

Neuropatholator

Table of Contents

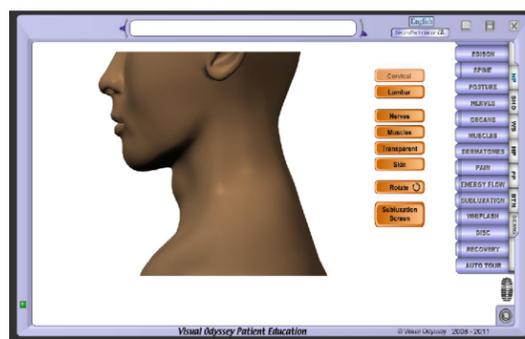
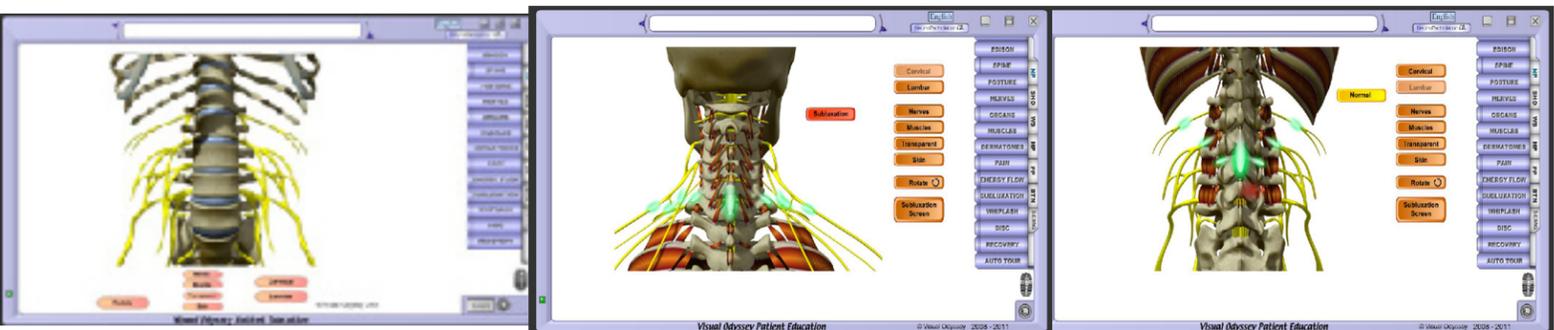
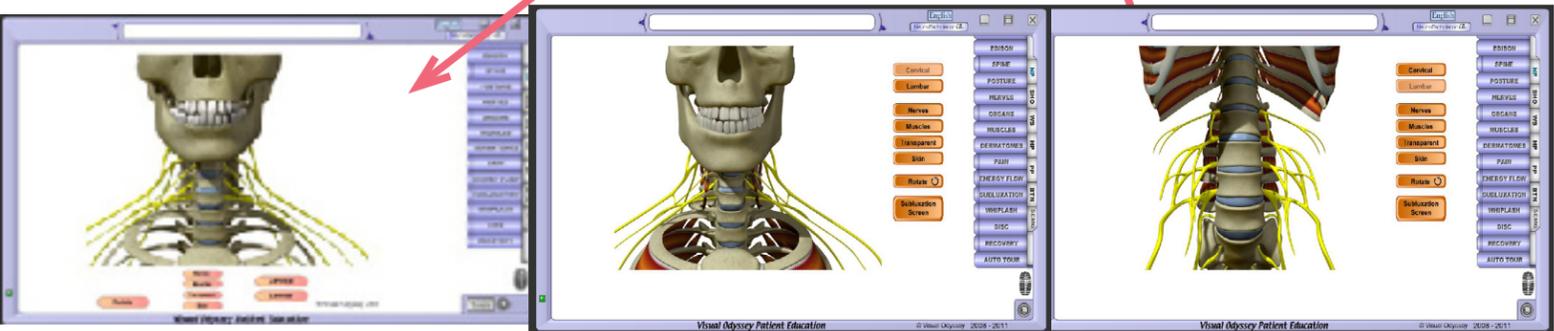
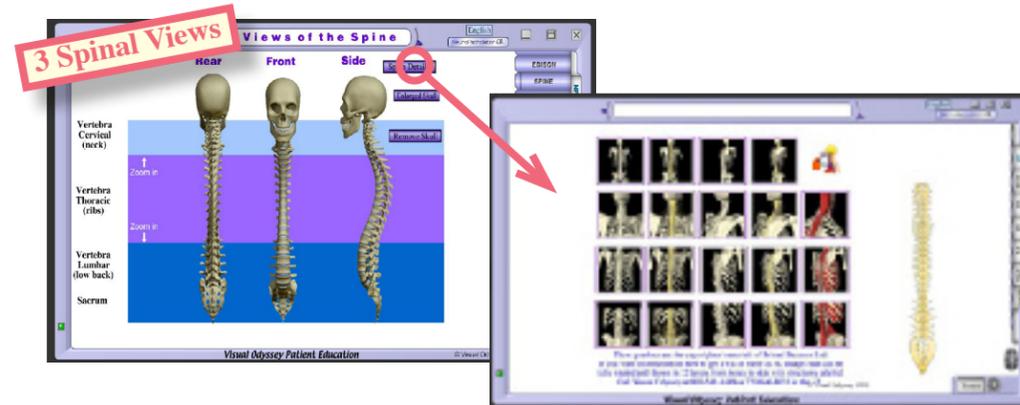
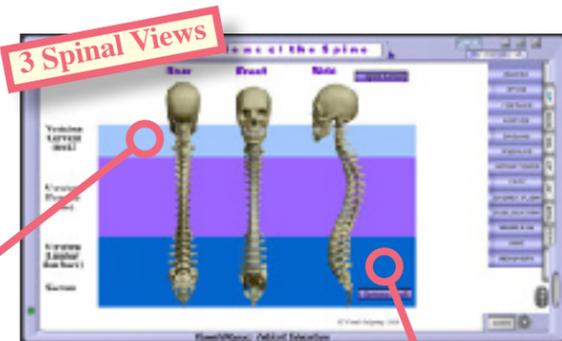
Neuropatholator	X
Posture	X
Paint Brush.....	X
Thumbnails.....	X
Nerves.....	X
Pain Conditions	X
Organs.....	X
Discs.....	X
Subluxation.....	X
Whiplash.....	X
Recovery	X
Special Presentations.....	X
The Neurological Subluxation.....	X
Orientation Visit 1	X
Orientation Visit 2	X
Orientation Visit 3	X
Cellular Performance.....	X
Neuropathy.....	X
SHO	X
Power the Made the Body	X
9 Dots	X
Health Is	X
Thomas Edison.....	X
6 Facets of Health	X
How Do You Measure Health	X
Spine & Spring.....	X
Development of Curves.....	X
Early Causes of Subluxation	X
Disc Compointants and Fluid Transfers	X
Disc Herniation / Rupture	X
Disc Pressure	X
Life Begins.....	X
Spinal Nerve Anatomy	X
Autonomic Nerve Anatomy.....	X
Energy Flow / Electricity	X
Range of Motion / Subluxation	X
Physcial Causes of Subluxation	X

Iceberg.....	X
Fire / Alarm	X
Hand in Fire	X
Pebble in Shoe	X
Immune System.....	X
Toxic Troopers	X
Phases of Care.....	X
Family Care	X
It Takes Time / Dental Braces.....	X
Subluxations / Followthrough	X
Brushing Teeth.....	X
Degeneration / Arthritis	X
Road to Recovery.....	X
Health Goals.....	X
Chiropractic	X
Do's & Dont's.....	X
In & Out of Bed	X
Neck Care.....	X
More Do's & Dont's.....	X
Posture	X
In & Out of Cars.....	X
Lifting	X
Nutrition	X
Exercises.....	X
Workplace Safety	X
HealthPatholator	X
PopUp Express	X
Tours	X
Multi Monitor	X
Adding Videos to the Programs	X
Troubleshooting	X
Installation	X
Dongle Installation	
Online Login	

Neuropatholator

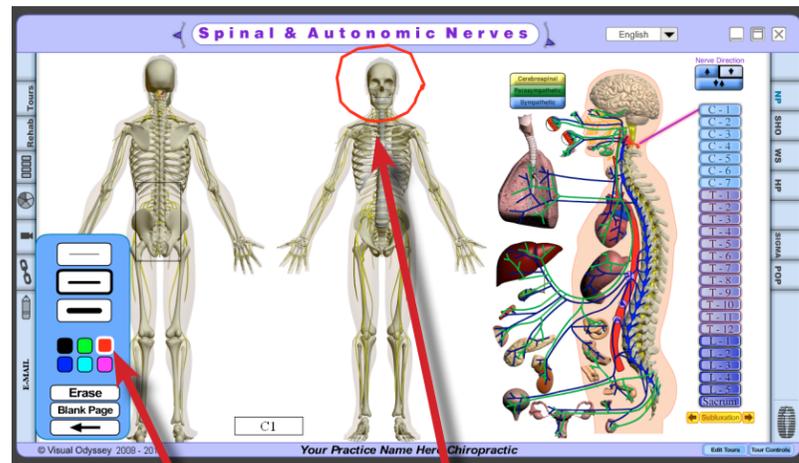
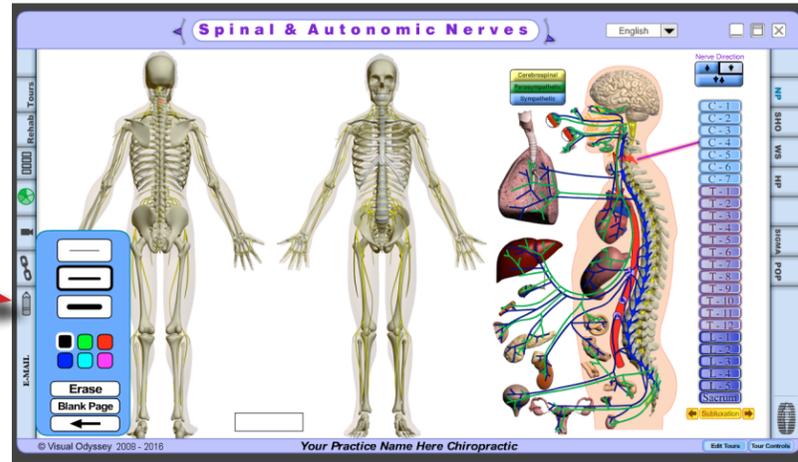


First, this program deals with the definition of health by Thomas Edison, then some posture basics, and what the spine should look like from the front, the back and the rear.



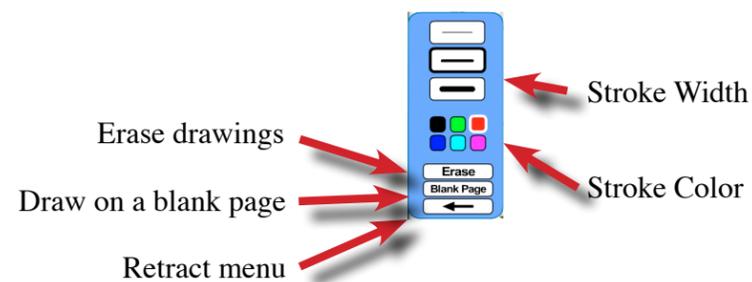
Paint Brush

If you wish you draw on the screen with your mouse or finger (on a touch screen), you can click the pencil icon here.



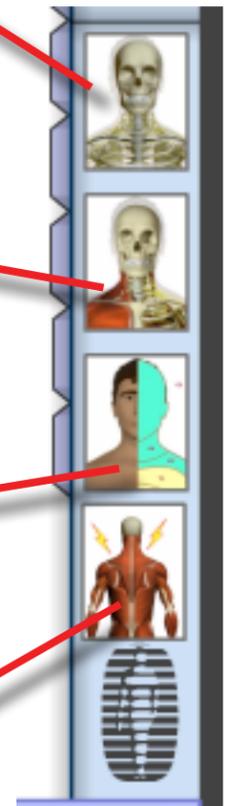
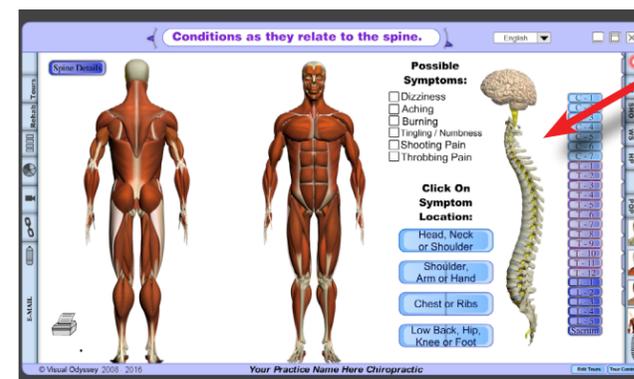
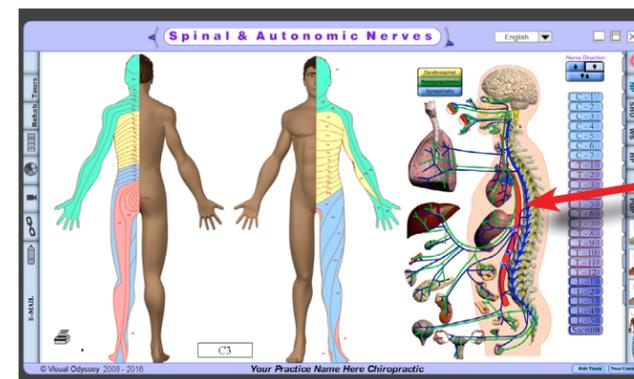
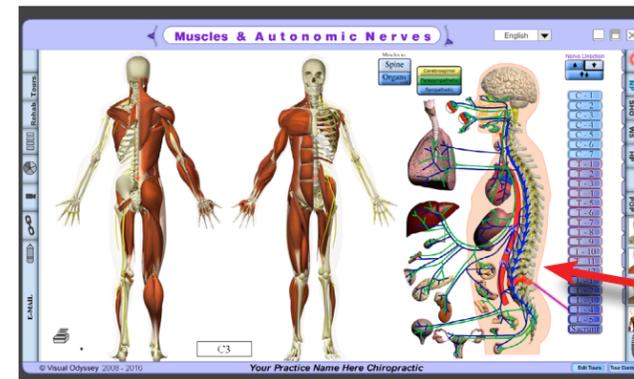
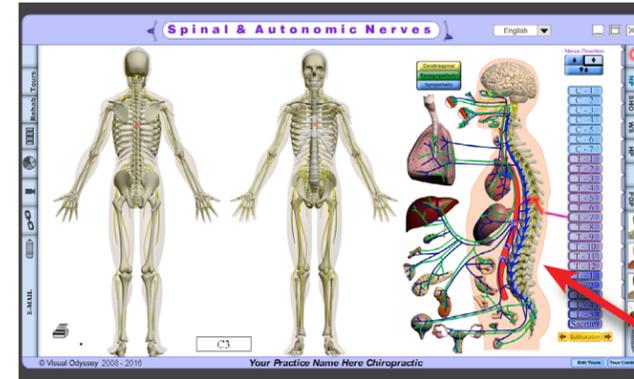
Select line options Draw on any screen!

You may select several different color and pencil widths, and highlight areas anywhere on the screen. The drawings will remain there until you press the "ERASE" button. Pressing the "BLANK PAGE" button will bring up a empty screen to draw on. Pressing the arrow will retract the menu.



Nerve Thumbnails

You can quickly jump to the Nerves, Muscles, Dermatomes, and Conditions screens by using the thumbnails on the right hand of the screen.

