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IBS New Treatment For Functional Abdominal Pain And IBS

ernational Pain Foundation Official Magazine

SPECIAL ISSUE

Natural Remedy for

TOP Nerve Pain ADVOCATES

Pain and Inflammation

International Pain Summit 2019 NERVEmber 14 - 16 Los Angeles, CA

ON A SCALE OF

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Please tag **#1to10film** on your social media posts



Conflict of Interest



I have no financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this presentation.



National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association



Least Potential Energy position

Do we stand on our bones?



Tensegrity

Contiguous tension with isolated zones of compression

How a human stands

Least Potential Energy position Shear is the enemy!









Do you care about Posture? How do you measure it?

Static vs Dynamic

Dynamic is the rule sway speed, deviation considerations

Static is never truly static – so how can you measure







Clinical Research



Your gait and balance solution MOBILITY Lab

now being used in pharmaceutical clinical trials

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LEARN MORE

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Star





Kalman Filter-Based Noise Reduction Framework for Posture Estimation Using Depth Sensor

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In Eq. 7, M is the polynomial order, and a_k is the set of coefficients of the polynomial that must be approximated. Therefore, the overall objective is to minimize Eq. 8 as described in paper [30].

$$\xi_{i} = \sum_{i=-N}^{N} (p(n) - y_{i})^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=-N}^{N} (\sum_{k=0}^{M} a_{k} n^{k} - y_{i})^{2}$$
(8)

where, N is the width of the approximation interval and N is less than or equal to 2M.

D. Posture correction algorithm

Although smoothing filters alone significantly reduced the amount of random noise present in the motion capture data, there were still inconsistencies in the estimation of the skeleton





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Increased Moments of Force



Average weight of the human head 12 lbs (8-16 lbs)

FHP





Increased Moments of Force



Increased lordosis in cervical spine as a function of **T1** anteroflexion (thoracic kyphosis)

Increased lordosis in lumbar spine as a function of sacral base angle











Moving away cost more...

Material will deform

Collagen will stretch



Soft tissue deformation - Creep, Hysteresis

- Creep soft tissue elongation over time under load
- Hysteresis the amount of elongation the tissue will maintain
- A muscle held under slight tension for 20-40 minutes will take 24-48 hours to return to its previous length
- Elastic vs contractile elements of muscle





Compression, Tension, Sheer all within 50-120 milliseconds.



"A 10 mile/hour collision is equivalent to catching a 200 lb bag of cement dropped from a second story window."

Dr Scott Rosa



Protect Yourself With These Easy Steps:



The centre of the headrest should be slightly above the top of the ear.

 The top of the headrest should be at least as high as the top of the head.

Ideally, the distance between the headrest and the back of the head should be less than 6 centimetres. 70% of people injured in collisions each year report a soft tissue injury such as whiplash.



Are you protected?

Pay it Ahead Rest

Pay it forward with us and spread the word to your family and friends.

Whiplash Considerations

Ligaments

The ability, under physiologic loads, to limit patterns of displacement so as not to damage or irritate the spinal cord or nerve roots.

Newton's of resistance





Abnormal tectorial membrane from the literature

Normal tectorial membrane from the literature (upper left image depicted by a single white arrow).

Beighton's score

Joint Hypermobility

9-point scale

The joints assessed are:

- 1. Knuckle of the little/fifth/pinky finger
- 2. Base of the thumb
- 3. Elbow
- 4. Knee
- 5. Spine

Connective Tissue Disorder



Whiplash Considerations

Radiologists tend to opine on pathological processes where as we consider biomechanical aberrancies

Coupled motion disturbances



Coupled motion

Motion about multiple axes that reduce stress in each other

Lack of appropriately coupled motion is **difficult to adapt to** both biomechanically and neurologically.





Instantaneous Axis of Rotation

Osteoarthritis is inherently caused by biomechanical dysfunction in joints caused by ligamentous insufficiency induced disruption of the instantaneous axis of rotation (IAR- motion) for each position.

David Harshfield



Slide credit David Harshfield



Shut down muscles to minimize stress







Slide credit David Harshfield





Coordination spine // pelvis







Changes – resting length, tone, NM control

- What influences levels of muscle tone?
 - Active (isotonic concentric)
 - Habitual (isotonic eccentric)
 - Reflexive (isometric)



LIFE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE WEST

Express your potential



Muscular Reactivation



4 layers

 Deepest layer contains multifidus (rotator(s) brevis, longus, & semispinalis)

3 K

• 25-100 per day

L,T,C regions

- Language Capital T, second toe, fifth toe
- Practice

LIGAMENTS & MEMBRANES of the CRANIO-VERTEBRAL JUNCTION

du 1

Tectorial membrane

Cruciform ligament: Cranial Superior band Right transverse band

Apical ligament –

Right alar ligament ´

Anterior alantoaxial [—] ligament

Normal Anatomy

Posterior atlanto-occipital membrane

Myodural bridge (from rectus capitis posterior minor muscle)

> Posterior atlantoaxial ligament

Normal Position of the Cerebellar Tonsils

Basion -

C 2

Basion-Opisthion line (B-OL) Opisthion

Normal position of cerebellar tonsils: 2 mm above the Basion-Opisthison line Grade III Trauma of the Cranio-Vertebral Junction

Tear of the tectorial membrane\ Tear of the cruciform ligament: Superior band Right transverse band

Cranial dura

> posterior atlanto-occipital membrane

Tear of the

Tear of the myodural bridge (from rectus capitis posterior minor muscle)

