenixproducts.com/). Although there are many anecdotal stories of success related to weight loss, loss of body fat, loss inches around the waist (http://www.isagenixproducts.com/), systematic evaluations of the IsAgenix™ Cleanse for Life are still lacking. In addition, the mechanisms related to cleansing and fat burning systems are lacking sufficient evidence.

The Nutrition Research Team at NYCC is collecting preliminary projects to identify the primary outcome measures and appropriate sample size for conducting well-designed feasibility trials with a placebo control in future research studies. Before addressing any long-term effects of calorie-restricted diets, an understanding of the clinical effectiveness, adherence, and side-effects associated with any weight management program are important to address physiologic and behavioral factors influencing weight loss.

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Funding Agency: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
Award Amount: $84,935.00
Award Period: April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010

**Description of Project:** Rural Health Network Development Planning Grant Program involves the completion of strategic and business planning processes to determine mechanisms by which a collaborative rural health network will become the proper vehicle for improving access to a regular source of dental care and primary care/preventive care for residents of Seneca and Yates Counties. The development of the proposed rural health network will address health disparities among rural residents by emphasizing primary care, wellness and prevention strategies through the integration of services from medical professions, dental professions, and nutrition field with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), e.g. acupuncture and chiropractic services. The purpose of the planning process is to address the lack of access to a regular source of dental care and primary care/preventive care for residents of Seneca and Yates Counties. The key participants in the rural health network are New York Chiropractic College (NYCC), Rushville Health Center, and Seneca County with the support of Yates County.

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Funding Agency: Foot Levelers, Inc.
Award Amount: $11,864.00
Award Period: January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009

**Description of Project:** The ability to reliably measure arch height via measurements obtained from the footprint has been previously demonstrated in the literature. Here we investigate the use of a commercially available scanner to perform previously described measurements. The objectives of this work include: (1) The evaluation of the intra- and inter-rater reliability of scanning hardware and software used by Foot Leveler’s Inc. (2) Evaluating the validity of quantifying existing clinical measures of the feet with the Associate™ Digital Scanner. Manually measured arch height was chosen as gold standard, because it is used as a clinically relevant foot characteristic. Comparisons were made between measured arch height and index values, computed from the scans, to previously reported values found in the literature. Correlation between indices of footprint and arch height were calculated. Examination of results found low trial to trial variations among a majority of the indirect measures used to predict arch height, including day to day variations and clinician to clinician variations; confirming foot scanning technique is a
reliable measurement technique. Values measured agree with previously reported literature values in describing a similar subject population. Poor correlation between indices of footprint and arch height were found possibly due to a narrow distribution of arch height in the subject pool. In conclusion we have found that the scanning technology provides a reliable measure of footprint indices. Scanning technology is a valid means by which to measure footprint indices, as they agree with values previously reported in the literature.

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