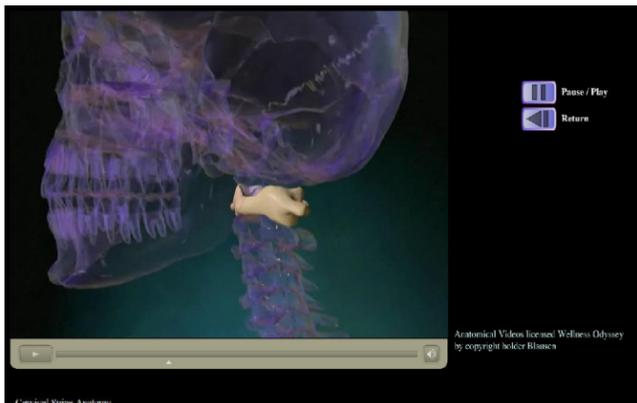


Posture

Anatomy



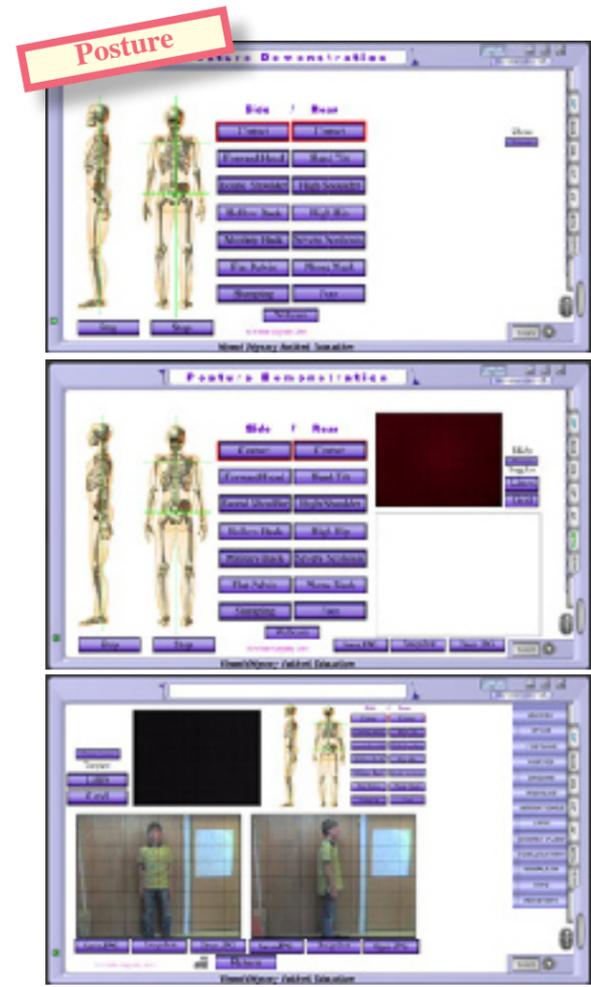
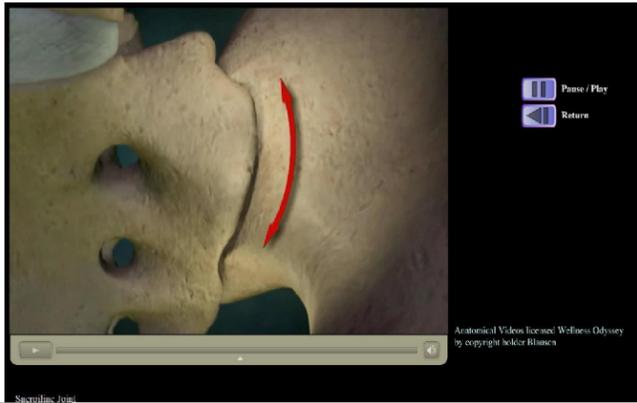
Cervical



Low Back Pain

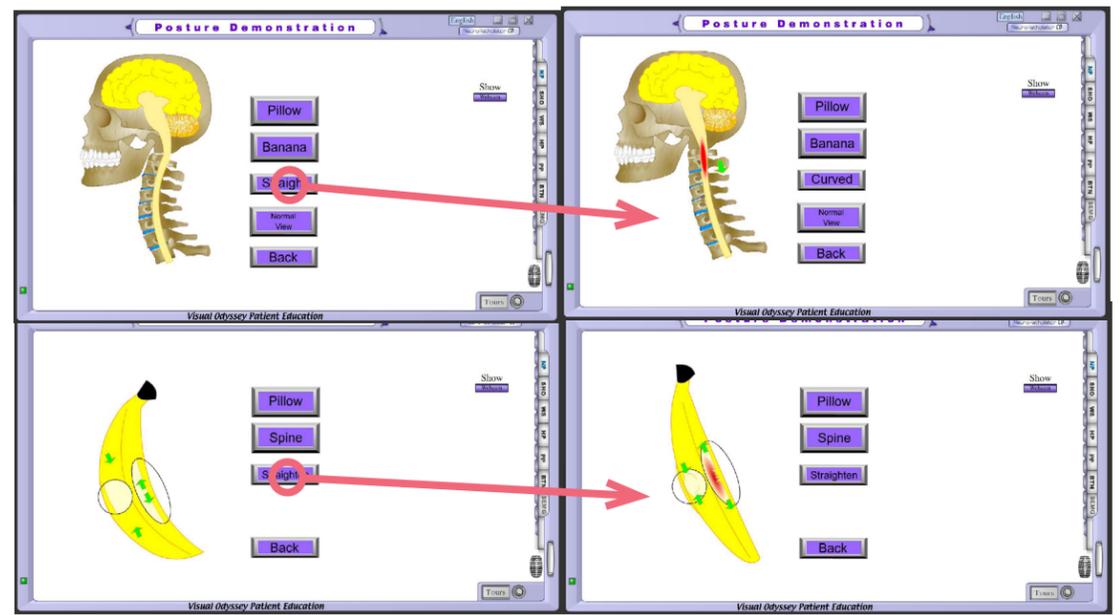


Sacroiliac

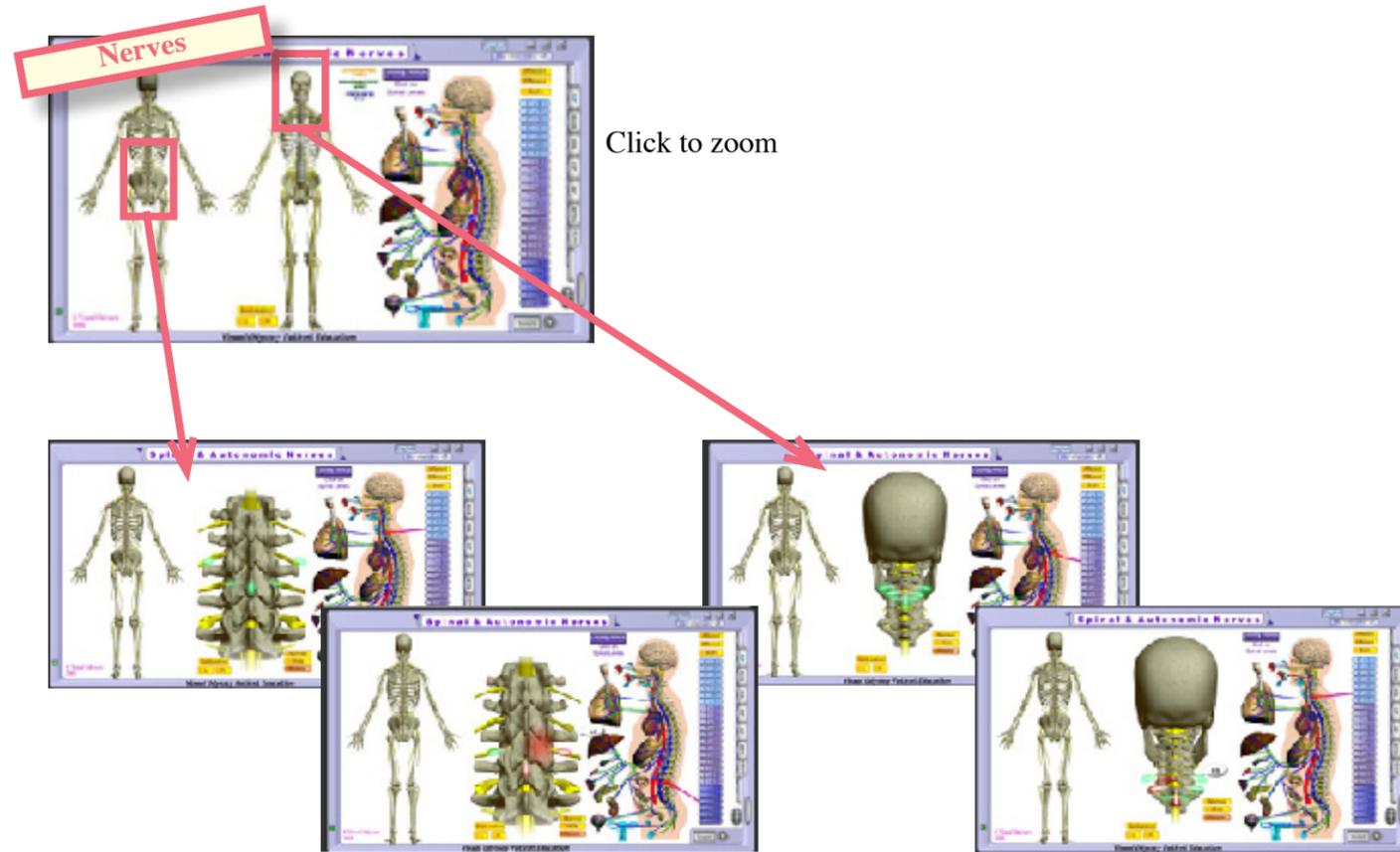


Here are some scenes from the posture screen. This screen allows you to click on many different posture types. Watch as the bodies move or almost dance as they take on that shape.

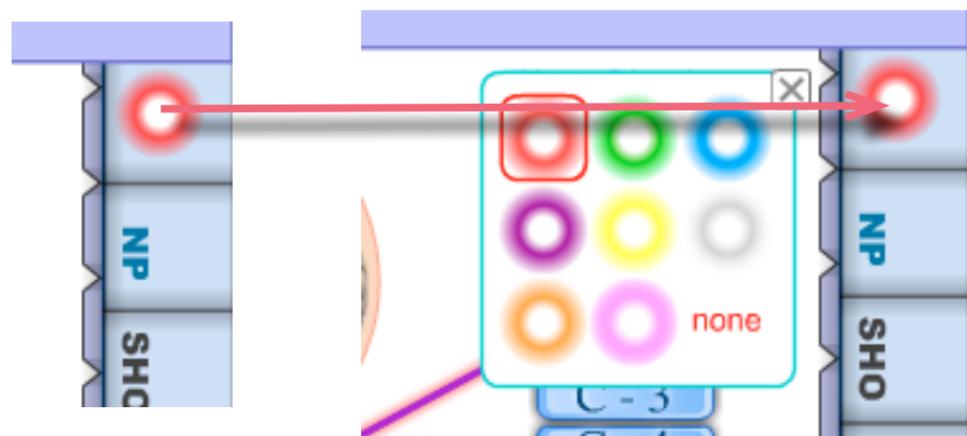
The webcam feature lets you use a webcam with a simple posture module program and now you can give your presentation a personal touch.



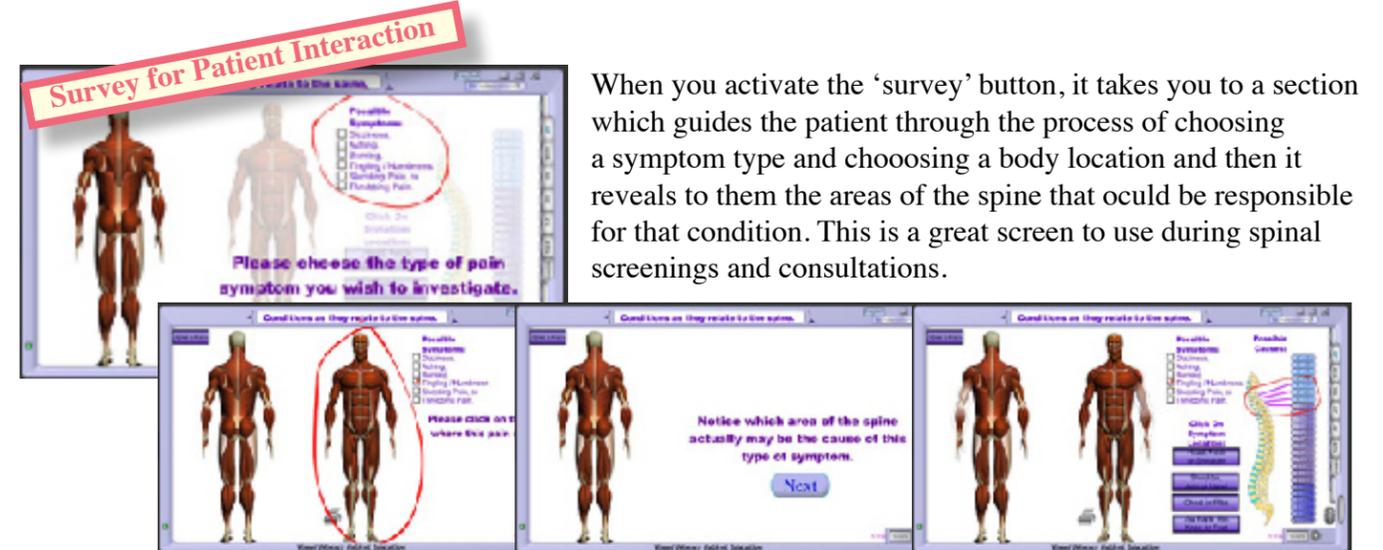
Nerves



Click to zoom



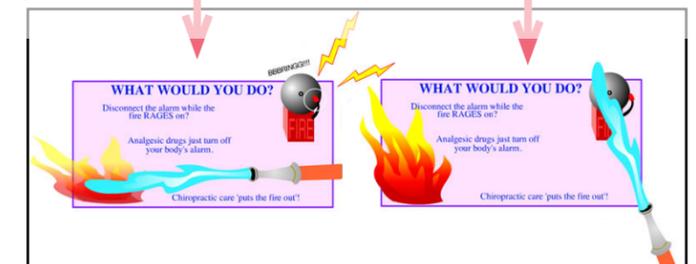
Pain Conditions



When you activate the 'survey' button, it takes you to a section which guides the patient through the process of choosing a symptom type and choosing a body location and then it reveals to them the areas of the spine that could be responsible for that condition. This is a great screen to use during spinal screenings and consultations.



The "Cause vs. Symptom" screen uses the analogy of a fire alarm and an actual fire, the fire being the cause and the alarm being the symptom. The patient is encouraged to either put out the fire or the alarm. Selecting to "put out the alarm", obviously doesn't make any sense and yet that is what people are doing all the time when they are taking drugs to deal with pains and symptoms. So when we click the "back" button and click "put out fire" we're helping them understand that that really is a more reasonable approach to the problem, but what they choose to do is really up to them. Now that you have presented all this information certainly your hope is that they will be 'cause-oriented' and utilize Chiropractic rather than strictly symptomatic approaches and the degenerative process that leads to.