> [▶]Tear of the posterior atlantoaxial ligament

Tear of the right alar ligament

Tear of the // apical ligament

Injuries to the Cervico-Occipital Junction

Tears in the

Capsular

Ligaments

High grade (class III) tear of the Tectorial Membrane Asymetry of the Alar Ligaments and the transverse bands of the Cruciform Ligament

Tears of the Anterior and the Posterior Longitudinal Ligaments High grade (class III) tear of the Posterior Dura Mater/ Atlanto-Occipital Membrane and disruption of the Myodural Bridge

> Hyperextension of C1 on C2

Loss of the normal collagenous architecture of the Posterior Atlanto-Axial Ligament

Normal Position of the Cerebellar Tonsils

Basion -

C 2

Basion-Opisthion line (B-OL) Opisthion

Normal position of cerebellar tonsils: 2 mm above the Basion-Opisthison line

Cerebellar Tonsular Ectopia

Basion-Opisthion line (B-OL)

CRANIAL VAULT

Increased pressure on the Brain & Spinal Cord collapses the Central Canal and disrupts normal CSF circulation

Cerebellar Tonsils displaced downward into the Spinal Canal & press against the Spinal Cord

Normal position of

Cerebellar Tonsils

Grade III Trauma of the Cranio-Vertebral Junction

Tear of the tectorial membrane\ Tear of the cruciform ligament: Superior band Right transverse band

Cranial dura

> posterior atlanto-occipital membrane

Tear of the

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> [▶]Tear of the posterior atlantoaxial ligament

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Tear of the // apical ligament



Dural Venous Sinus Review

Confluence of Sinus' (located at Internal Occipital Protuberance)

Created by:

nternational Pa

Foundation

- 1. Superior
- 2. Transverse
- 3. Straight
- 4. Occipital

6 paired

- 1. Sigmoid
- 2. Transverse
- 3. Superior Petrosal
- 4. Inferior Petrosal
- 5. Cavernous
- 6. Sphenoparietal

4 unpaired

- 1. Superior
- 2. Inferior
- 3. Straight
- 4. Occipital







Normal craniocervical junction in flexion. The neuraxis stretches by approximately **10%** of its total length with flexion of the craniocervical junction



Bhusri N, Lim DC. Correlation of clivoaxial angle to skeletal malocclusions: A pre-screening for future risk of neurodegenerative disorders. *APOS Trends in Orthodontics.* 2016;6(5):246-250



A clivo-axial angle of less than 130° was associated with delay or failure to recover after foramen magnum decompression.

Kubota M, Yamauchi T, Saeki N, Surgical Results of Foramen Magnum Decompression for Chiari Type 1 Malformation associated with Syringomyelia: A Retrospective Study on Neuroradiological Characters influencing Shrinkage of Syringes. Spinal Surg 2004;18:81-6.





Ligamentum Nuchae







Lateral Aperature







Median Aperature







and the state of the second of the second Cerebellomedullary Cistern Cisterna Magna



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Cerebral Aquaduct







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Neurological Involvement

Midbrain

Periaquaductal Gray

Pain signal transmission to the cortex Crucial in descending pain modulation









Fourth Ventricle







Neurological Involvement

Locus Coeruleus – stress, panic, pain (rhomboid fossa, reticular activating system) Located in the Pons

Major relay center for pain







Locus coeruleus

Neurological Involvement



Spinal Cord – relay centers from DRG – **Spinothalamic tract**

The brain sites known to be part of the pain transmission system in the thalamus and cortex were fully activated only when both stimulus intensity and high pain cues were given together

what happens and what we expect



Spinothalamic

- i. Pain Temperature
- ii. Light touch

Enters cord – synapses

Crosses at or close to cord level where it enters

Travels through cord and brainstem to the Thalamus





Spinal Trigeminal Tract

Mesencephalic – proprioception Pons/Medulla – Light Touch Cervical – Pain/Temperature





William J. Kemp, III, R. Shane Tubbs, Aaron A. Cohen-Gadol. The Innervation of the Cranial Dura Mater: Neurosurgical Case Correlates and a Review of the Literature *World Neurosurg. (2012) 78, 5:505-510.*

Note: V1, V2, V3 distribution (I Note: Falx Cerebri & Tentorium Cerebelli Note: innervation below Tentorium

> Anterior and posterior ethmodial nerves (Anterior third of falx cerebri)



Opthalmic division of trigeminal nerve [V₁] (Falx cerebri) Nervus tentorii of Arnold [V,] (posterior tthird of falx cerebri) Upper cervical, facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus nerves Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve [V,] (Tentorium cerebelli) Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve [V,] Nervus meningeus medius

(Maxillary division of

trigeminal nerve [V₂])









Classification/Diagnosis

Ascending/Descending Ocular, Occlusal, Pedorthic

THE UPPER CERVICAL MONOGRAPH

RESEARCH

FIND OUT MORE

Welcome to the Upper Cervical Monograph

The National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association (NUCCA) and the Upper Cervical Research Foundation (UCRF) are dedicated to the research, education and sustainability of a unique and profoundly influential form of healthcare.

This website is dedicated to bridging the understanding of research and clinical practice to offer best of outcome measures, the safest interventions and the greatest enhancement in quality-of-life.

Please explore the information here and look for updates as we continue to discover new possibilities for a healthier future.

2019 NUCCA Fundraising Campaign

November 1st through November 30, 2019

Welcome to the 11th annual UCRF Small Steps to Success Campaign.

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