Neural Manipulation 1 Preparation

- 1. Review this video
- 2. Read: <u>Trauma: An Osteopathic Approach</u>
- 3. Review these slides

Important terms and structures important to study prior to NM1 attendance.

- Relationship of Spinal Nerves to Dura
 Brachial Plexus ~ Lumbar Plexus ~ Sacral Plexus
- Layers of the intracranial membrane system
- Cranial Suture Anatomy coronal, sagittal, lamdoid
- Craniospinal Juncture Anatomy
- Pelvic Ligaments sacrotuberous, sacrospinous
- Tentorium Cerebelli anatomy of intracranial attachments
- Brachial Plexus
- Femoral Nerve
- Sciatic Nerve



NM1 Preparation Quiz

Answers at the end

- 1. The coronal suture is between what 2 bones?
- 2. The occipito-mastoid suture/jugular foramen is between what 2 bones?
- 3. The falx cerebri is mostly under what suture?
- 4. The attachments of the tentorium cerebelli are:
 - a. frontal bone, petrouss part of temporal bone, occiput
 - b. occiput, parietal, temporal, bones, anterior and posterior clinoid processes of sphenoid bone
 - c. occiput, parietal and temporal bones, maxilla

Neural Manipulation

Neural Manipulation (NM) is a gentle hands-on therapy which helps to free up the nerves and the connective tissue around the nerves (dura mater), the bones around the brain (cranium) so that the nervous system functions better.

(Barral & Croibier 2007)

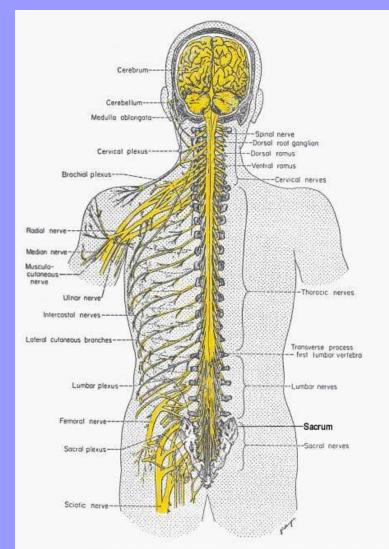
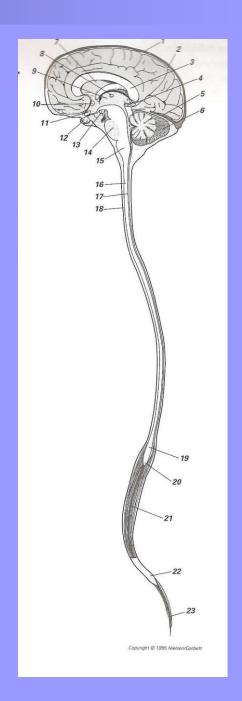


Fig.1 The human central nervous system, exposed by dissection from the dorsal aspect. Shows the brain, spinal cord and the spinal nerves.

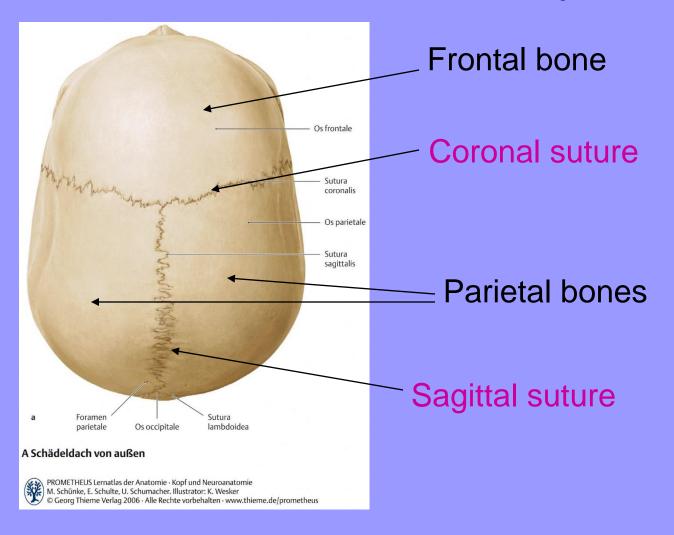
Image source: http://publish.uwo.ca/~jkiernan/wholens.jpg

"Neural" refers to the nervous system of the body, which includes the brain, spinal cord, nerves of upper and lower extremities, trunk and head.