1. Click here first to choose a visualization of a certain complaint.

2. Then click on any part of the body after choosing a symptom type.

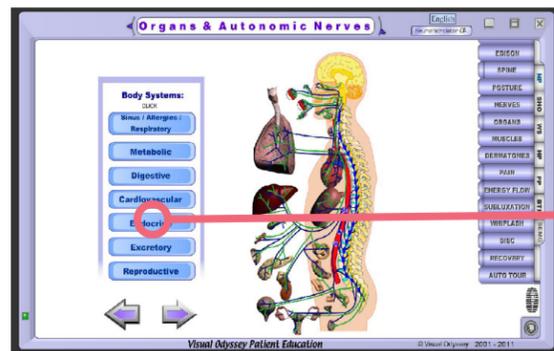
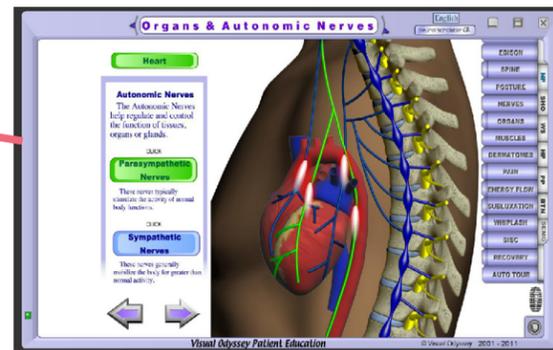
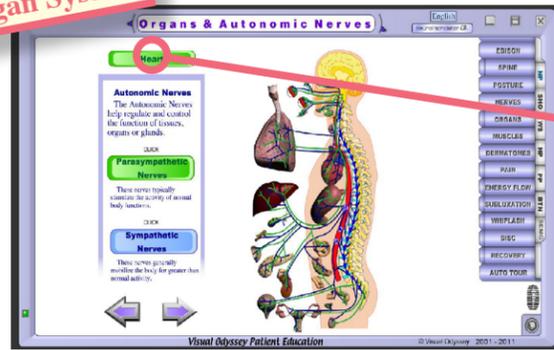


3. Now you'll see which level of the spine is possibly causing the problem. It is also possible to click over on any part of the body and see which areas of the body might be affected by the checked symptom. It is also possible to click on the spinal levels and it will reflect both the body on the left showing the symptom and the which spinal level could be causing that.

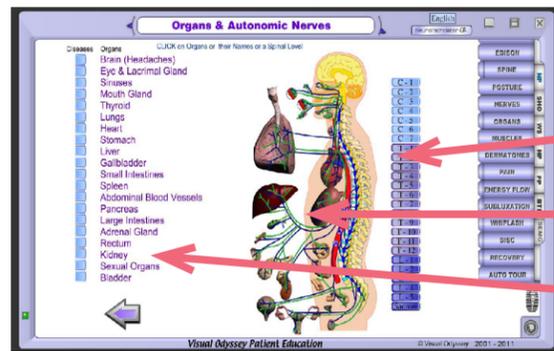
Organs

Disc

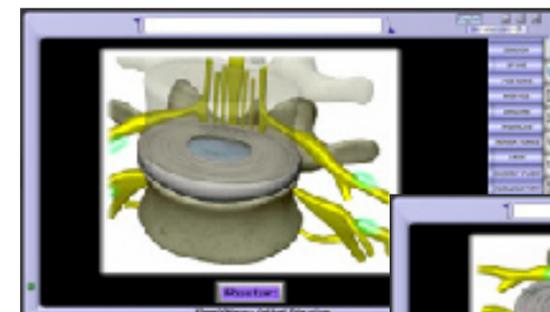
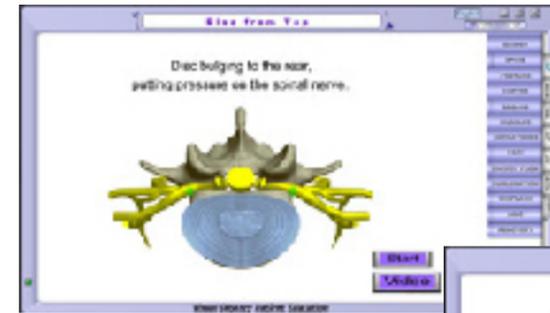
Organ System



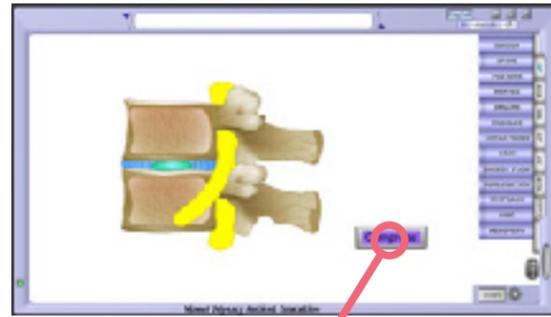
Clicking on one of these body systems buttons triggers the nerve pulses traveling from the brain out to the organs affected. This makes it very obvious that in fact the nerve system is the master control system between the brain and the organs and their proper function.



The 'Organ Neuropathologist' screen is available from the navigation button strip on the right-hand side of the 'Body Systems' screen. It enables us to click on the names of the organs, on the organs themselves, or on the spinal level, and see the reflections and relationships going in both directions.



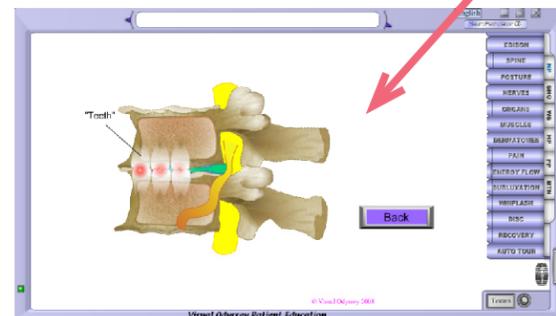
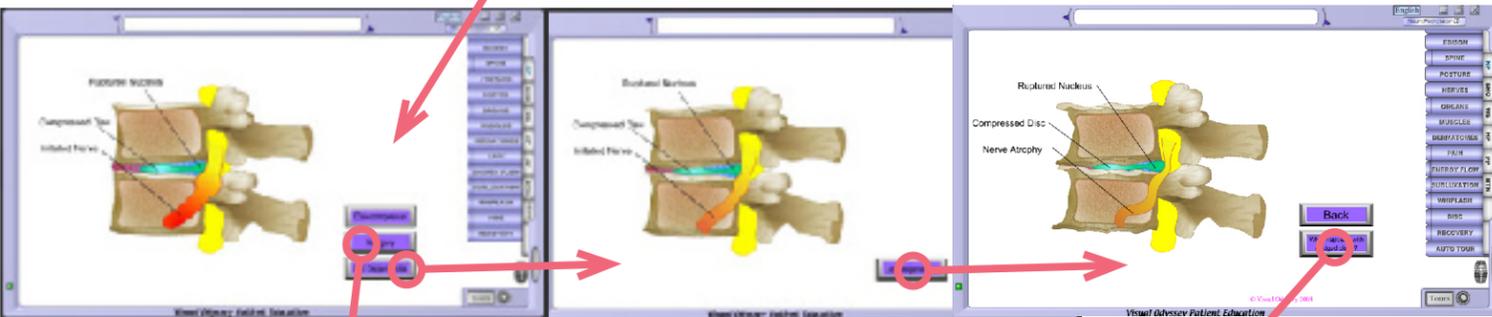
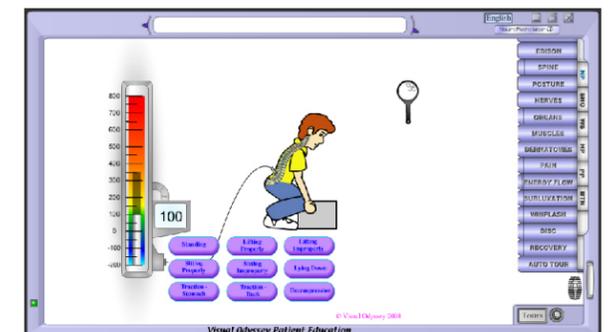
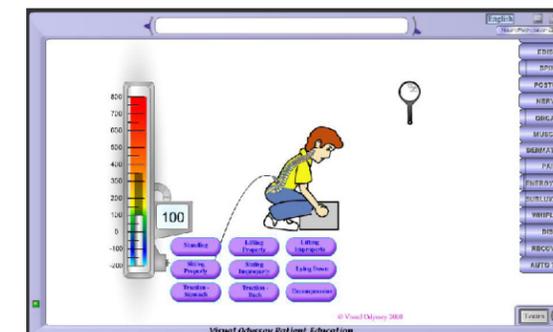
Disc continued



Another option is to not do anything and let the area degenerate. We then show the degenerative changes to the bones as well as to the disc.



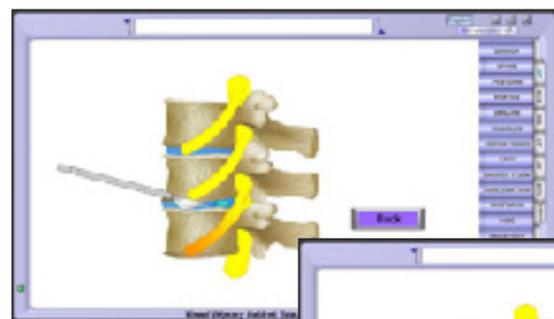
Click to let it degenerate further and you'll see the atrophied nerve, compressed disc, and the ruptured nucleus. Of course the thing that makes the most sense is to actually utilize chiropractic for the purpose of decompressing the disc, and if appropriate, other modalities like a decompression table to help restore the health to that disc area.



Then we show a side view of the disc and the compression putting pressure on the spinal nerve. Now we have a number of options.

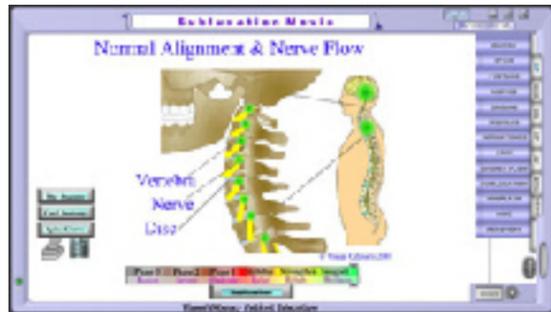
The first option we can click on is surgery.

This animation demonstrates how well surgery may help with the initial symptom complaint, but it also has the additional problem of locking up that specific joint and forcing an excess range of motion in the areas above and below, this causes additional wear and tear of the spine. It's one of the explanations for why back surgery can often fail, because the problem will travel to another area of the spine.



Subluxation

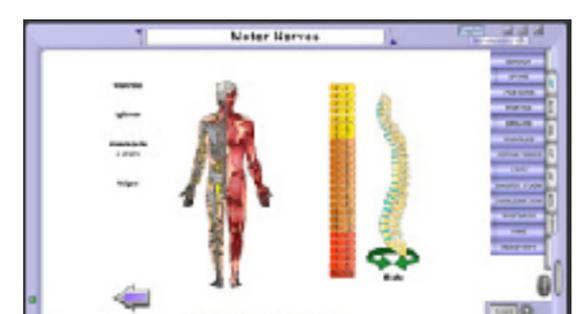
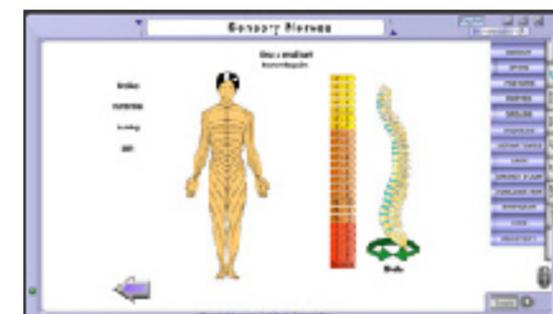
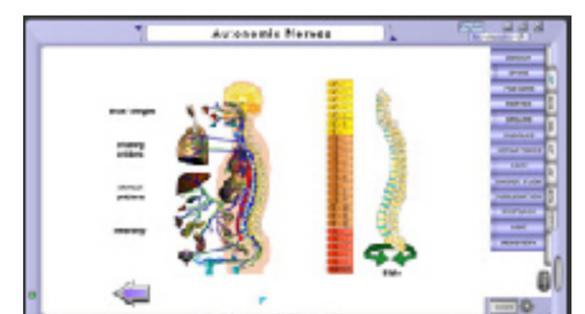
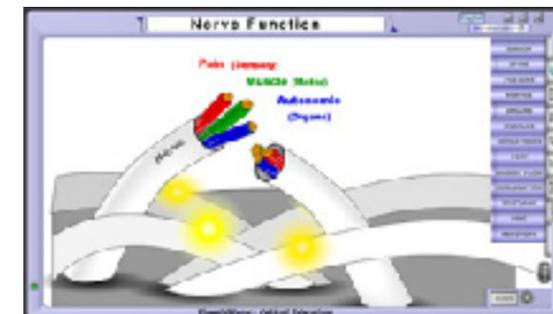
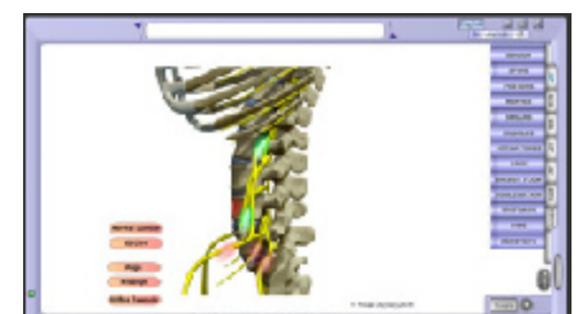
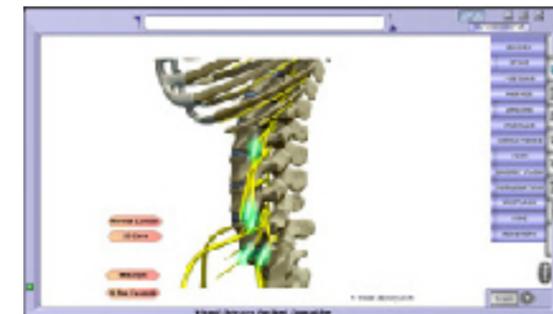
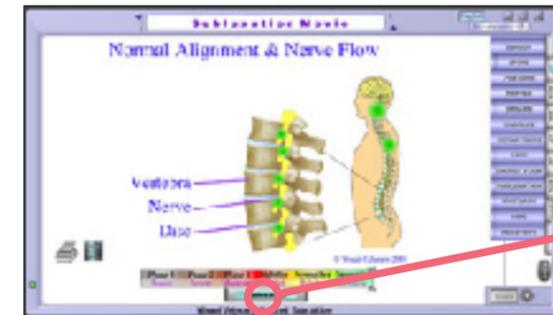
Subluxation continued



Clicking the Subluxation button gives us the ability to show the impact of a subluxation on the cervical (or lumbar) spine and how it takes multiple stages of correction to deal with this condition.



Once the spine is demonstrating subluxations, clicking this same button progressively moves the 'health meter' from the left (loss of health) to the right (optimal improvement) in stages. As this happens, the spinal segment itself improves. During this process, a button will appear to the left of the 'health meter' which is the 'missed appointments'/'life's stresses' button. Clicking this moves the 'health meter' pointer back toward the left step by step as you explain the importance of maintaining the program of care and a positive, receptive, healing attitude.

