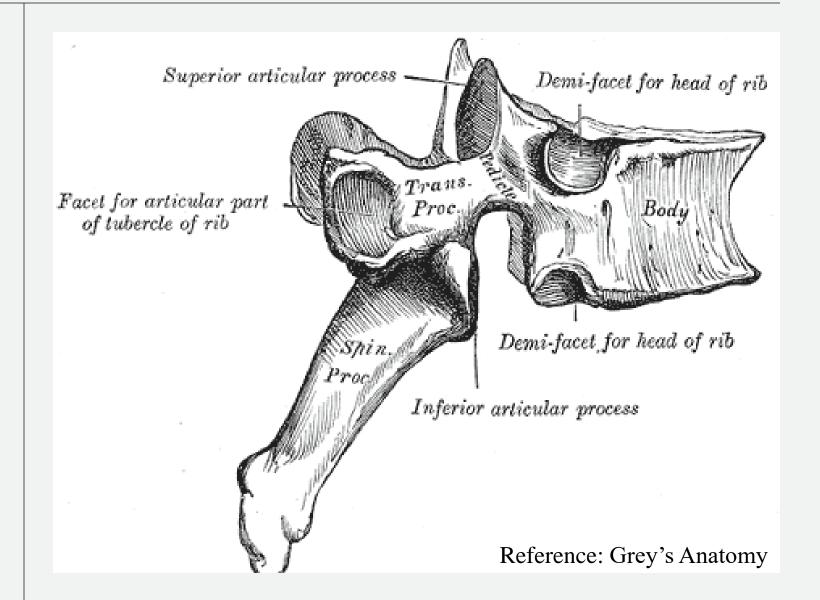


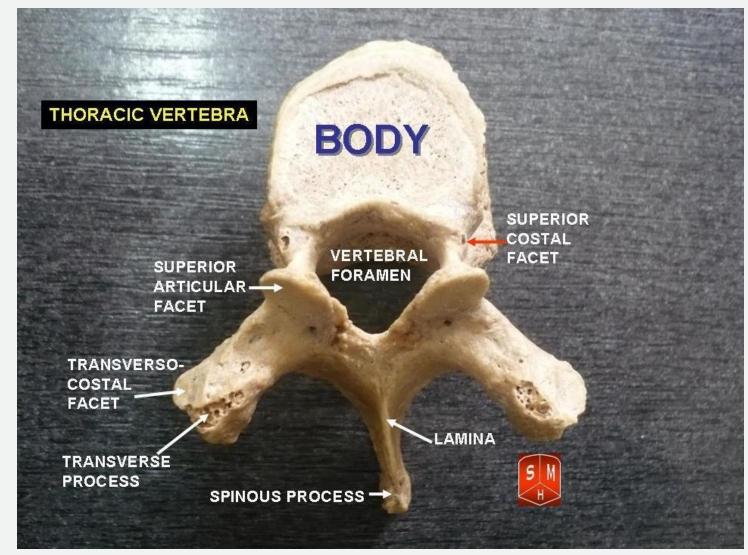
Identification of malposition/misalignment in the thoracic spine

I.E. THE SO-CALLED VERTEBRAL SUBLUXATION COMPLEX

The "typical" thoracic vertebra



The "typical" thoracic vertebra



Reference: Wikipedia user Anatomist90

What can be palpated?

01

Easiest by far: thoracic SPs

02

Moderate difficulty: thoracic TPs

03

Very difficult, allegedly impossible: thoracic APs

Let's practice!

How do we identify the vertebral subluxation complex?

PARTS!

Pain

Asymmetry

• Rotated? Laterally flexed? Flexed? Extended?

ROM

- What motion(s) is/are restricted?
- For example, if R rotated, then we would assume L rotation restriction.
- However, we do not always find the expected restriction.

Tone/texture/temperature

Special tests

- e.g. X-ray
 - However, if subluxation is seen on X-ray, it is a medical subluxation and therefore cannot be corrected with chiropractic manipulation.

Diagnostic criteria for the vertebral subluxation complex



Asymmetry



ROM



The rest are optional.

Pain does NOT necessitate chiropractic manipulation of the spine.

How do we name/describe a vertebral subluxation complex?

Many, many methods, but here's one.

Name asymmetry first.

- RR = right rotated
- RLF = right laterally flexed

Name restriction second.

- LRR = left rotation restriction
- LLFR = left lateral flexion restriction

There can be coupled misalignments.

- Because motion in the spine is coupled
- RR LLF, LRR RLFR = right rotated and left laterally flexed, left rotation restriction and right lateral flexion restriction

Let's practice!

How do we correct the vertebral subluxation complex?

DP: doctor's position

PP: patient's position

CH: contact hand

IH: indifferent hand

• But is it truly indifferent?

P: procedure and prestress

LD: line of drive

The absolute simplest way to think about line of drive

Apply **THERAPEUTIC** force in the **OPPOSITE** direction of the malposition that you have identified.

Let's practice!

OR WE CAN SAVE THIS FOR ANOTHER TIME.