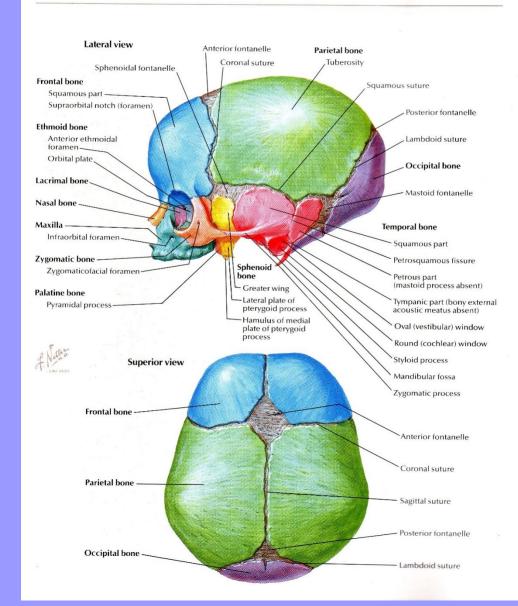
Cranial Anatomy

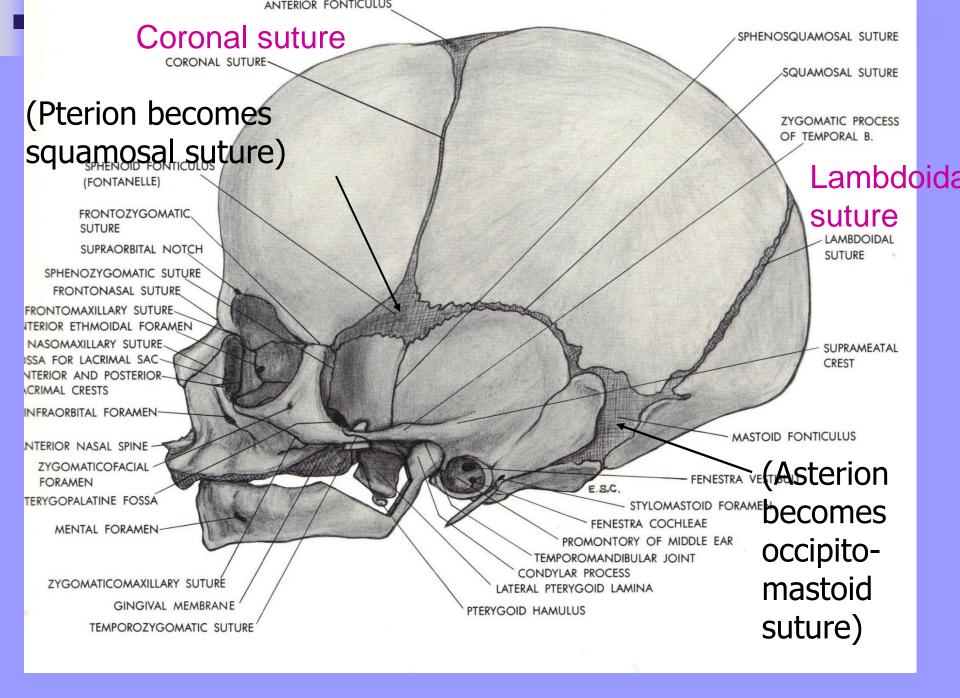


Sutures

- The sutures provide for growth and elasticity of the newborn skull.
- The begin to close after 3-4 months, however the anterior fontanelle will not close until 20 months (average).
- They can be difficult to palpate after 6 months.

