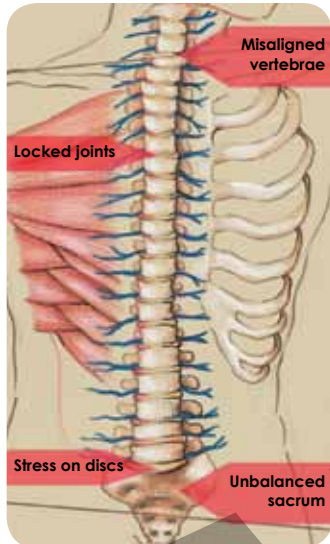


What Is A Subluxation?

Patient _____ Date _____

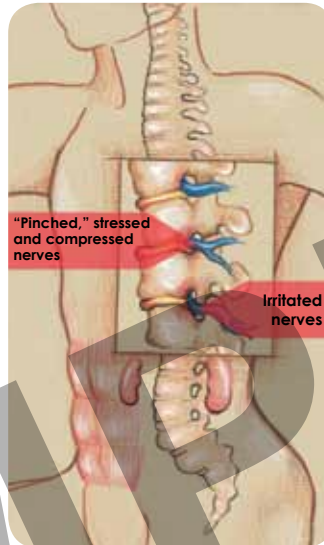


1 Joint damage

(Kinesiopathology)

- Vertebrae out of proper alignment
- Increased stress on joints, discs and ligaments
- "Locked" (jammed) or "clicking" joints
- Pain
- Reduced range of motion
- Shoulders, hips, knees and feet compensate for postural imbalance
- Loss of energy, fatigue

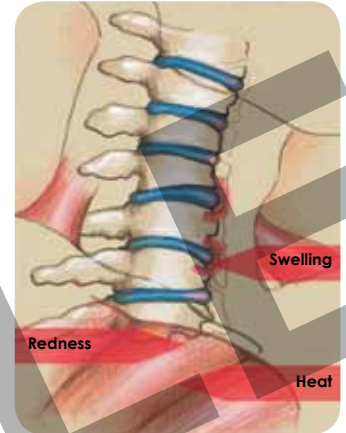
The Five Components of the Subluxation



2 Nerve damage

(Neuropathology)

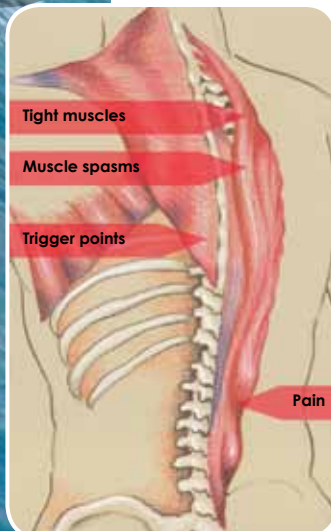
- Nerves compressed, stretched or "pinched"
- Abnormal nerve function
- Altered internal organ function
- Pain
- Attention deficit disorders, addictive behavior, psychosis and other conditions



3 Tissue damage

(Histopathology)

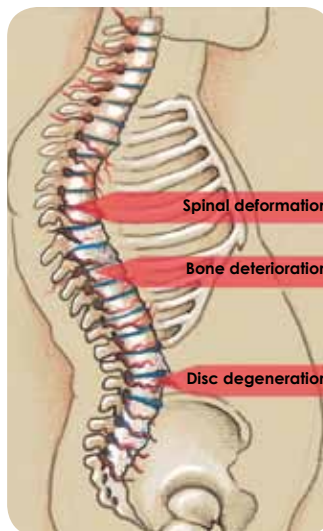
- Abnormal pressure on joints and nearby "soft" tissues
- Swelling
- Soft tissue damage
- Tender and painful areas, especially to touch
- Unnatural wear and tear causes arthritic changes to the joints and nearby tissues



4 Muscle damage

(Myopathology)

- Muscles chronically tense; muscle spasms
- Weakened muscles, cartilage, ligaments and tendons
- Pain
- Postural distortion



5 Health degeneration

(Pathophysiology)

- Dis-ease (overall body malfunction)
- Accelerated aging
- Chronic fatigue
- Lessened ability to respond to physical and emotional stress
- Lowered resistance to disease
- Joint degeneration, bone deformation, disc destruction
- Loss of height
- Inability to 'hold' adjustments for long periods