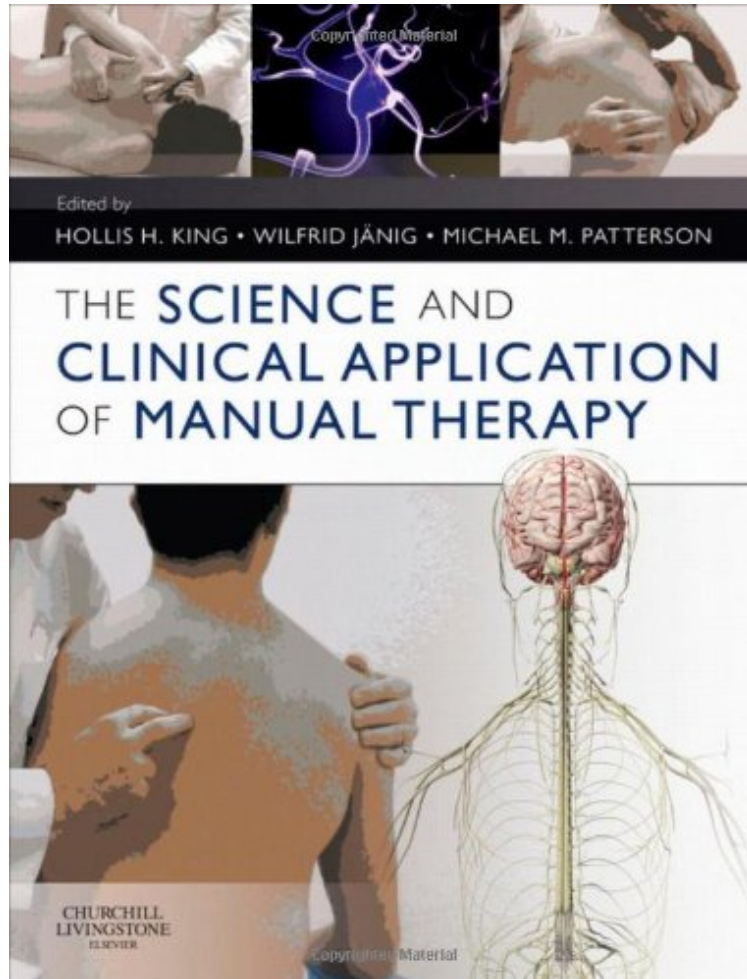


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## The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy, 1e

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**From Brand: Churchill Livingstone : The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy, 1e** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy, 1e:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Research, not "how to" By Frank I This is an excellent research treatise on OMT/OMM. It explains theory, literature and history. However, do NOT buy this book believing it will help you practice OMT. It's purpose is academic, not clinical or practical. If you are looking for a refresher in techniques, this is NOT the book you want. If you are looking for a deeper understanding on the theory and history, as well as documentation of the studies done, well, this is probably the best out there. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. science of cellular response to manipulation, etc. By clem c. martin Perhaps the playbook for physical medicine practioners. Authors grant insight and science behind a biomechanical intervention. Familiarity of human