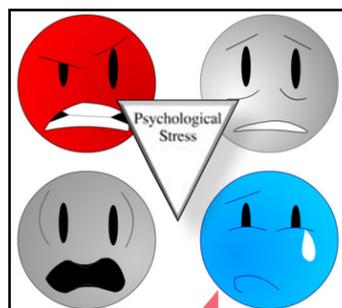


Causes of Subluxation

This is a screen that enables us to explain how disease & health is actually a relationship of our body's resistance to our environment. When we click on our button that says raise resistance we actually see this protective halo growing around the triangle representing health. If we click the right arrow...

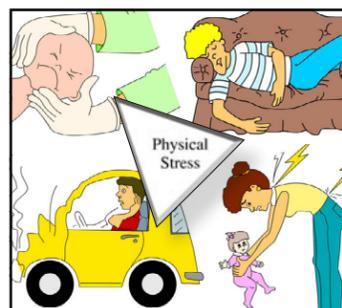
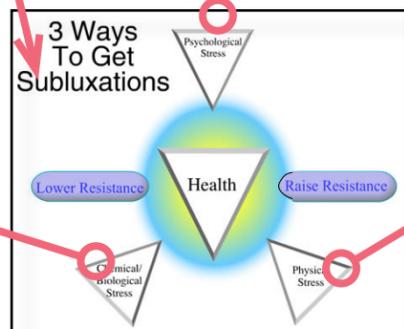
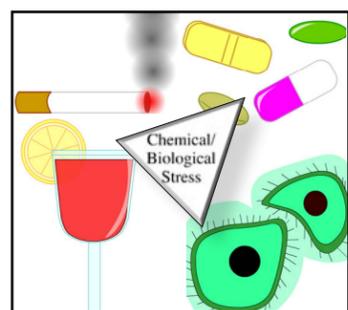


If we click on the chemical/biological triangle, it shows some of those voluntary and involuntary insults from our environment that can overwhelm our health, if our body's resistance cannot defend itself.

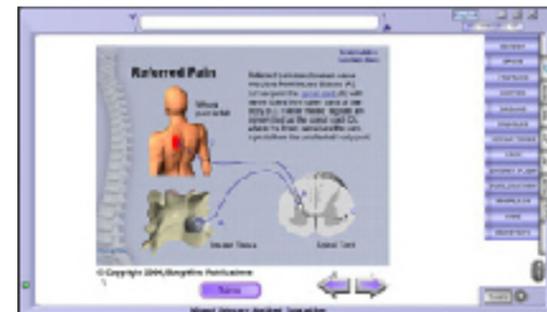
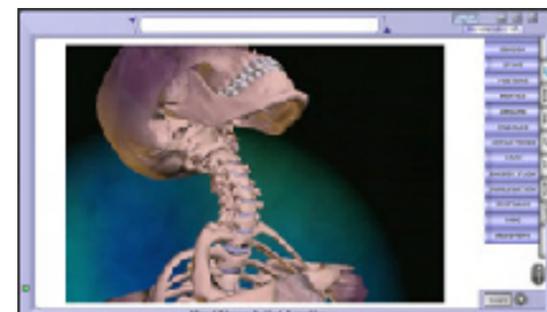
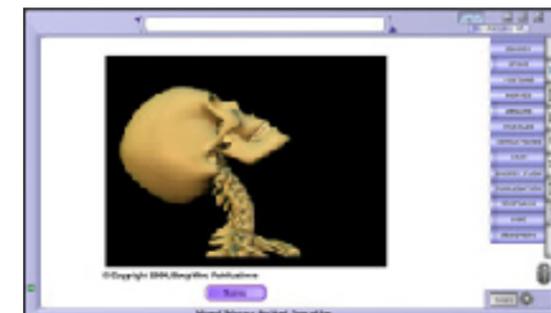


Clicking on the top triangle gives us the ability to demonstrate how emotions and stress can impact health.

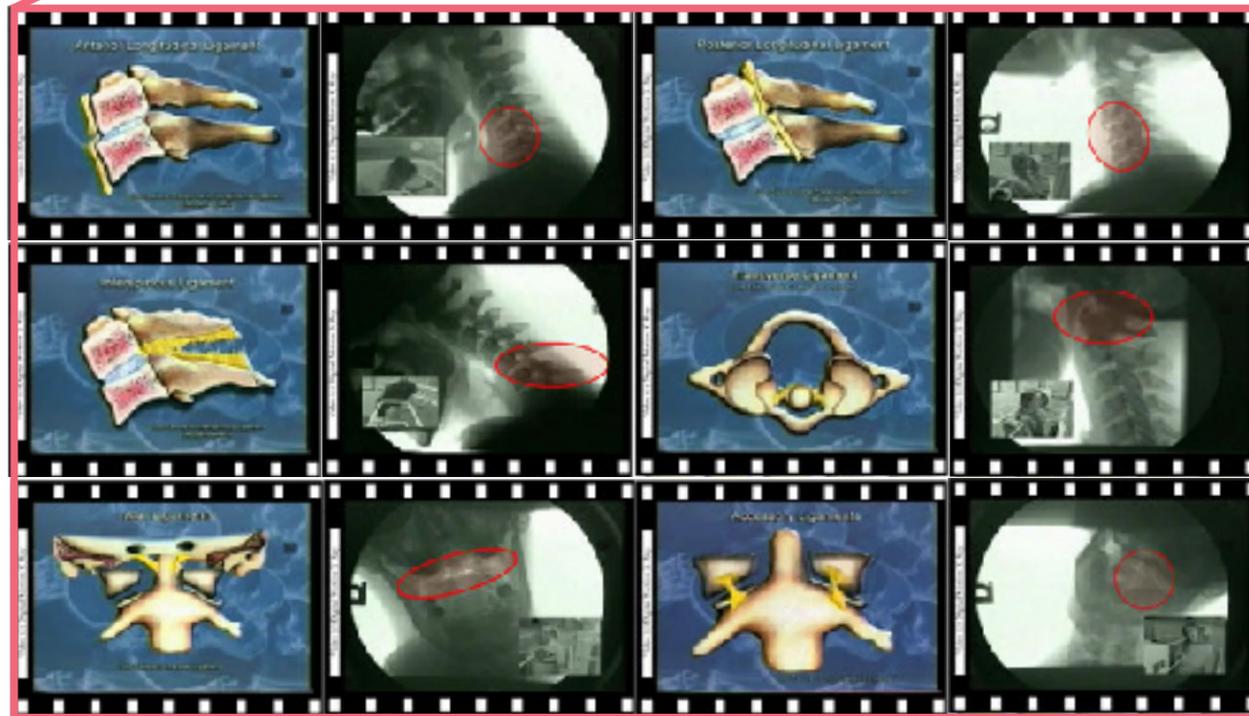
Clicking on the physical button let's us show how trauma, things that can happen to us in matters of seconds, can impact us potentially for the rest of our lives.



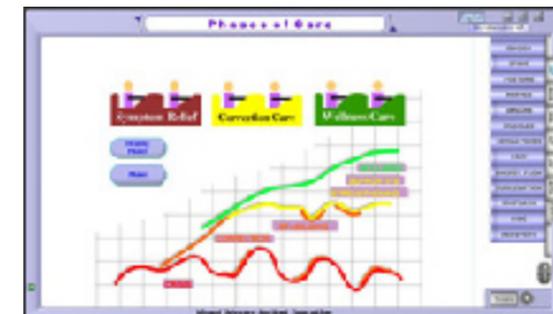
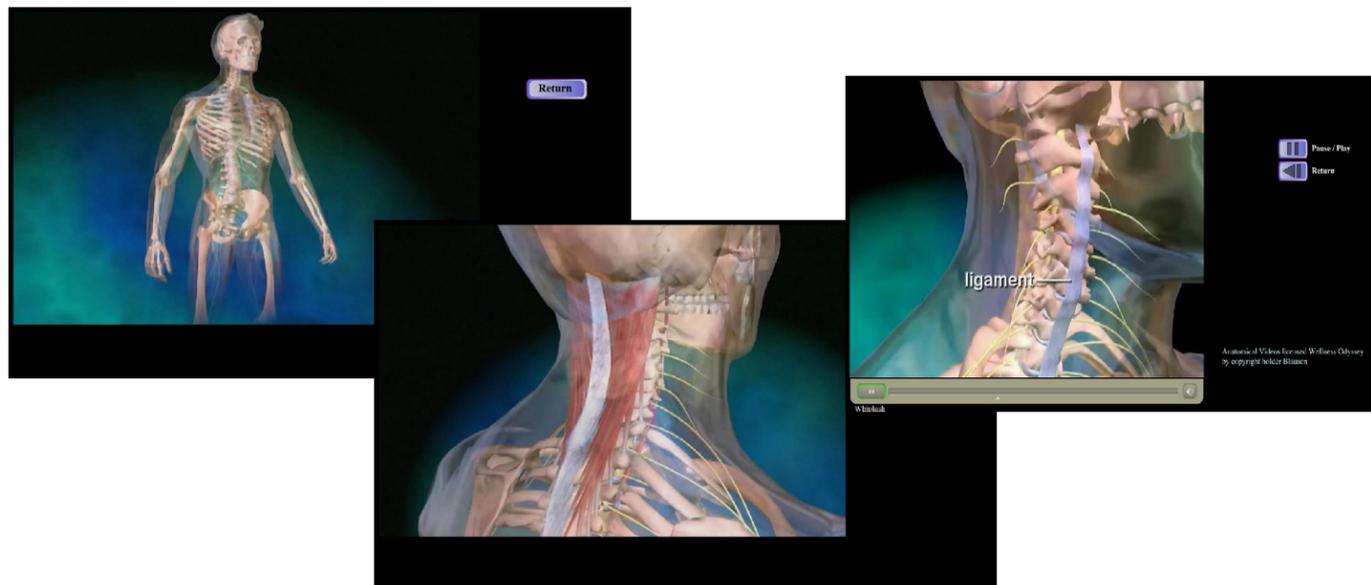
Whiplash



Recovery



Whiplash - 3D Anatomy Video

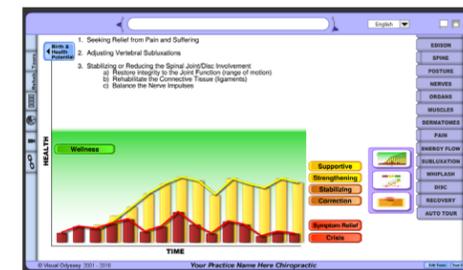
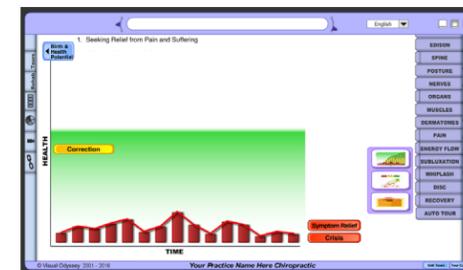


This rollercoaster screen gives us the ability to quickly show patients how the symptomatic relief they've been searching has taken them downhill: /the first hump being (A) over the counter drugs/the second being hump being (B) prescription drugs/the third hump possibly being (C) shots/ and the last hump being (D) the consideration of surgery to fix the problem.



It is possible to click on the words along the graph for the stages of care. It is very effective if you do that in conjunction with the rollercoaster just getting to that area or just pass through that area.

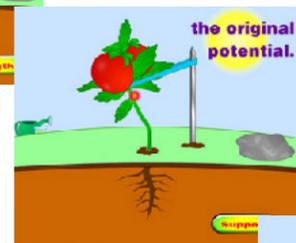
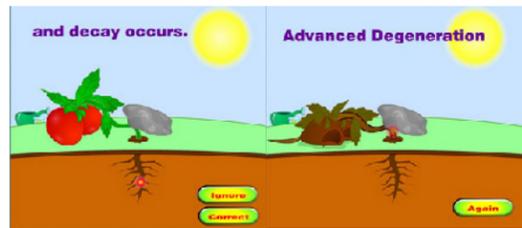
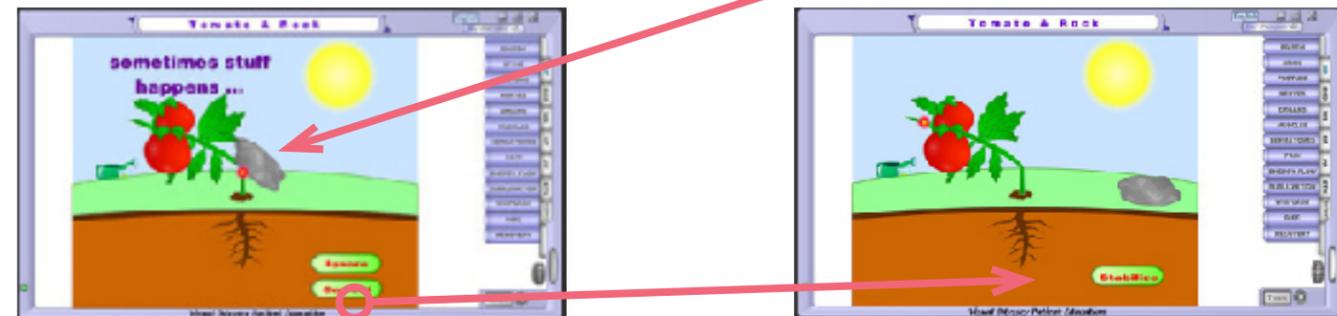
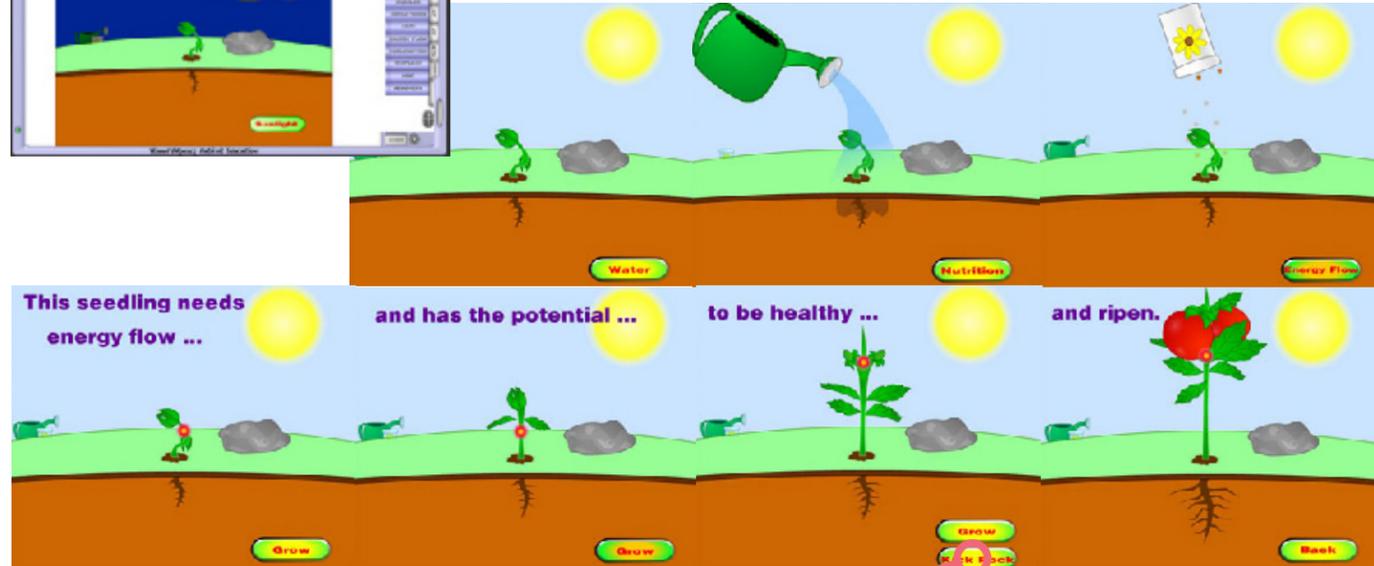
The correction rollercoaster takes us up through the process of locating the cause of the problem and focusing on stabilizing and relief, then strengthening that area. Finally, the wellness rollercoaster is where we focus on maintaining what we have gained as well as preventing future disease.



