

Osteokinematics

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- Flexion/ Extension
- Rotation
 - About 2 degrees per segment
 - 12 segments total = 24 degrees of total rotation

Lumbar spine is 10-12 degrees of rotation

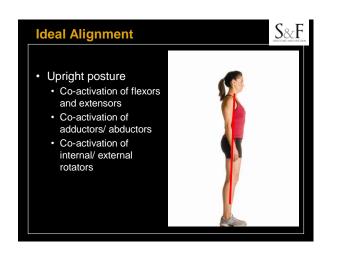
- Side bending
 - Limited by the ribs

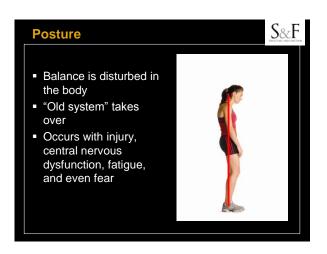
Associated Osteokinematics

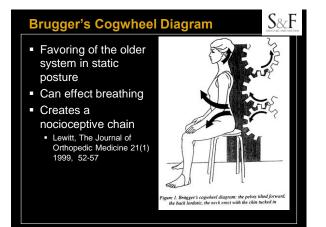
Bilateral shoulder flexion and extension

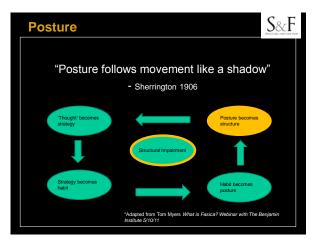
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- Requires thoracic extension
- Unilateral shoulder flexion/ ER
 - Requires thoracic extension and ipsilateral rotation
- Unilateral shoulder extension/ IR
 - Requires thoracic flexion and contralateral rotation











Respiration vs. Breathing

- We must differentiate between the spontaneous act of oxygenation, and the act of breathing for other purposes outside of respiration
 - *Respiration* is the exchange of gases, as oxygen cannot be stored in the body
 - Respiration depends on the oxygen needs of the body
 - Breathing influences our actions and emotions and is influenced by our actions and emotions

Respiration is automatic, breathing is conscious

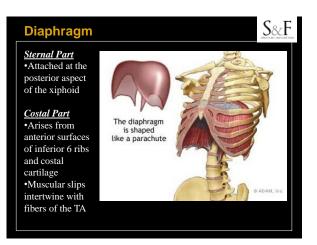
Calis-Germain, 2006

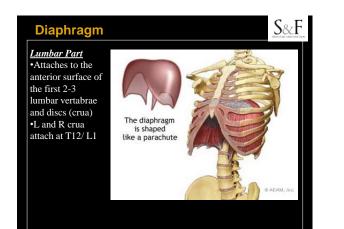
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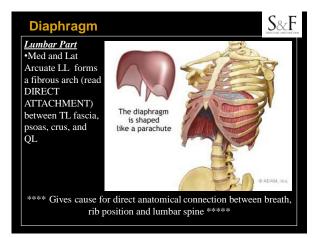
Respiration vs. Breathing

- Two principle types of breathing
 - Costal
 - Diaphragmatic
 - Both have variations
- Neither one is right or wrong
 - Simply adapt for the purpose or task at hand
 - Important to practice a variety of techniques, especially if you use one variation more than others

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Relationships

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- Breath facilitates movement
- Movement facilitates breath
- Breath facilitates stability
- Stability facilitates mobility

Breath Facilitates Movement

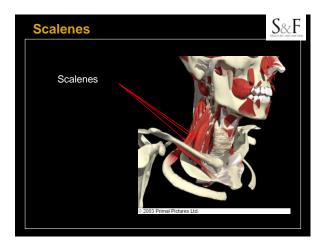
Inhalation

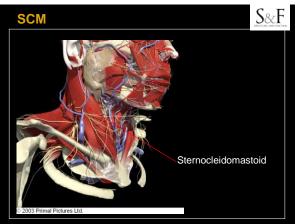
- Thoracic extension
- Shoulder flexion, scapular elevation, humeral internal rotation
- Exhalation
 - Thoracic flexion
 - Shoulder extension, scapular depression, humeral external rotation
- Combination

