

NEURAL THERAPY

WHAT IS NEURAL THERAPY?

Neural therapy is an injection technique known to provide instant relief of pain, increased motion and return of function for problems not able to be helped by other methods.

In 1925, two German physicians, Ferdinand and Walter Huneke discovered that procaine and lidocaine anesthetics caused immediate resolution of pain and symptoms when injected into scars.

HOW DOES NEURAL-FASCIAL THERAPY REPAIR NERVES?

Neural means nerves. Nerves work by having a normal nerve flow. Nerves monitor and control all the body's parts. Muscles move because of nerve flow to them. The heart beats because of nerve flow controlling it. All the special senses and internal organs work due to the control of the nerves. This nerve flow is critical to the sensation, function and movements of the entire body. When nerves become damaged through surgery, injury, falls, burns and so forth, this vital nerve flow is broken. The broken nerve flow is like a short circuit in your house wiring. Pain, lack of motion, loss of function, poor endurance and many other body control malfunctions result from the broken nerve flow and remain until the nerves are fixed. Everyone knows that local anesthetics block pain. The new information is that local anesthetics restore normal nerve flow. When the nerve flow is restored, the function and energy are instantly corrected. The pain and other sensory problems also instantly improve or resolve entirely. The nerve flow is restored by the exact placement of local anesthetic into and around the precise nerves involved.

The injections are done with a very thin needle by a physician specifically trained in post-doctoral work in neural-fascial

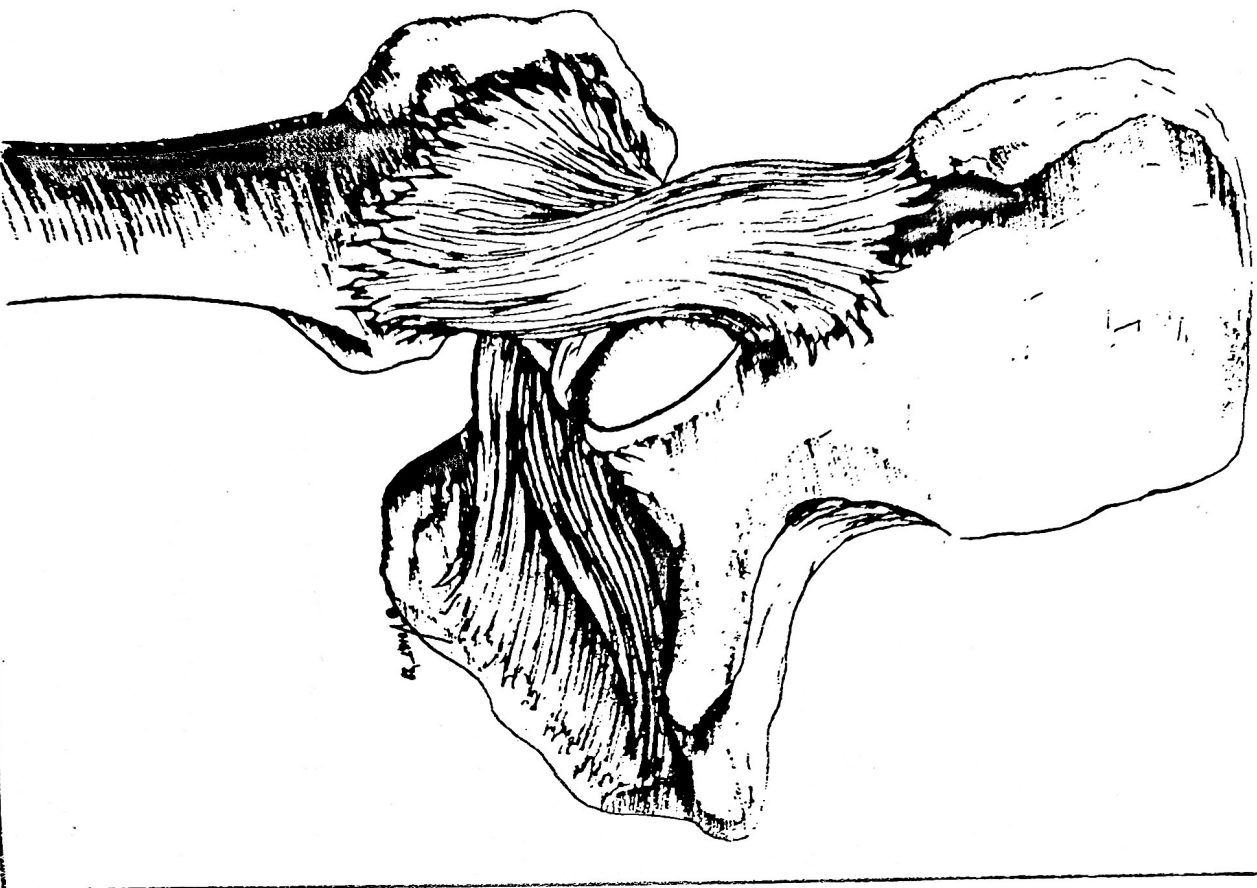


Illustration by Richard Marvin Voigt, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Figure #2 - A hip joint which as been strengthened using reconstructive therapy. A proven method of stimulating the body's natural regrowth and healing of tissue.

therapy. Cortisone is never used by doctors specially trained in neural-fascial therapy.