Recovery continued

Tomato & Rock

Adapted and modified from a B.J. Palmer story, the "Tomato & Rock" section describes the possible troubles of interference through simple analogy. The seedling has the potential to be a whole tomato plant. But sometimes during the life process, things can interfere with the normal potential.



Such as, a rock on the stem. Not enough to break the stem, but enough to push the plant over and to impede some of the energy flow that normally goes up and down the stem. The longer the rock is there, the greater the chance the organism has to adapt to the interference. By adapting, the potential of this plant is no longer what it was. When this happens, we want to remove this interference as quickly as possible. We want to support the organism physically and nutritionally, so that it can approach it's original potential. No matter how minor the interference, if it's allowed to remain, it will affect the organism because it must adapt and that moves it further and further away from the original potential.

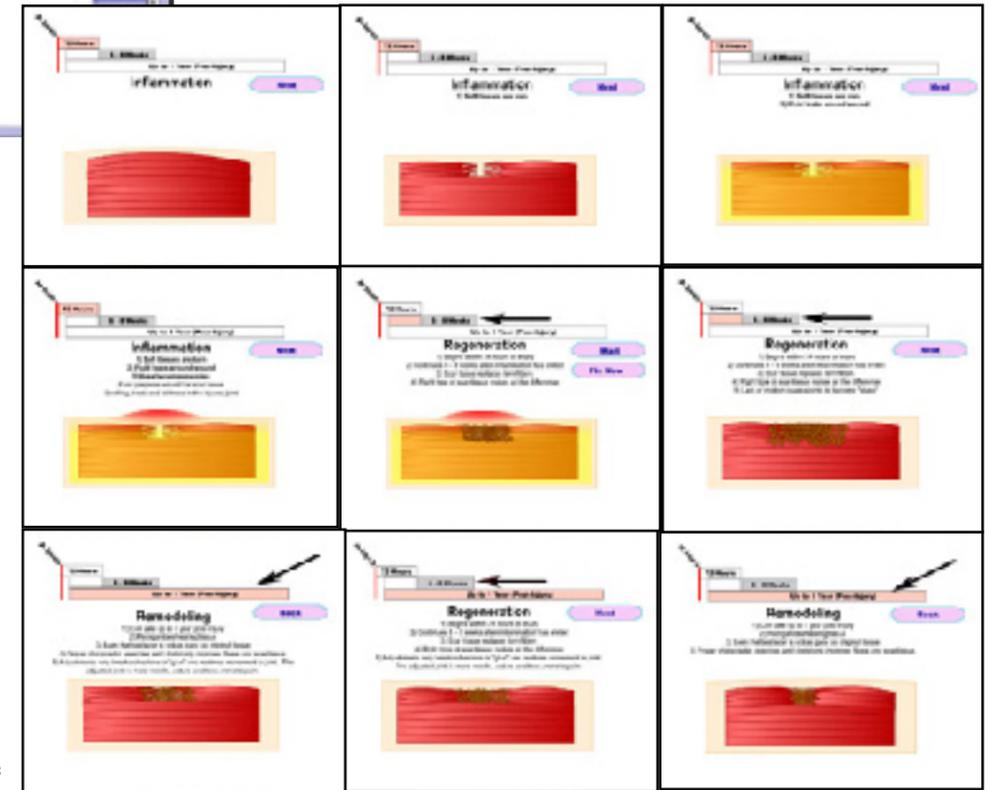
Healing



This is where we demonstrate soft tissue injury and how it first becomes swollen, tender, and hot as it prepares itself for the development of scar tissue.

The problem with not doing anything, or restricting the range of motion in that area and not correcting any of the segments or joints that need to be corrected, is that it allows that scar tissue to form quite a mass. And that mass will not be reabsorbed with much organization. Therefore there will be a long term reduction in range of motion.

Dealing with making sure the scar tissue is developing properly, will allow a greater range of motion. The final phase is the remodeling phase. The body removes the unnecessary scar tissue. This process is improved when the proper function and motion are optimized.



Special Presentations

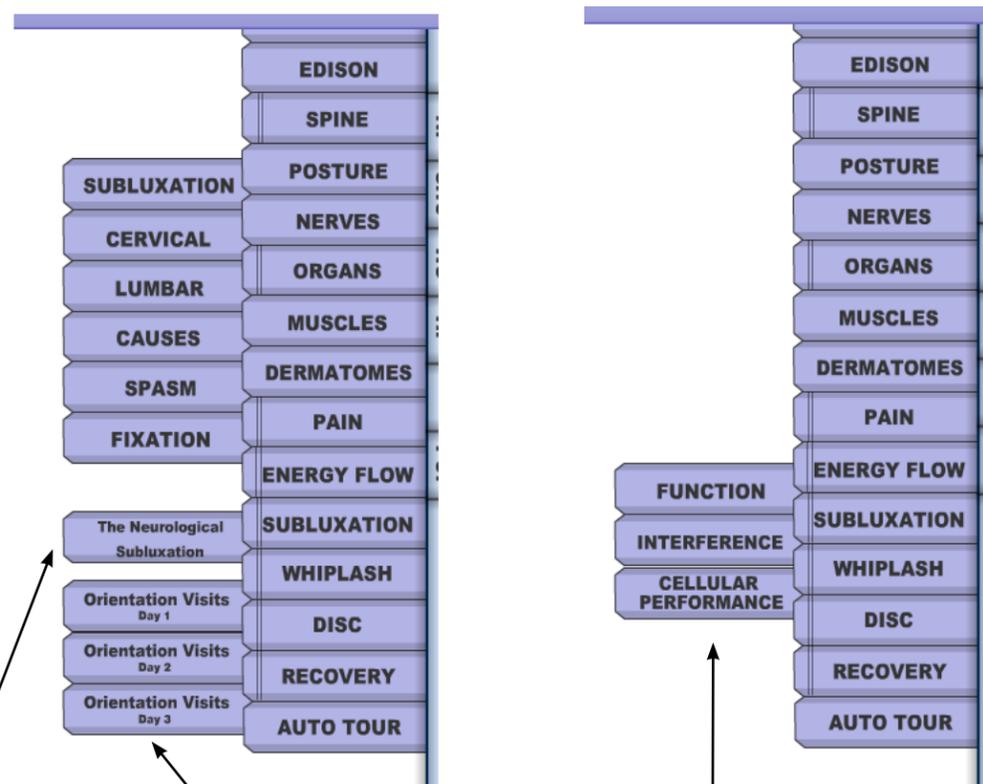
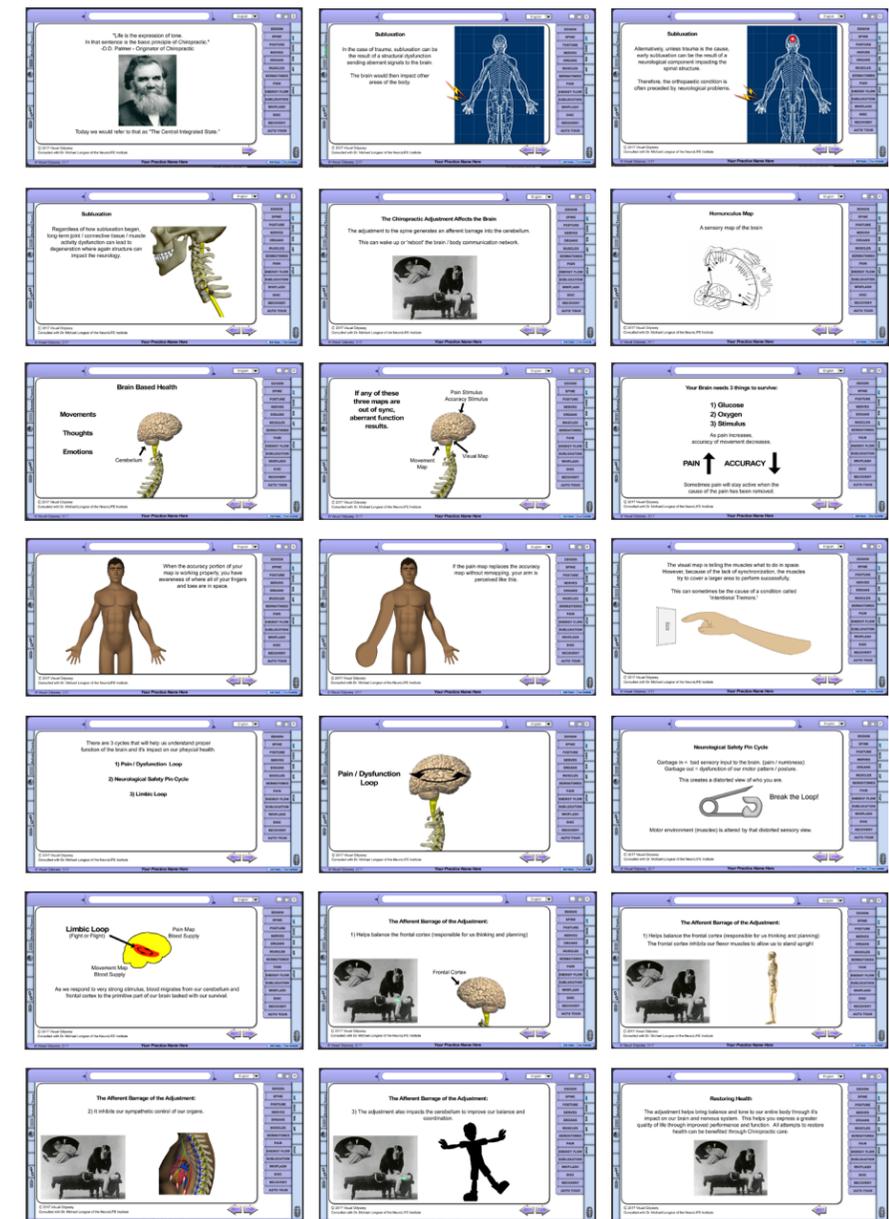
The Neurological Subluxation

This presentation allows for the most up to date, scientifically proven, explanation of the subluxation. And the importance the chiropractic adjustment. Not only is the trauma effect on the spine acknowledged, toxins and thoughts are also demonstrated as contributing factors.

Most importantly, this presentation also focuses on the brain as a primary factor in neurological imperfection.

Also covered is how after a trauma has been mitigated, the brain could still continue to trigger those symptoms.

This presentation acknowledges the positive impact of the adjustment on resetting the "safety pin."



The Neurological Subluxation

Orientation Visits 1 - 3

Cellular Performance

Orientations Visit 1

To increase the effectiveness of the NeuroPathologist software content, we have created some initial visit presentations to give you “out of the box”, powerful discussions that will help shift your new patients paradigm. These screens are advanced manually as you explain how the chiropractic approach to health restoration is different from the conventional, pharmaceutical / surgical intervention.

These presentations can also play automatically so that a patient can watch and learn after it is activated by the doctor or a staff member. When a patient understands the content of these initial presentations, they are “armed” to follow through and send in others.

Orientations Visit 2

Orientations Visit 3

This grid contains 16 presentation slides. The first slide discusses the impact of the nervous system on health potential. The second slide explains that pain is an expression of sensory nerves. The third slide shows motor nerve signals traveling from the brain down the spinal cord. The fourth slide notes that certain spinal levels affect specific organs. The fifth slide illustrates how a subluxation interferes with the spine's curve and motion. The sixth slide asks 'IS YOUR BODY MAL-FUNCTIONING?' and links organ malfunction to nerve signal interference. The seventh slide shows a person with a cane, stating a subluxation may take a long time to correct. The eighth slide features a 'SLOW-MOTION' car crash, indicating that TV pills and shots won't correct the issue. The ninth slide shows a TV screen with a needle, stating that TV medicine is ineffective. The tenth slide discusses the need for skilled detection and correction by a chiropractor. The eleventh slide shows a cross-section of a vertebra with a subluxation.

Cellular Performance

The Cellular Performance story correlates the importance of cellular and body chemistry to proper optimal function. It then makes clear the relationship between the spine and nerve system, and how healthy neurology contributes to chemical balance.

This presentation can be manually advanced, like a slideshow. Or it can play automatically from slide to slide. Both methods can be done silently, or with auditory narration.

This grid contains 48 presentation slides. The first slide is titled 'Spinal Integrity Enhances Cellular Performance'. The second slide defines the verb 'per-form'. The third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fourth slide states that to 'perform' your best means more than how you feel. The fifth slide explains that every action is a biological machine. The sixth slide shows a cell diagram. The seventh slide discusses chemical reactions in a cell. The eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninth slide shows a balance scale. The tenth slide asks if there is a master control system. The eleventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twelfth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fourteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventeenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The nineteenth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twentieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The twenty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirtieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The thirty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fortieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The forty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fiftieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The fifty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixtieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The sixty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The seventy-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eightieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The eighty-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninetieth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-first slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-second slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-third slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-fourth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-fifth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-sixth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-seventh slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-eighth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The ninety-ninth slide shows a person with a subluxation. The one-hundredth slide shows a person with a subluxation.

Neuropathy

The neuropathy presentation provides an engaging explanation for what neuropathy is, it's possible causes, and approaches to helping resolve this debilitating condition. It can be used to discuss nutritional and electronic therapies.



The presentation slides cover the following topics:

- Misery of Neuropathy:** Symptoms include Feeling of Pins & Needles, Cold and Numb Feeling, Burning Sensation, and Creeping Feeling on Skin Surface.
- Causes of Neuropathy:** 1) Diabetes, 2) Chemotherapy, 3) Prescription Drugs, 4) Metabolic Dysfunction.
- Anatomy of Neuropathy:** Nerve "electricity" flows from neck to hands and low back to feet. Nerve Cells.
- Present Relief Approaches:** 1) Pain Symptom Control = Drugs (Even pain caused by chemotherapy), 2) For Diabetics = Drugs and Blood Sugar Control, 3) Physical Therapy Alone = Little Lasting Relief.
- A Sensible Alternative:** A Three-Pronged Approach (Energy, Nutritional, Structural). The Advantage of working with a NeuropathyDR™ Clinician: 1) Diagnosing the cause, 2) Programs for lasting relief, 3) Treating the problem, 4) Supervision for greater results.