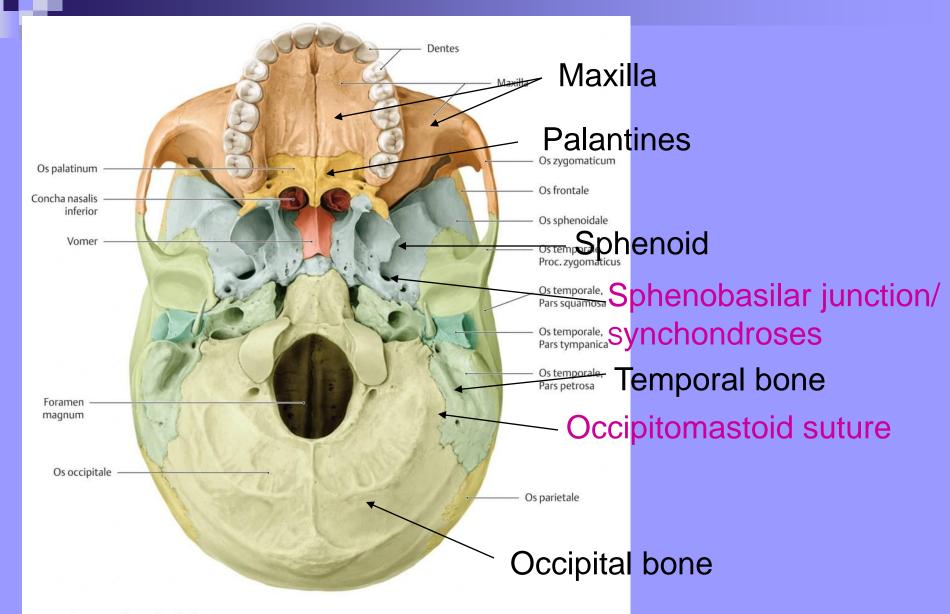
Skull of Newborn





Lateral Ridges **Lateral View** Lateral Ridge Frontal Coronal Parietal suture Squamosal suture Ethnoid Greater Temporal Wing - Lacrimal Sphenoid Lambdoidal suture Zygoma Nasals Occiput Sphenoid Maxilla

Used with permission from Upledger Institute, Inc.



A Knochen an der Schädelbasis von außen

Ansicht von kaudal

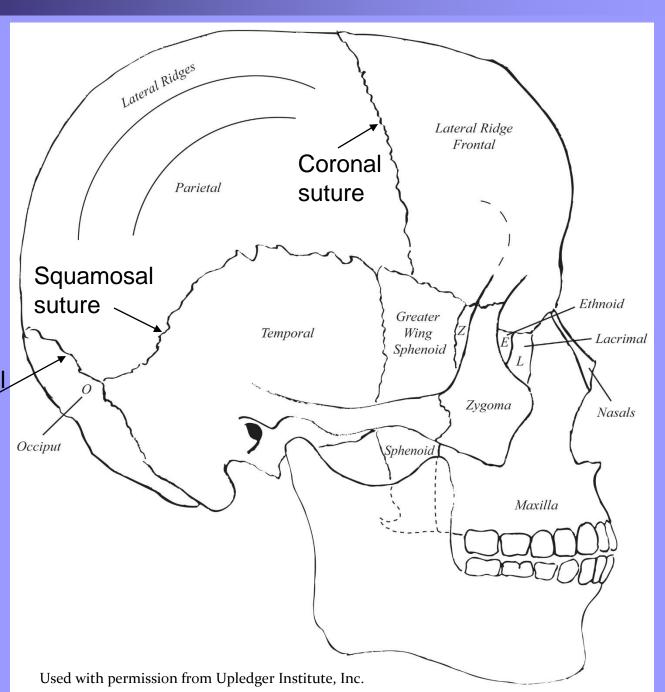
Bones:

- Frontal
- Parietal
- Temporal
- Occipital
- •Sphenoid
- •Maxilla

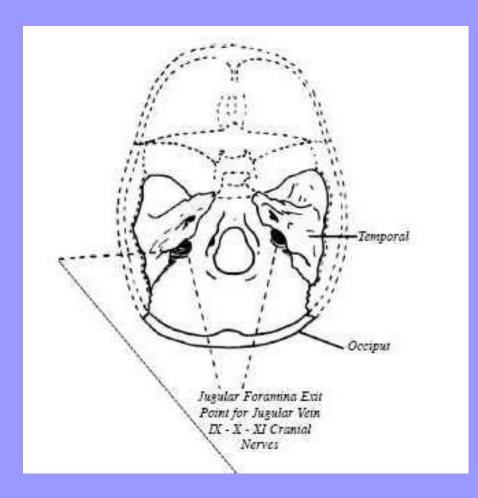
Lambdoidal suture

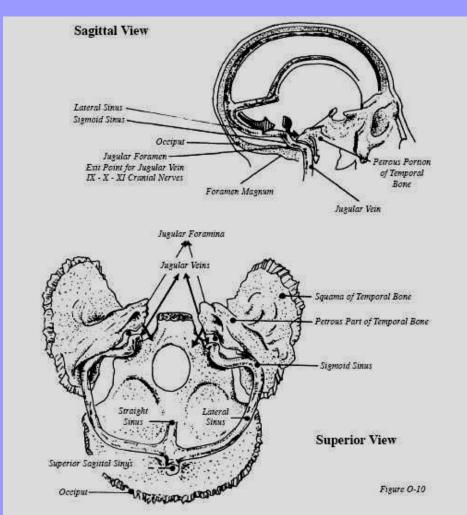
Sutures:

- Coronal
- ·Lambdoidal
- Occipitomastoid

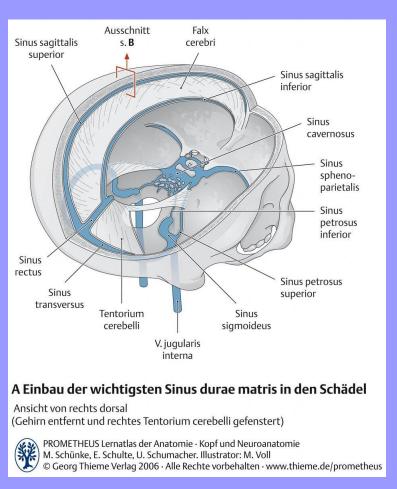


Occipitomastoid suture = jugular foramen (exit of jugular vein, vagus, glossopharyngeal & accessory nerves)

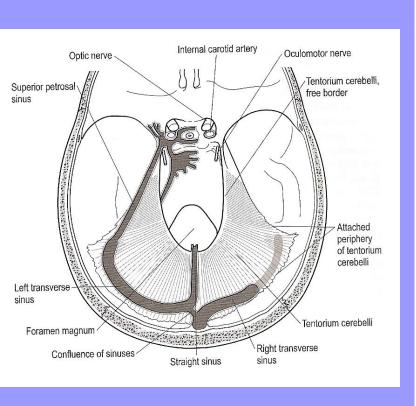


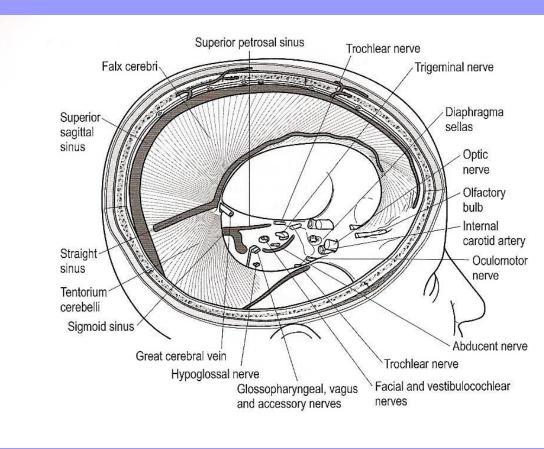


Dural membranes: falx cerebri & cerebelli, tentorium cerebelli

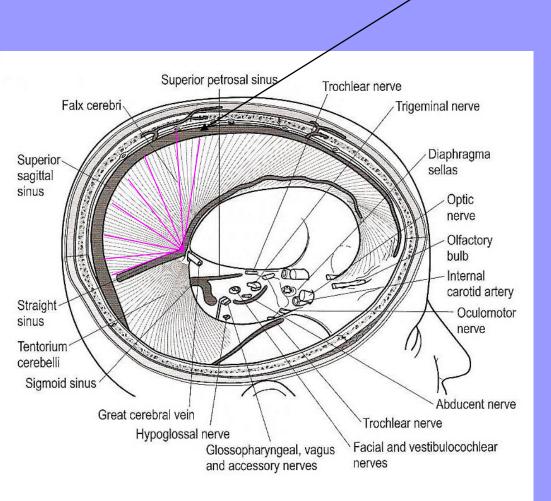


Tentorium: attaches to occiput, parietal, petrous temporal, ant & post clinoid processes of sphenoid