Rotation

Lateral flexion/side bend (unilateral breathing)

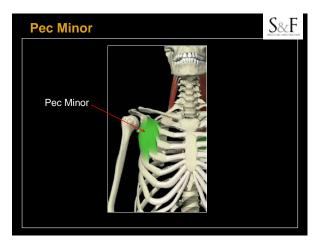
Movement Facilitates Breath	SINCERAL PROFILE	Breath Facilitates Stability	F
 Thoracic Extension Anterior inhalation 		 Maintenance of optimal spinal position (axial elongation) during movement 	
Spine Flexion		Inhalation when hips flex or shoulder extend	
 Posteriolateral breathing 		 Exhalation when hips extend or shoulders flex 	
 Lateral Flexion Unilateral breathing 		 Diaphragmatic breath provides connection to spine and facilitation of force couple between pelvic floor, abdominal region, and spinal intrinsics 	
		 Forced exhalation increases oblique activation and force couple increasing intra-abdominal pressures 	

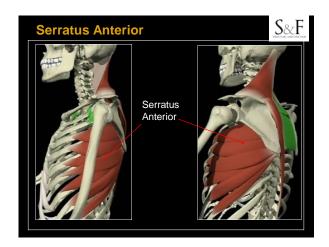


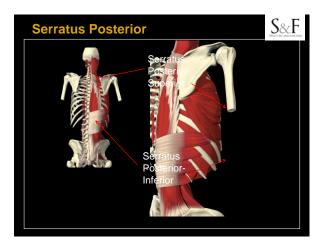


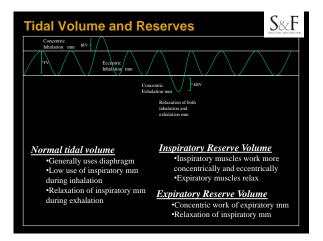
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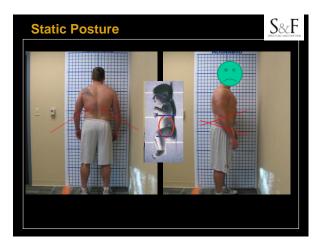












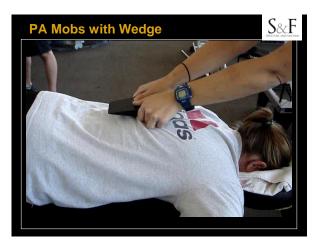






Interventions

- General mobility
- Jt specific mobility

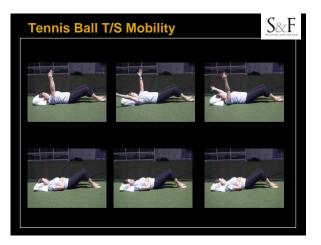


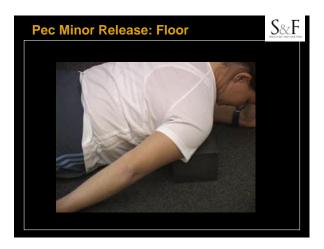


STREET, AND FERETEN









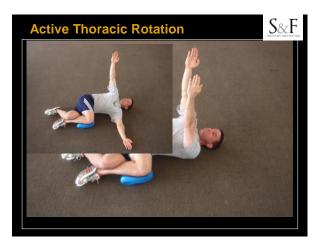
















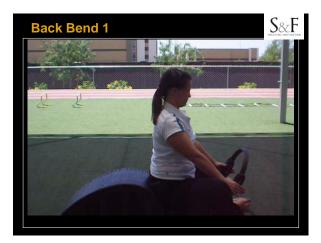


















Thoracic Flexion

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- You will see a "flat spot" in the t-spine, where you no longer see or see less prominent thoracic spinous processes
- Restore with:
 - Pec Minor Release
 - Diaphragm Release
 - Abdominal Release

Summary

Remember Specific Breathing Patterns
 3D breath

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- Restore Thoracic Mobility
 Esp. extension and rotation
- Lumbar stability and hip mobility for comprehensive program

Svštemic SYSTEMIC DRY NEEDLING

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