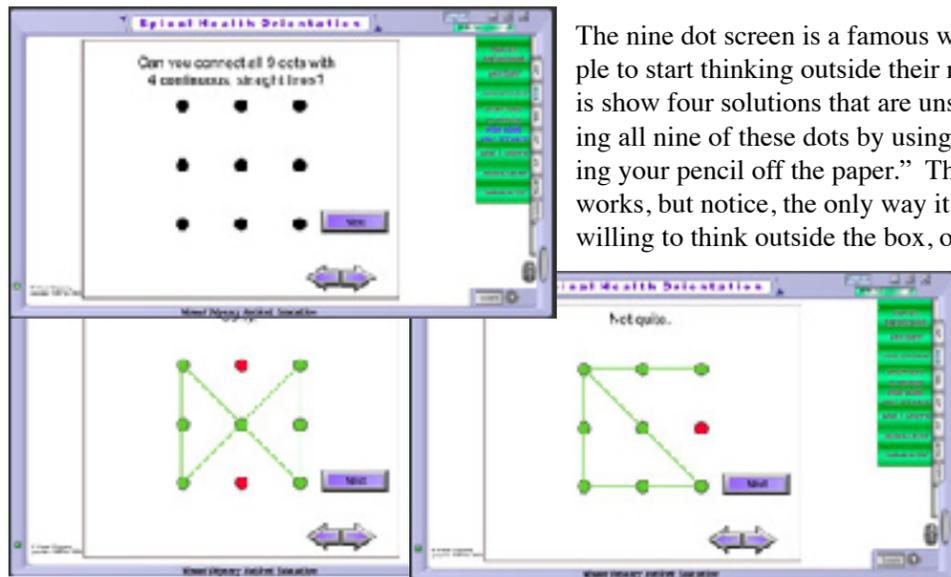
Spinal Health Orientation

Power that Made the Body



The first button, "health definitions", starts off with the "innate" button. This is where we have taken Michelangelo's picture of God enabling the spark of life to Adam, and we've bound it with the concept that made the body. It's this power in the body that has the power to heal the body. This is a great way to open the talk. From there you could go to a number of different subtopics within the health definitions.

9 Dots



The nine dot screen is a famous way to start a discussion and get people to start thinking outside their normal thoughts. The first thing we do is show four solutions that are unsuccessful at the concept of connecting all nine of these dots by using only four straight lines without "taking your pencil off the paper." The final solution is the solution that works, but notice, the only way it works successfully is when you're willing to think outside the box, or in this case when you actually draw your straight lines outside the box. Also, notice that there is now a right arrow in the lower right hand corner of that screen. That is very similar to flipping the pages of our flip chart, so as I'm going to cycle through that, I'm going to give discussions on how to use these different screens as your explanation about chiropractic.

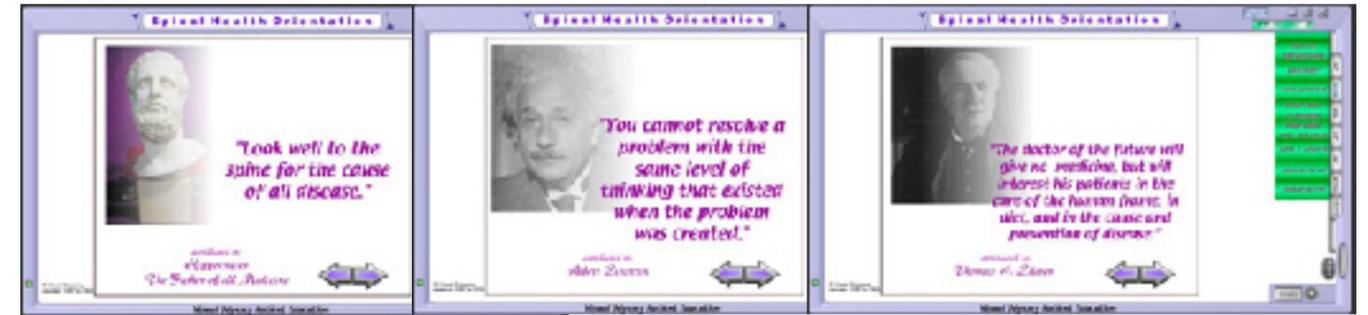
Health Is:



The "Health Is:" page provides an accurate definition of health. This gives you the opportunity to redirect people to realize that health is a matter of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not just merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Too many people judge their own health based upon whether or not they're in pain. We need them to understand that this is not what health is all about. How often does someone who feels fine, suddenly, and unexpectedly, die?

This screen shows six different facets of health. As you click on each of them, there is a little subheading underneath that helps you talk more fully about each of the parts that make up total or a complete sense of wellness.

Thomas Edison



As we click to the next screen, we have the famous quote that is attributed to Thomas Edison. This gives you an opportunity to talk about the importance of the human frame (which is what we think of as the skeletal and muscular structure) and in the importance of proper diet, and cause and prevention of disease. In other words, if we don't give the body proper fuel, or your body isn't structurally sound, then we are not truly looking at the causes of disease and how we can prevent them. We're really not focusing on what the doctors of the future are focusing on. It's medicines for the most part that are used to help symptoms rather than get to the root cause.

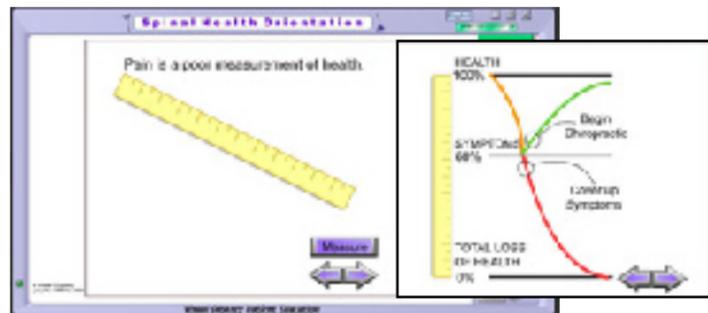
This quote has been attributed to Thomas Edison. Of course this is a very important consideration with respect to what health really is. This is the basis for Chiropractic care.

6 Facets of Health



Health has six basic components. To be totally healthy, you have to dedicate yourself to proper exercise, good posture, good nutrition, restful sleep, a positive mental attitude and a well balanced spine. Of course you want to spend a little time on each of these topics with your patients, such as explaining how exercises should be done properly, how good posture reduces stress, and how nutrition is a matter of "you are what you assimilate." We also want people to realize that the body heals itself while sleeping and that no one ever gets well unless they really want to.

How Do You Measure Health?



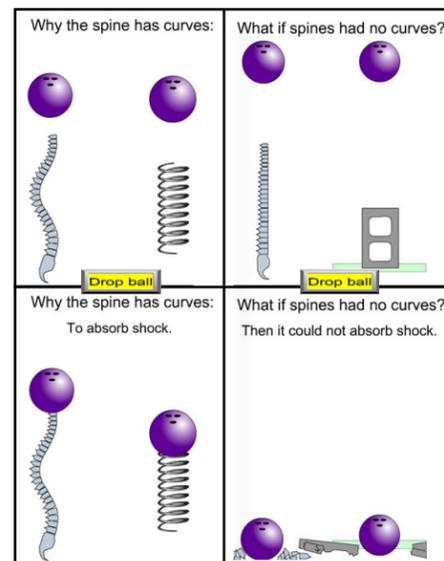
The last screen on this topic is what we call the “health ruler” or the “health yardstick,” and what we want people to understand here is that pain is a poor measurement of health because often times when symptoms appear, you’ve lost a good deal of function in the area that’s being impacted. Once symptoms do appear, you have a number of choices. The first choice, which is unfortunately most frequently resorted to, is the choice of covering up symptoms. However, it makes much

more sense to choose something that actually deals with the cause. Chiropractic is focused on this, rather than on the symptoms themselves, and so by beginning Chiropractic care at this point, we have a much better chance of restoring health and restoring function.



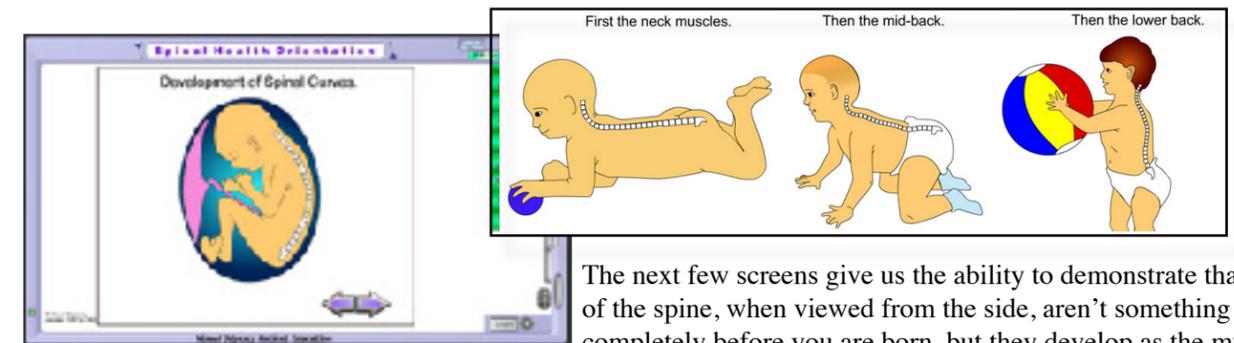
Anatomy: Spine/Spring

Now, moving into the “anatomy section” we begin very simply with, “Why does the spine have curves?” We show a side view of the spine with a spring, and dropping the bowling ball to help illustrate how the spine, with its curves, enables the body to absorb shock. Another reason for using the bowling ball is that the weight of a bowling ball is not unlike the weight of the head, and this also helps people understand the importance of a neck curve and having the bowling ball as if it, or the head, were directly over the shoulders as opposed to having the head out in front of the shoulders where the weight is constantly going to be pulling down on the neck. When we click to the next screen and drop the ball, we see that a rigid or straight structure cannot absorb shock, and the result over time is that we are going to have serious problems.



Anatomy: Development of Curves

When life begins with a fertilized egg, there is cellular division. That division continues until something differentiates. Suddenly, there’s something there which makes it more than just a mass of identical cells. That first thing, is a very primitive nervous system. It’s the primitive brain and the neural streak which becomes the spinal cord. The reason why the nerve system is the first thing to develop is because it’s responsible for bringing the spark of life to each cell of the body. As a matter of fact, off of each of these areas of the nervous system, are little buds. Those buds become the organs of the human body as further development takes place.



The next few screens give us the ability to demonstrate that these curves of the spine, when viewed from the side, aren’t something that develop completely before you are born, but they develop as the musculature does. It is very important that babies are given an opportunity to crawl before they are forced to walk because that gives all of their musculature the opportunity to develop as it should, to support the spine.

Anatomy: Early Causes of Subluxation

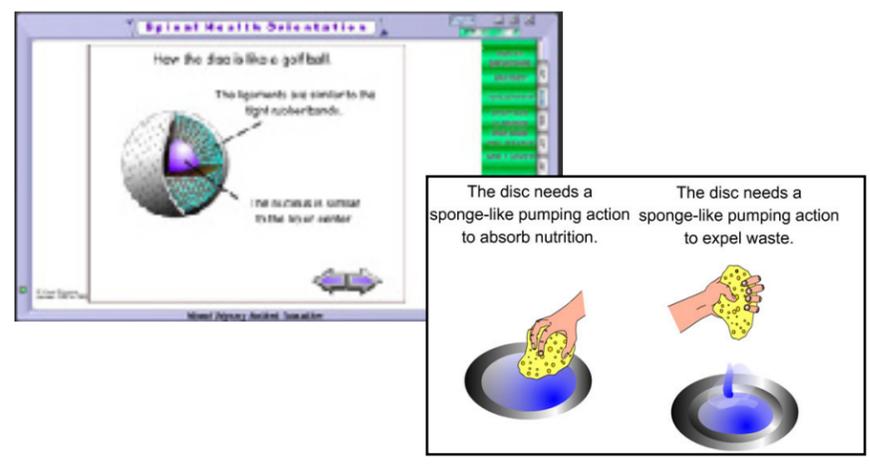


Then, we deal with a few issues that, very early on in life, can impact the proper development of the spine. Of course, there is birth, which (for many children) is their first subluxation. Or, forcing children to walk before their muscles are fully developed, this also gives you an opportunity to discuss the dangers of walkers, not only from the perspective of falling down stairs, but also from the perspective of getting children to

apply too much weight on their legs and their lumbar spine before they’ve adequately developed the supportive musculature. Then, we show a picture of a baby being thrown up in the air. This always brings an interesting response from the audience, frequently it makes people nervously laugh, this also helps people understand why we utilize characters and cartoons rather than photos. We can get across a very powerful point in a humorous way, and at the same time people walk away with an understanding that this is not something that should be done. Over time these microtraumas can build up and cause weaknesses in the spine which might show up later. Another example of structural abuse is parents who use the arm of a child for lifting and carrying the child because this definitely can weaken the shoulders and as well as cause other spinal problems later on.

Anatomy:

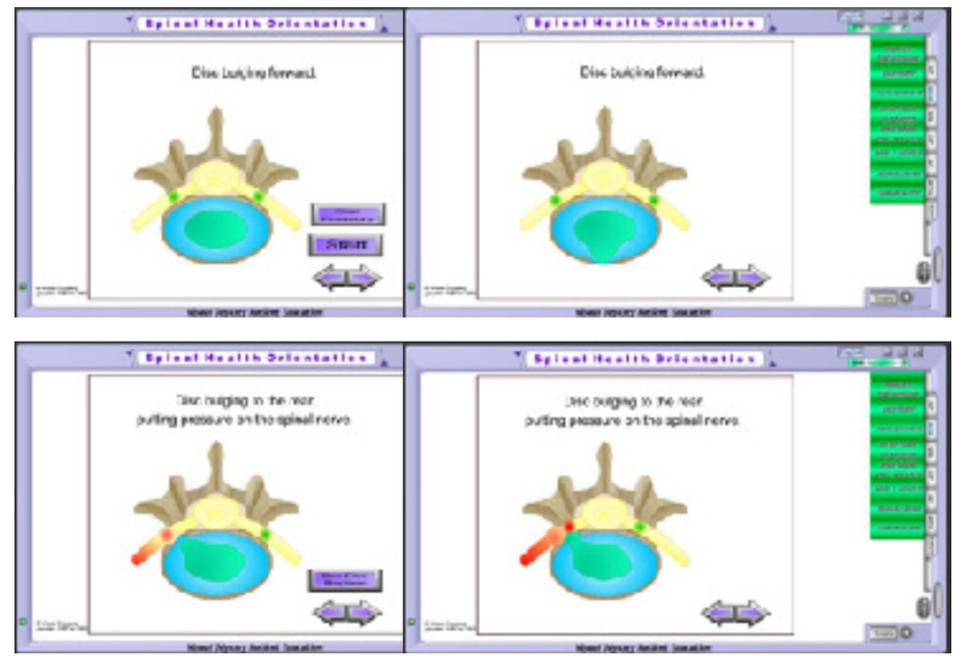
Disc Components & Fluid Transfer



The next section within the “anatomy section” is the discussion of the discs. The disc, as we know, provides structural shock absorption. It absorbs the shock between the bones. The first thing we do is utilize the analogy of the golf ball because we are demonstrating that discs have a liquid center, and many golf balls do as well. The golf ball center is contained by these very tight rubber bands that are wound all the way around it. One of the things we want people to understand as we click through this,