physiology is essential to understanding technology of cellular response to mechanical intervention. 3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. The Physiology Behind Osteopathic Medicine By Scotty13 This publication came about following an international research conference in Spring 2008, which focused on viscerosomatic interactions and the autonomic mechanisms of manual therapy. The link:[...] takes you to some of the presentation material delivered that served as the catalyst for writing The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy. This book is directed at all practitioners using a manual skills basis in their work, and is not aimed exclusively at osteopaths. A brief introduction provides a conceptual history of Osteopathic Medicine (OM) and its connections linking the musculoskeletal system to the viscera, followed by four principal chapters. They essentially present the neuroscience supporting viscerosomatic interactions, a concept many take for granted, but which is not universally accepted or utilized clinically. They also investigate supporting evidence showing how and where OM and other manual therapies can work effectively to treat physical illness. This provides an evidence base for related therapies such as chiropractic, physiotherapy, bodywork and associated branches of physical medicine to develop and widen their scope for practice. The authors express the hope that they will encourage further research having illustrated the possible means of tackling illnesses that are mediated via the autonomic nervous system. Wilfrid Jnig's commentary follows King and Patterson's contribution in the first chapter on Irvin Korr's facilitated segment concept. The authors provide a thorough critique of Korr's model, which underpins so much of the understanding of why manual therapy may affect the body's recovery from illness at a multi-dimension level. Robert Foreman (et al.) carries out a similar discourse on cardiac functioning and how manual therapy can influence it. Interested readers should be aware of a parallel line of enquiry by Thomas Lundberg, consultant in Rehabilitation Medicine at University Clinic, Stockholm (2002), who has researched much of the physiology upon which acupuncture is based. The text is not written as a series of academic essays. Its content retains an authority borne from clinical experience in addition to being grounded in contemporary physiology and neuroanatomy. This is a welcome departure. Those who actually work in a clinical setting, with hands on experience (pun intended) of the real as opposed to the academic world, rarely determine healthcare policy. Policy is usually left to committees and research bodies. With this observation in mind Theodore Barber (1976) proposed a financial, political and social explanation as to why clinicians in daily practice don't write more research papers, than those who are primarily researchers. In the battle of ideas perhaps MacDonald (2005) is correct in challenging the primacy of the committee over the clinician? The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy does not provide systematic reviews nor data on meta-analyses. It does provide manual therapists and researchers with a source for ideas, backed up by current physiology and neurology. The material and commentary provided in its pages is insightful and lucid. It challenges all manual therapists to apply some of these theories in practice. This exceptional textbook may stand alongside a number of other ground breaking works of similar importance-Gatterman's Foundations of Chiropractic: Subluxation, Homewood's The Neurodynamics of the Vertebral Subluxation or Pottenger's Symptoms of Visceral Disease. This is an important textbook being published at a time when manual therapies are being subjected to a number of potentially challenging issues. These include the influence of financial and political forces acting on healthcare policy within the United Kingdom (Kennedy Llewelyn, 2001). There is the continuing reliance on pharmaceuticals as the basis of both acute and-even more significantly-chronic illness management. Osteopaths are in addition, being required to identify the legitimate Scope for Practice. This is in part a political attempt to restrict practice to only those specialties that accept orthodox definitions of scientific rigor and have an evidential basis-or potentially face censure (Holmes et al., 2006). This overriding policy would be a reasonable imposition if funding was to make available by government or other agencies to establish exactly where the boundaries lie. Without funding in legitimate research, this policy can only harm those who cannot depend on the massive funding competing colleagues, associated with pharmaceutical corporations, are provided. There is also the question of applicability-there are a growing number of voices, questioning the suitability of standard medical research methods-such as the randomized controlled trials-to gauge the effectiveness of manual therapies (Ioannidis 2005, Tinetti 2004 Charlton 1998). The result may be a healthcare policy not based on evidence and clinical benefit expediency, but on financial investment. This would not reflect the genuine intention behind contemporary scientific method in its attempt to determine national healthcare policy. These compelling initiatives are driven by the necessity of providing an evidential basis to all forms of medical practice, and as such The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy answers that demand. It provides a huge diversity of potential research material outside the conventional setting that manual therapy is normally found. It offers insight into cardiovascular, gastro-intestinal, immunological and psychosomatic illness and their potential treatment strategies. It would seem to offer a way of providing clinical solutions to many illness that are exclusively treated using only pharmacological agents, and without their attendant costs and side-effects. The text is peppered with insights that may provide a lifetime of creative practice for students, therapists and researchers alike. All that the practitioner needs to bring to the table is a disposition toward clinical opportunism, and the skills around which manual therapies need to thrive. If you only purchase one textbook this year, it would probably have to be this one.

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the evidence-based discourse in health sciences: Truth, power and fascism. *International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare*, 4(3),Ioannidis, J. P. A. (2005). Why most published research findings are false. *Plos Med*, 2(8), e124.Kennedy, P., Llewelyn, S. (2001). Does the future belong to the scientist practitioner? *The Psychologist*, Vol. 14 No. 2.Lundberg, T. *Acupuncture in Medicine* 2007;25(3):100-106MacDonald R., The Battle for Ideas paper can be downloaded from: [...]Tinetti M., Bogardus S., Agostini J. (2004) Potential pitfalls of disease-specific guidelines for patients with multiple conditions. *N Engl J Med* 2004;351:2870-4.Donald Scott ND DO

The Science and Clinical Application of Manual Therapy is a multi-disciplinary, international reference book based on work by the top basic science researchers and clinical researchers in the area of Manual Therapy and Manual Medicine (MT/MM). The first book to bring together research on the benefits of MT/MM beyond the known effects on musculoskeletal disorders, it presents evidence of the benefit of MT/MM in treating systemic disorders such as asthma, heart rate dysfunction and GI disturbance.Authored by the leading multidisciplinary basic science and clinical researchers from throughout the world Describes research confirming benefit of MT for musculoskeletal disorders (which helps provide a rationale for greater utilization of manual therapy and reimbursement for this healthcare service) Presents the latest findings on the beneficial effect of MT on systemic disorders including asthma, pneumonia, otitis media, heart rate dysfunction and GI disturbance Critically assesses longstanding theoretical models of MT/MM mechanisms with respect to the current understanding of physiological and neurophysiological function Explores the influences of psychological and cortical processes on the effects of MT/MM, including the effect of placebo Uniquely presents research findings from all the manual therapy professions and scientists making the case for the benefits of MT The symposium from which the book was derived was supported by the NIH National Center for Complimentary and Alternative Medicine

"In my opinion the book has the potential to become an important reference for the scientific basis of manual therapy. It contains a wealth of information from the various disciplines and it presents the original concepts of osteopathic medicine." *European Journal of Pain*, April 2011About the AuthorHollis H King, DO PhDProfessor of Osteopathic Principles and Practice, AT Still University School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona, USA