HOW DOES NEURAL-FASCIAL THERAPY CORRECT TISSUE PROBLEMS?

Fascial means tissue. This fascial tissue interconnects all the body's parts. In science there is a law which states that structure determines function. In other words, your hand functions well as a hand if the structure is good. If the structure of your hand is damaged, your hand doesn't function well. As we discussed, scars from injuries can break nerve flow and structurally cause a pulling. Thus a pain and lack of function can result. In falls, hits and pulling injuries, structure is altered without visible scar formation. The tissue becomes squished or compressed. Since the structure has been changed, the function becomes abnormal.

Neural-fascial therapy is ideal for this problem. The tiny needle injecting a volume of local anesthetic restores the structure similar to a bicycle pump blowing up a flattened tire. Once the structure is restored, the function returns quickly and without side effects.

WHY DOES NEURAL THERAPY USE SCARS AS INJECTION SITES?

The Huneke's came to refer to these scars as "interference fields" because they created interruptions of the normal nerve cell electrical balance.

It is a basic physiological fact that nerves, cells, vessels, muscles and other body parts have a normal bio-electrical charge. (See Figure #3)

During an injury, surgery or other imbalance, the membrane is broken or disrupted. The substances (electrolytes) pass freely into or out of the membranes and walls. This creates a reversal of the normal bio-electrical state, resulting in a firing of the nerve,

vessel, organ, cell or muscle. This firing manifests itself as pain and/or dysfunction. (See Figure #4)

Procaine, lidocaine and other local anesthetics work, according to the Physicians Desk Reference, by "stabilizing the membrane's bio-electric potential," thus returning it to its original state.

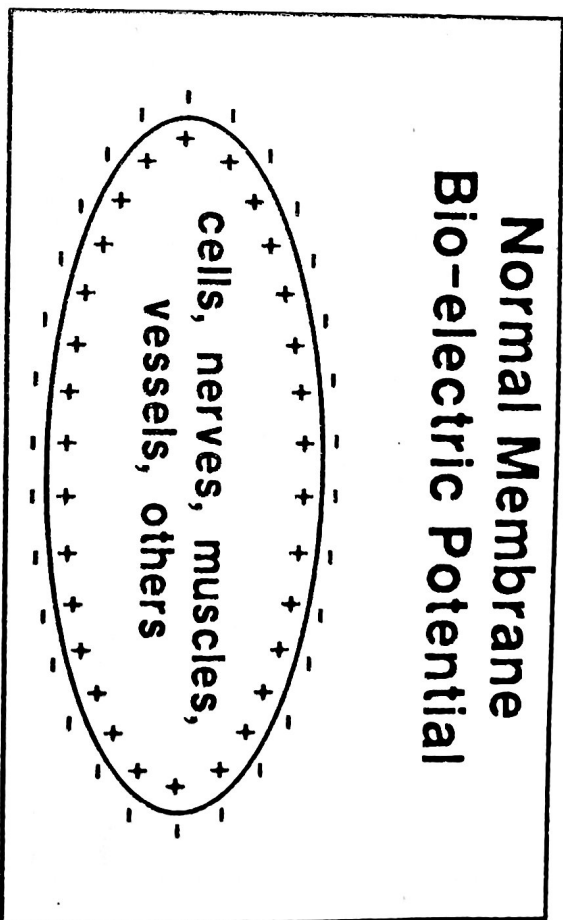


Figure #3 - Nerves work in the body by having a normal electrical nerve flow. It's like the electrical wiring of the lights in your home.

MORE ON SCARS

Scars serve a mechanical function; they hold tissue together. Like other mechanical functions, problems can arise with scars. While a scar may rupture, the more common mechanical problems with scars is that the scar may be too tight. When this occurs, layers of tissue are not able to move freely. This may result in pain. It may also result in numbness or loss of function. Many times a connection between the loss of function and the scar may not be apparent. Nonetheless, scars can be a cause of loss of function.