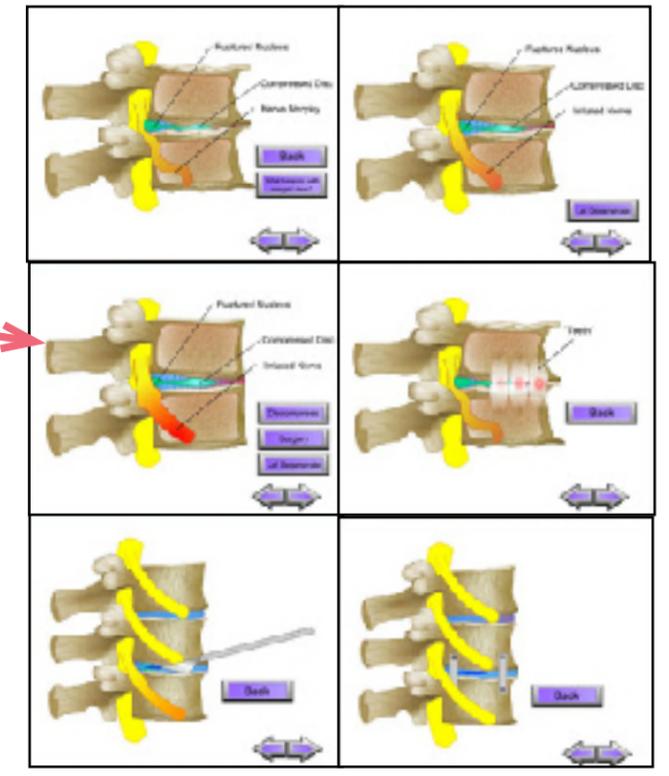
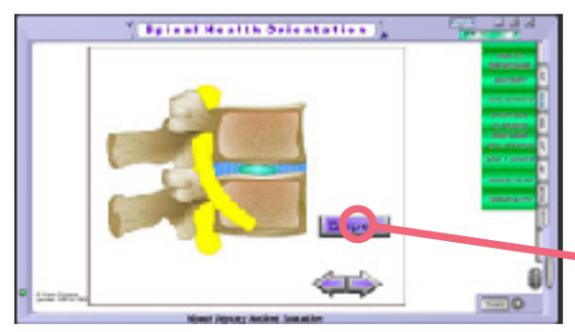
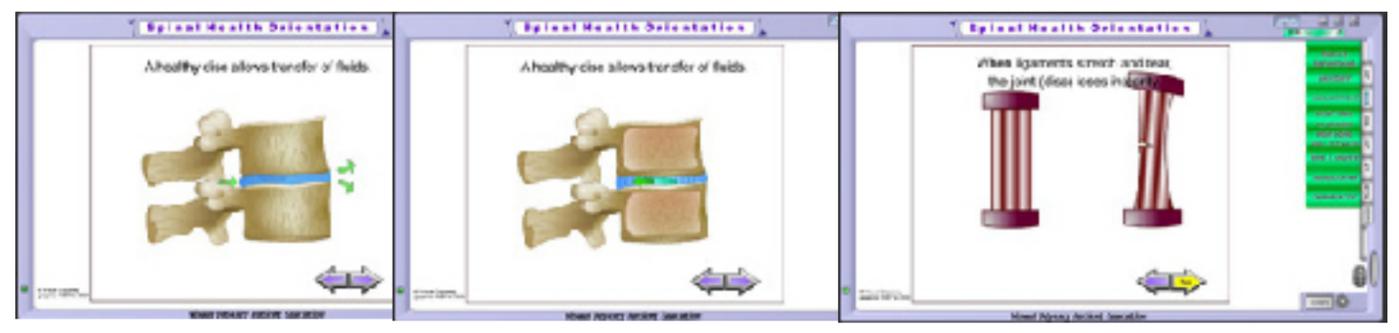
is that a disc needs a sponge-like pumping action. That’s how it sucks nutrition into the disc, especially as people get older because there is less and less blood supply getting to the disc. Also, we need this sponge-like pumping action to expel waste products from the disc. So we demonstrate a little bit of motion in the disc in a side view and when we click again we see a cross section of the bones and a cross section of the disc to get this point of fluid transport across to the audience.

Disc Herniation/Rupture



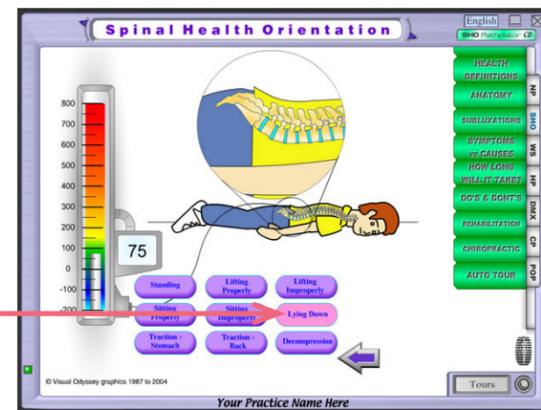
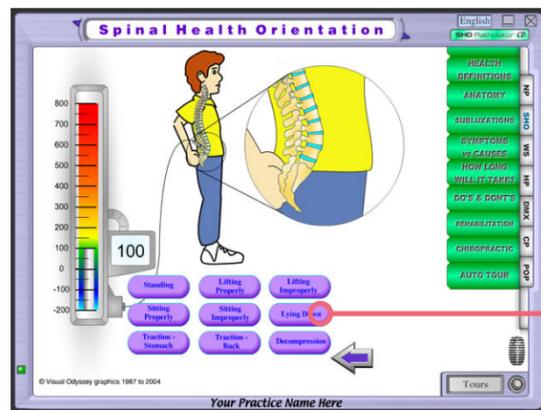
Then we show a side view of the disc and the compression putting pressure on the spinal nerve. Now we have a number of options. The first option we can click on is surgery. This animation demonstrates how well surgery may help with the initial symptom complaint, but it also has the additional problem of locking up that specific joint and forcing an excess range of motion in the areas above and below, this causes additional wear and tear of the spine. It’s one of the explanations for why back surgery can often fail, because the problem will travel to another area of the spine. Another option is to not do

anything and let the area degenerate. We then show the degenerative changes to the bones as well as to the disc. Click to let it degenerate further and you’ll see the atrophied nerve, compressed disc, and the ruptured nucleus. Of course the thing that makes the most sense is to actually utilize chiropractic for the purpose of decompressing the disc, and if appropriate, other modalities like a decompression table to help restore the health to that disc area.



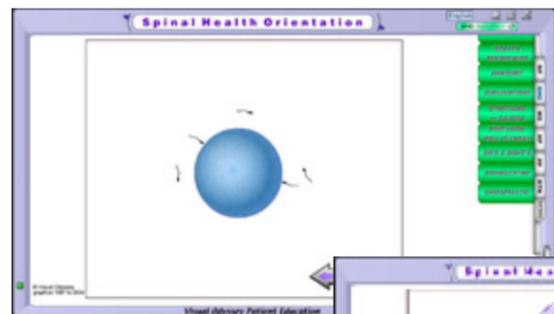
Disc Pressure

Now, if we click the button that says “disc pressure”, this is very powerful especially if the doctor has some type of a decompression machine similar to the Axiom DRX 9000, because here we are showing that when standing, the normal pressure in the disc would be about 100 pounds. When we are lifting properly, the disc pressure could go all the way up to 350. If we are lifting improperly, it has been recorded that the disc pressure can go all the way up to 800 pounds. We now show sitting properly is 100 pounds and sitting improperly is about 200 pounds of disc pressure, and then we show how lying down would reduce that disc pressure to about 75 pounds. Next, we show basic traction where there is a steady pull and it demonstrates that we might be able to bring the disc pressure down to about 40 pounds, whether that kind of traction is either lying on the stomach, or lying on the back. The problem with this type of traction is that the muscles and the soft tissue around the injured area will, when being pulled upon, try to defeat that action or fight it, and so that is why you don’t get a very large reduction in disc pressure. But when we take a look at the decompression machine, we see that it utilizes a pulsation that ramps up and pulls on that specific disc area in a very special way. It actually can allow, over time, the possibility of a negative 200 pounds of pressure in that disc. This will actually help suck the nucleus back into its normal position and give the disc the opportunity in the healing process while the nucleus is back where it belongs.



Anatomy:

Life Begins

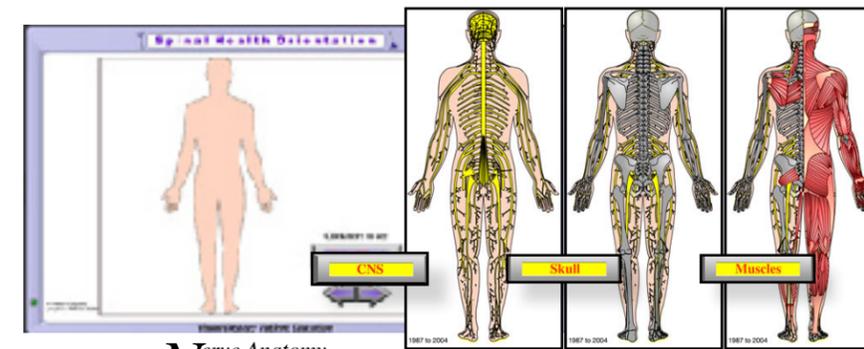


Development of Nerve System



When life begins with a fertilized egg, there is cellular division. That division continues until something differentiates. Suddenly, there’s something there which makes it more than just a mass of identical cells. That first thing, is a very primitive nervous system. It’s the primitive brain and the neural streak which becomes the spinal cord. The reason why the nerve system is the first thing to develop is because it’s responsible for bringing the spark of life to each cell of the body. As a matter of fact, off of each of these areas of the nervous system, are little buds. Those buds become the organs of the human body as further development takes place.

Spinal Nerve Anatomy

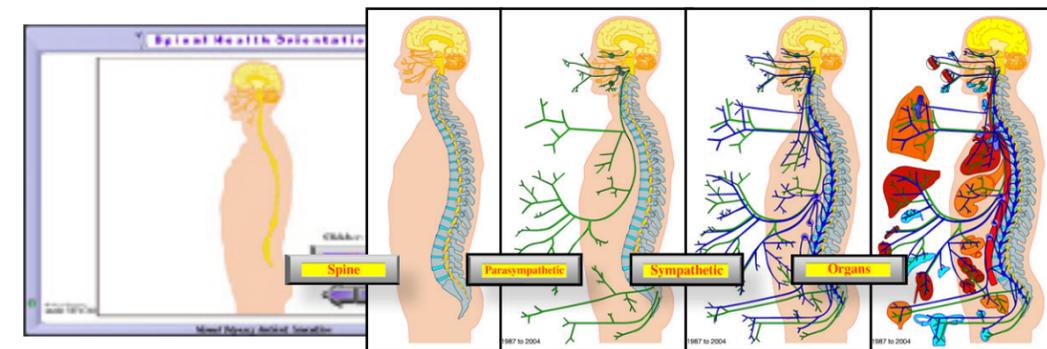


Nerve Anatomy

We have created a form of overlay systems similar to our flip chart. In this section you click and show the body outline and then you add the spinal cord after showing the brain and spinal cord we show the rest of the central nervous system, and the spinal nerve distribution, then we show how the spine is actually this movable armor that is protecting the spinal cord which is so critical to all

the function of the body. We then add the other skeleton structures: the arms, legs, the ribs, the shoulders, and then finally the skull. The skull is that part of the armor containing the most important organ in the body, the brain. Then we show the muscles, this gives us the opportunity to talk about how the brain uses those spinal nerves to be able to communicate to each of the muscles. It’s this communication process that allows us voluntary motion as we choose to contract certain muscles and “tell” the other muscles to relax. This is how we are able to clench our fist or open our fist. The last picture is the skin and this is where we talk about how those nerves come out through the muscles to the surface of the skin to allow us to feel or sense our environment. We sense cold, numbness, tingling, pain, and those sensations travel from the nerves on the surface of the skin back through the spinal nerves to the spinal cord and up to the brain where it registers that type of sensation.

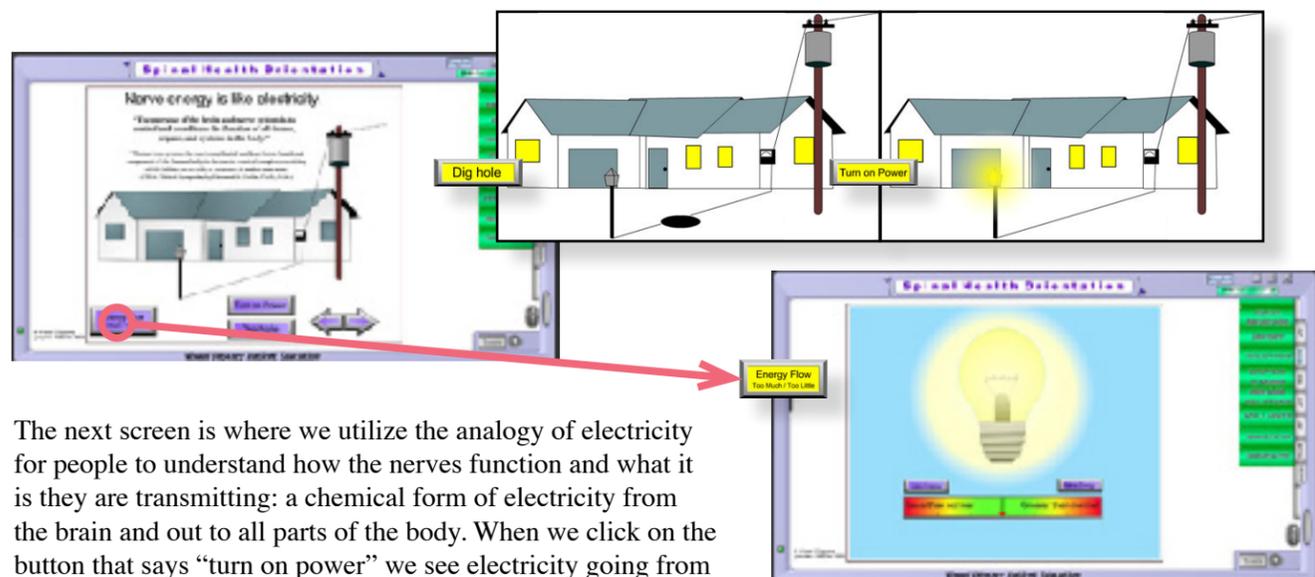
Autonomic Nerve Anatomy



Autonomic Anatomy

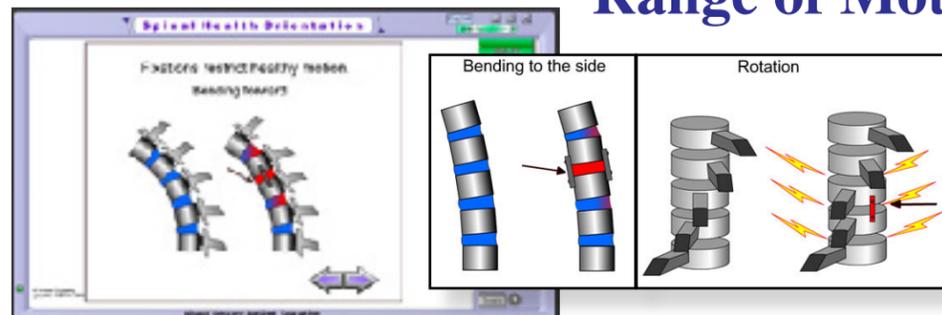
Then when we click to see “More” we see a side view and then again the brain and the spinal cord, and show some of the cranial nerves going out to the face, next we add the spine which protects the spinal cord. Then we show the two parts of the autonomic nervous system, the parasympathetic nerves and sympathetic nerves, and then we show the organs that those are connected to, like the brain’s ability to communicate with the muscles and the skin, the brain also has to communicate with the organs in the body. It works a little bit like an orchestra, if the brain is the conductor and the organs are the musicians, the conductor must be able to hear the musicians to be sure they are all playing in tune. The musicians must be able to see the conductor. That’s how they are able to play in concert with each other.

