

Neurological Report

Name:

Date:

Gray's Anatomy states:

The nervous system controls and coordinates the function of all the cells, tissues and organs in the body and relates (adapts) the body to its environment.

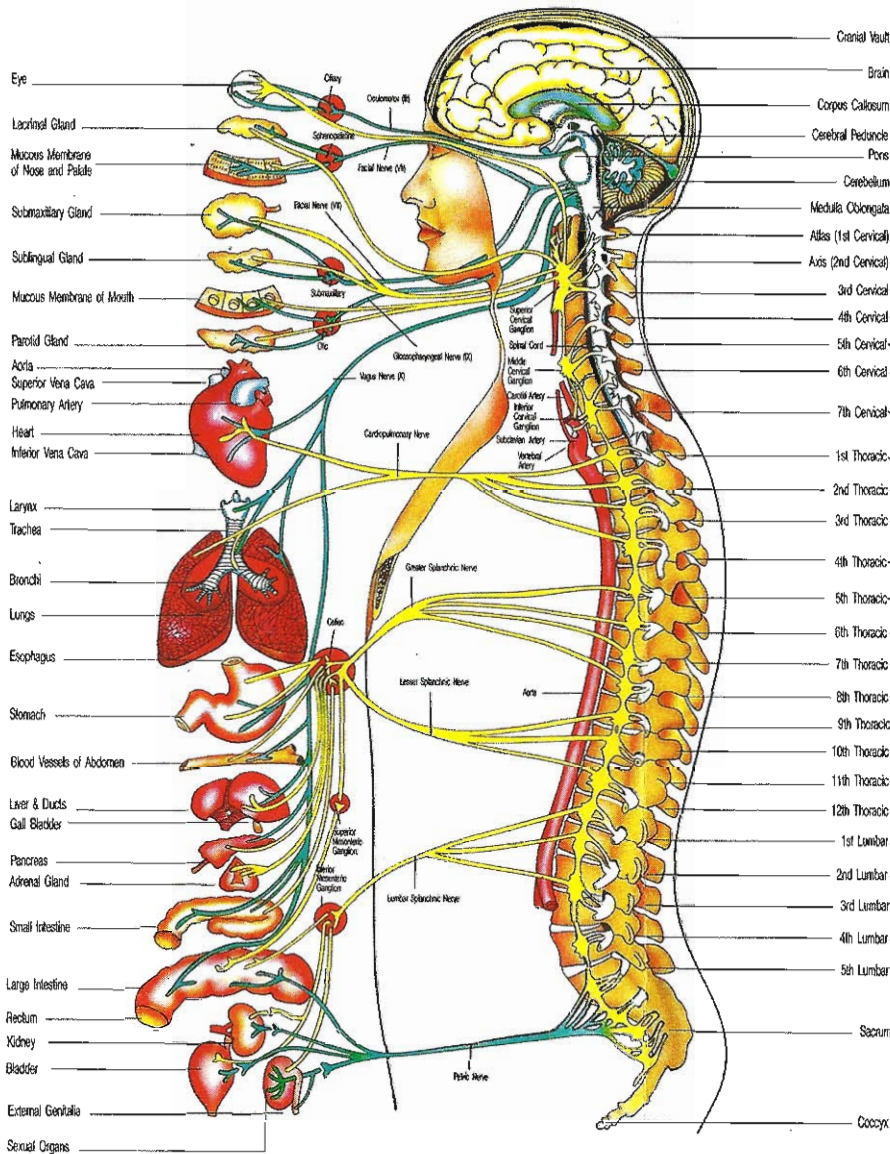
SEVERITY: **NORMAL** **MILD** **MODERATE** **SEVERE**

Spinal misalignment or abnormal spinal function can irritate, disturb or interfere with nerve function and may cause abnormal function of the following structures:

NERVES	with nerve function and may cause abnormal function of the following structures:
C1	CNS: <input type="checkbox"/> central nervous system <input type="checkbox"/> brain stem <input type="checkbox"/> spinal cord <input type="checkbox"/> nerves
C2	
C3	ORGANS: <input type="checkbox"/> eyes <input type="checkbox"/> nasal cavity <input type="checkbox"/> larynx <input type="checkbox"/> bronchi <input type="checkbox"/> lungs <input type="checkbox"/> diaphragm <input type="checkbox"/> heart
C4	GLANDS: <input type="checkbox"/> thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> lacrimal <input type="checkbox"/> submaxillary <input type="checkbox"/> sublingual <input type="checkbox"/> parotid
C5	MUSCLES: <input type="checkbox"/> skull <input type="checkbox"/> neck <input type="checkbox"/> shoulder <input type="checkbox"/> shoulder blade <input type="checkbox"/> arm <input type="checkbox"/> hand <input type="checkbox"/> chest
C6	
C7	
T1	ORGANS: <input type="checkbox"/> eyes <input type="checkbox"/> nasal cavity <input type="checkbox"/> larynx <input type="checkbox"/> bronchi <input type="checkbox"/> lungs <input type="checkbox"/> esophagus <input type="checkbox"/> heart
T2	<input type="checkbox"/> stomach <input type="checkbox"/> female reproductive organs (genitalia)
T3	GLANDS: <input type="checkbox"/> pancreas <input type="checkbox"/> thyroid <input type="checkbox"/> lacrimal <input type="checkbox"/> submaxillary <input type="checkbox"/> sublingual <input type="checkbox"/> parotid
T4	IMMUNE: <input type="checkbox"/> thymus <input type="checkbox"/> cervical lymph nodes <input type="checkbox"/> bone marrow <input type="checkbox"/> brown fat
T5	<input type="checkbox"/> pulmonary MALT <input type="checkbox"/> liver hepatocytes <input type="checkbox"/> spleen
T6	MUSCLES: <input type="checkbox"/> upper thoracic (upper back) <input type="checkbox"/> ribs <input type="checkbox"/> chest
T7	ORGANS: <input type="checkbox"/> stomach <input type="checkbox"/> liver and ducts <input type="checkbox"/> gall bladder <input type="checkbox"/> small intestine
T8	<input type="checkbox"/> large intestine <input type="checkbox"/> kidneys <input type="checkbox"/> reproductive organs (genitalia)
T9	GLANDS: <input type="checkbox"/> pancreas <input type="checkbox"/> adrenals
T10	IMMUNE: <input type="checkbox"/> liver hepatocytes <input type="checkbox"/> spleen <input type="checkbox"/> mesenteric lymph nodes
T11	MUSCLES: <input type="checkbox"/> lower thoracic (mid-back) <input type="checkbox"/> ribs <input type="checkbox"/> abdomen
T12	
L1	ORGANS: <input type="checkbox"/> large intestine <input type="checkbox"/> colon <input type="checkbox"/> rectum <input type="checkbox"/> urinary bladder <input type="checkbox"/> kidneys
L2	<input type="checkbox"/> reproductive organs (genitalia)
L3	GLANDS: <input type="checkbox"/> adrenals
L4	IMMUNE: <input type="checkbox"/> mesenteric lymph nodes <input type="checkbox"/> GALT (Peyer's patches) <input type="checkbox"/> bone marrow
L5	<input type="checkbox"/> inguinal lymph nodes
S1	MUSCLES: <input type="checkbox"/> lumbar (low back) <input type="checkbox"/> abdomen <input type="checkbox"/> buttocks <input type="checkbox"/> hips <input type="checkbox"/> thighs <input type="checkbox"/> calves <input type="checkbox"/> feet

Reference: *Netter's Atlas of Human Neuroscience, Frank H. Netter, M.D.*

- Nerves supply and control all the blood vessels and regulate the blood supply (oxygen and nutrition) to all the cells, organs, glands, immune tissues and muscles.
- Nerves supply the skin and control the sweat glands and piloerector muscles.



AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Sympathetic – Yellow Parasympathetic – Blue

Henry Winsor, M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania performed autopsies on 75 cadavers to determine whether any connection existed between minor curvatures of the spine and diseased organs. Here are his conclusions in layman's terms: There is nearly a 100% correlation between abnormal curvature of the spine (misalignment) and diseases of the internal organs (1). Explanation: The sympathetic nervous system controls the diameter of the blood vessels that supply your organs with oxygen and nutrition. Spinal misalignments can irritate the sympathetic nerves and cause them to become overactive. This causes narrowing of the blood vessels which decreases the blood supply to the organs. Organs deprived of adequate oxygen and nutrition are more susceptible to disease. Chiropractic adjustments can decrease sympathetic nerve irritation and normalize the blood supply (oxygen and nutrition) to the organs.

(1) Reference: *Sympathetic Segmental Dysfunction and Visceral Pathology: Reviewing the Work of Henry Winsor, M.D. by Dan Murphy, D.C. in AJCC, July 2004.*