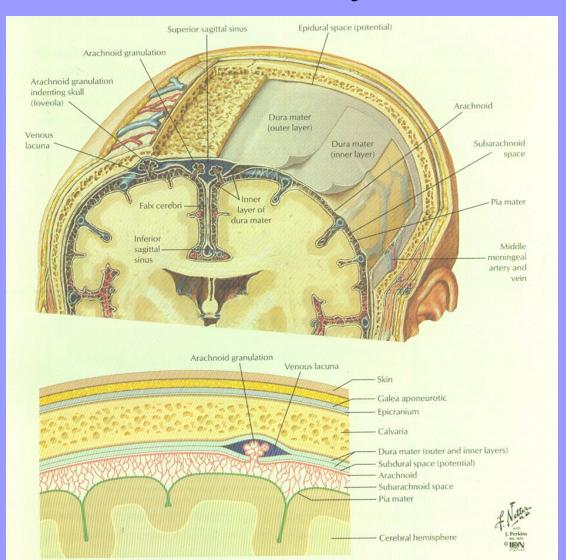
Vertex



Bones/Sutures Membranes (Dura, Arachnoid, Pia) Brain Coronal Suture Vertex -Ridges Sagittal Suture -Slats ambdoid Suture WHERE?

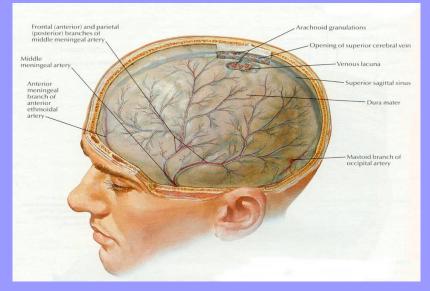
Layers of the Membrane System

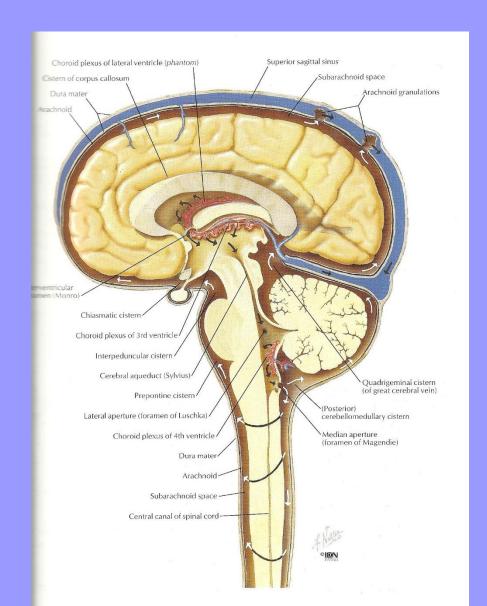
- Skin
- Bone
- Dura
- Arachnoid
- Pia
- Brain



Expansion of the Nervous System

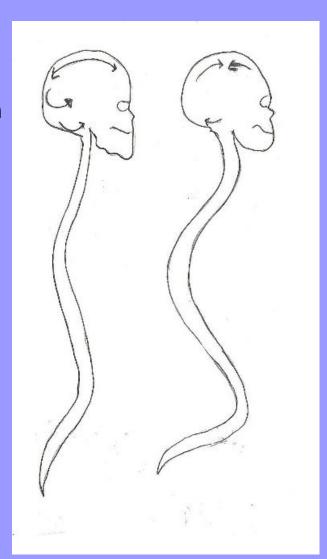
- Jean Pierre Barral prefers to talk about expansion of the nervous system vs retraction rather than flexion/ extension of the craniosacral system.
- Expansion includes not only the cerebrospinal fluid, but the expansion of the brain & meninges





Expansion Retraction

Brain, dural membranes, & cranium expand & widen



Brain, dural membranes & cranium retract towards center of head

Spinal cord & dural tube Elongate. Feeling of inflation in hand.

Spinal cord & dural tube shorten. Feeling of deflation in hand

NM1 Preparation Quiz

Answers

- 1. The coronal suture is between what 2 bones? Frontal/parietal
- 2. The occipito-mastoid suture/jugular foramen is between what 2 bones? Occiput/temporal
- 3. The falx cerebri is mostly under what suture? Sagittal suture
- 4. The attachments of the tentorium cerebelli are:
 - b. occiput, parietal, temporal, bones, anterior and posterior clinoid processes of sphenoid