Disruption of Membrane Reverses Normal Bio-electric Potential - Dysfunction, Pain and Energy Loss Result

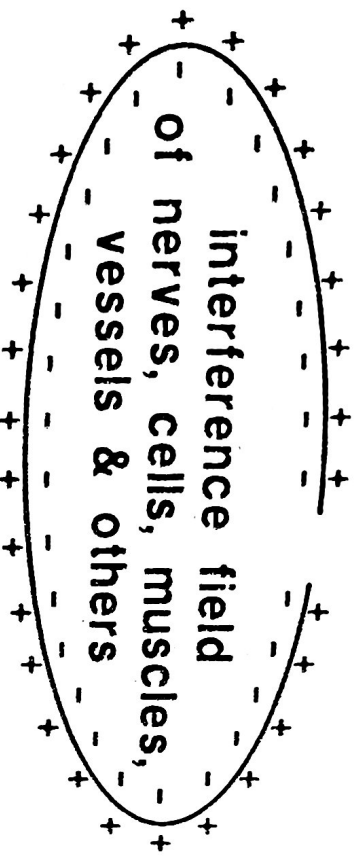


Figure #4 - Injury and surgery cause a disruption of nerve flow resulting in pain and loss of function. It's like a short circuit.

George Goodheart, D.C., a well known chiropractor in Detroit, explains this concept as follows:

If a muscle, tendon, skin or fascia becomes tightened in one area it can result in problems in other, even remote areas of the body. This tightness can result in loss of motion, contracture, loss of strength, abnormalities in sensation and pain.

He uses the following analogy:

If someone pulls down hard on the left side of the shirt you are wearing, it makes it more difficult for you to raise your left arm. Treating your left arm would do little to relieve the decreased range of motion of your arm as long as the tension is exerted on your shirt. (See Figure #5) Loosening the tension on your shirt hem, however, does effectively produce a marked increase in the range of motion of your left arm because you are getting to the cause of the problem and fixing it.

Dr. Goodheart further adds that scars can also cause alterations of nerves, lymph, blood and nutrient flow not only to the scar, but also to remote areas of the body.

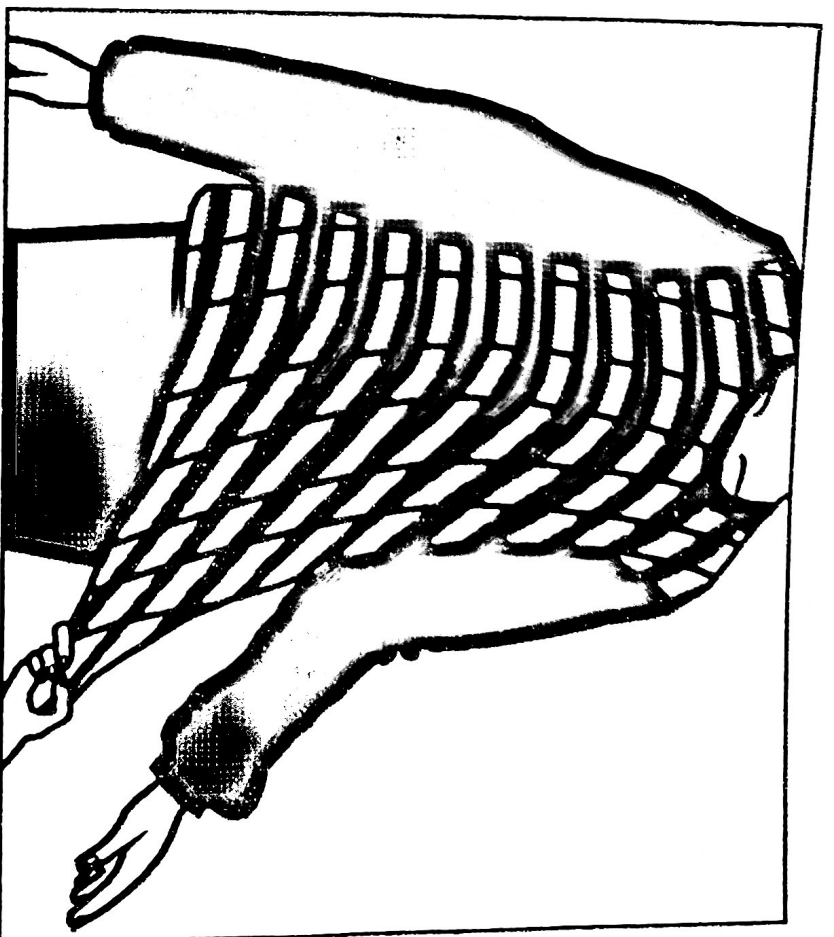


Figure #5 - Scars can place a pulling on the tissue resulting in pain, loss of energy and motion remote from the scar itself.