Energy Flow/Electricity

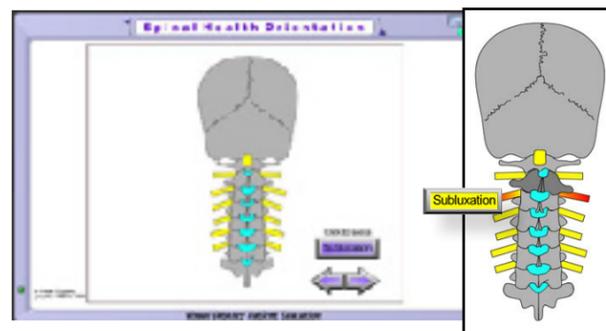


The next screen is where we utilize the analogy of electricity for people to understand how the nerves function and what it is they are transmitting: a chemical form of electricity from the brain and out to all parts of the body. When we click on the button that says “turn on power” we see electricity going from the electric company, through the house and out to the light in the front yard. If we click the “back” button and we click “dig hole” this shows how a disturbance along the circuitry impacts certain parts of the body and, in this case, the house, but not impact others. This also gives you the opportunity to bring up the discussion about ‘symptoms versus cause’ because it is very clear, until we actually restore the proper circuit we will not be able to restore light. You can explain to the audience that you can replace this light bulb in your front yard as often as you want, but it’s not until you fix the problem with the wire that you are actually going to get that light to come on.

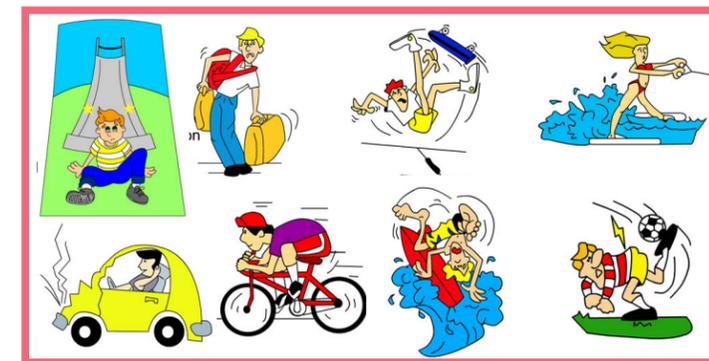
Range of Motion/Subluxation



Then we deal a little bit with definitions of what is a subluxation by starting with fixations. We have three animations that show bending forward, bending to the side, rotational fixation, and how that keeps that area of the spine from functioning properly and forces an excess range of motion and wear and tear on those areas above and below the fixation. We then show a dramatized image or animation of a bone moving out of position and impacting the normal health and function of those nerves and that area and their ability to send signals properly from the brain and to the parts of the body that those nerves are designed to control.



Physical Causes of Subluxation



Next, we have many different images of causes of subluxation. Never in a talk would you use all of these, but when you are creating your own custom presentation it is very beneficial for you to be able to choose just those that are specific to your audience. It’s also possible for you, when you click on the “subluxation” button and then you click on the “causes” button to go ahead and actually show the specific cause that a patient might have. This enables you to nonlinearly jump to the exact image that you want to get across.

Iceberg

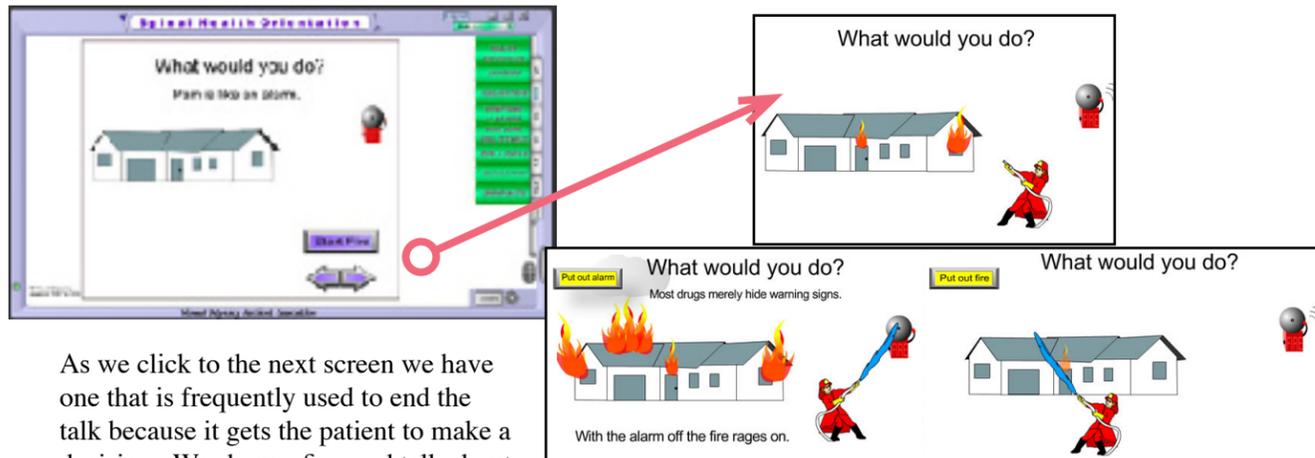


What do most people do when they have a subluxation? Most people, unless it was trauma, aren’t aware of their subluxation until they have pain. We tend to be a society that focuses very heavily on pain. It’s one of our major motivating factors. You must understand that pain is really just a symptom. And as such, it’s frequently just the tip of the iceberg. Here we have the subluxation, or the cause, and here we have the pain. Most people do what they’re told to do. They listen to TV, and TV tells them if you have pain you should cover it up with drugs or aspirin.

As a result, they cover up the pain, and do nothing for the cause. If the cause is a subluxation, I think you can easily see that this is a mechanical problem that requires a very specific mechanical solution that only a Chiropractor can offer. A generalized chemical solution is not going to be able to resolve the problem of a subluxation. Drugs may be convenient and inexpensive, but there’s a much greater cost to taking the symptomatic approach and hiding the pain?

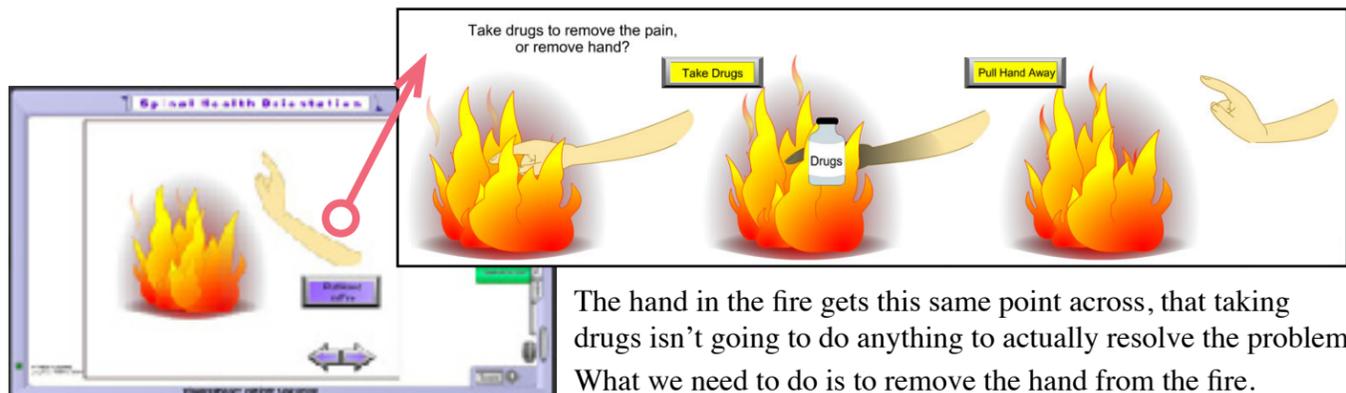
Now, in the next section “symptoms versus causes”, you have more different images and animations than you would use at one talk. You would pick and choose those that are most in alignment with your way of discussing chiropractic and add those to your custom presentations in the place that you feel will best get your point across. It’s a good idea to use a few of these throughout your talk the first one is the classic “tip of the iceberg” one. First, you click the button to start the boat as you talk about how pain is just the tip of the iceberg, it’s only a symptom, it’s what’s visible; what you are aware of. There’s always an underlying cause for pain and if that cause is a subluxation, taking drugs merely sets you up for more serious problems down the road, because you are ignoring the actually underlying cause, and instead you are dealing strictly with symptoms.

Fire/Alarm



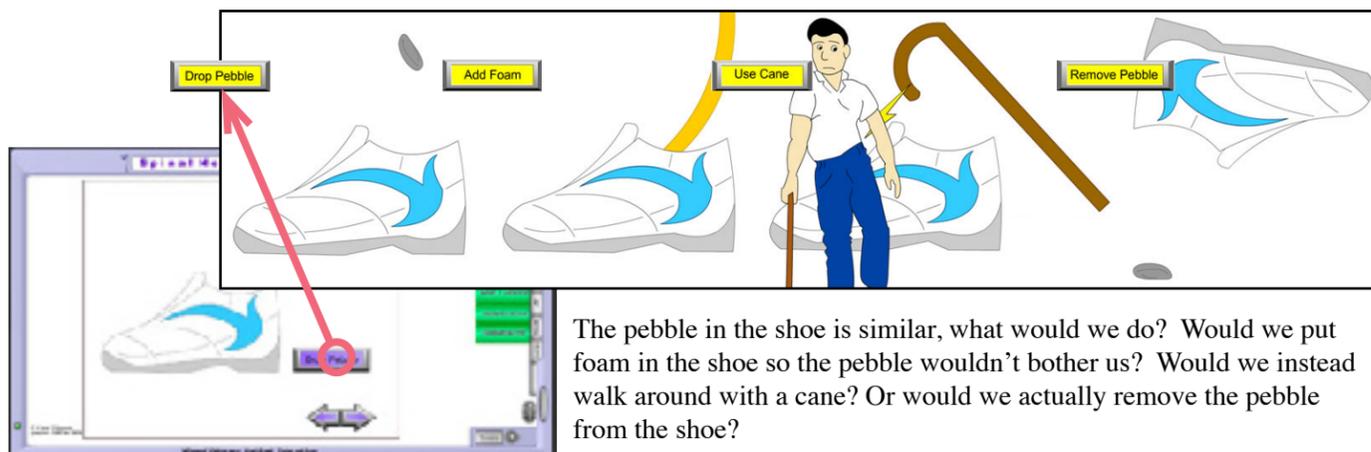
As we click to the next screen we have one that is frequently used to end the talk because it gets the patient to make a decision. We show a fire, and talk about how there are two ways to deal with this. One is to “put out the alarm”, obviously that doesn’t make any sense and yet that is what people are doing all the time when they are taking drugs to deal with pains and symptoms. So, when we click the “back” button and click “put out fire” we’re helping them understand that that really is a more reasonable approach to the problem, but what they choose to do, is really up to them. Now that you have presented all this information, certainly your hope is that they will be cause oriented and utilize Chiropractic rather than strictly symptomatic approaches and the degenerative process that leads to.

Hand in Fire



The hand in the fire gets this same point across, that taking drugs isn’t going to do anything to actually resolve the problem. What we need to do is to remove the hand from the fire.

Pebble in Shoe



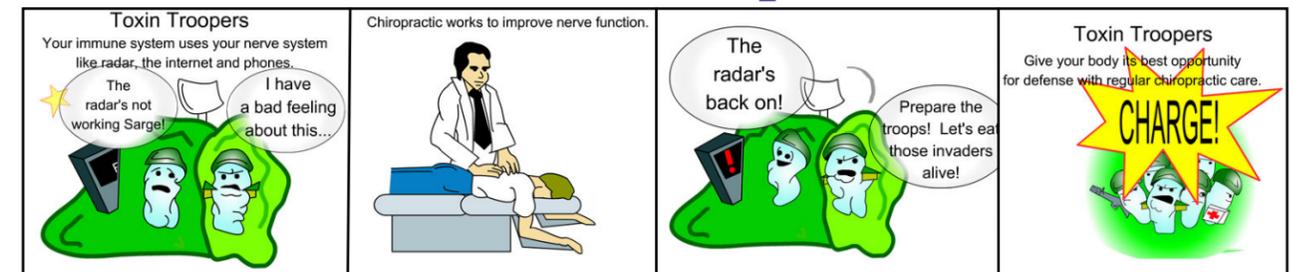
The pebble in the shoe is similar, what would we do? Would we put foam in the shoe so the pebble wouldn’t bother us? Would we instead walk around with a cane? Or would we actually remove the pebble from the shoe?

Immune System



The next section of this gives us the ability to go beyond symptoms, pains, and things like that, and instead to deal with something very important to the body and its ability to defend itself. People are highly aware of the immune system now, much more than they were in the 60’s, 70’s, and 80’s. What many people don’t realize though, is that the nerve system is a critical part of the immune system. It works just like radar would work in helping us be aware of some sort of attack. If we have dysfunction of the nerve system, then the body doesn’t clearly know what’s going on, and as a result it cannot rally to the defense. Chiropractic works to improve nerve function and as such, the body stands a much better opportunity to defend itself against different types of invasions or attacks.

Toxin Troopers



Not only is the Chiropractic approach to removing subluxations appropriate for pain relief and helping to prevent further degeneration, it is also very important for maintaining health. Everyone is very aware of the importance of the immune system these days. To better understand how it all functions you must realize that for the immune system and glands, to rally to the defense of the body, they must be aware of an attack. This is where the nerve system plays a critical role. The nerves act as a radar system to detect an invasion and to alert the organs and glands that will protect the body. It stands to reason that anything that interferes with normal nerve function will hinder your body’s ability to respond.

Phases of Care

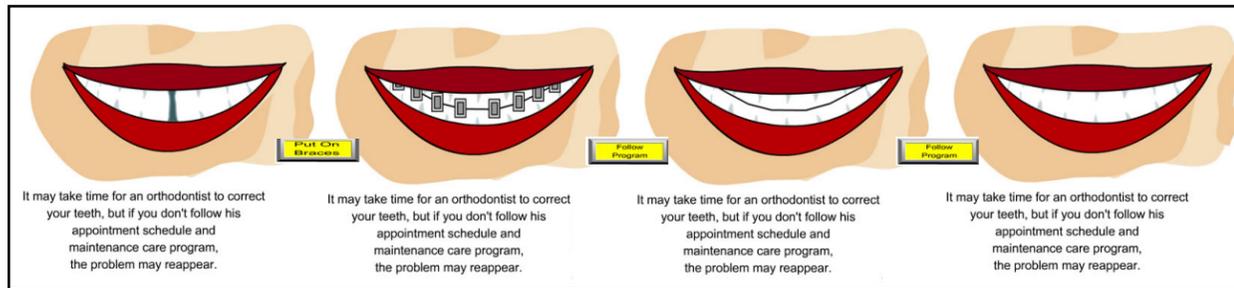


Family Care



Next, we have a page on “phases of care” that gives you the opportunity to talk about the fact that often times health problems develop over time and so it’s reasonable to think it will take time to heal them. It also gives us the opportunity to talk about phases of care themselves. We are interested in the beginning to help you relieve your pain and eliminate as much of it as possible. Chiropractors do that by adjusting the veritable subluxation, and then, by the next phase, we work to strengthen your body so you can hold the adjustments and help you regain your maximum health, and the last stage of this, is the wellness stage where we focus on maintaining the health improvement that we’ve gained. Prevention is always easier than restoration so it’s important that people understand that just like going to a dentist for periodic checkups so they can catch problems while they’re still small. That also makes sense with chiropractic and with their spinal hygiene as well.

It Takes Time/Dental Braces



The dental, or orthodontic example shows that if you put on braces, those braces help you achieve a correction. But, if you remove the braces before the body has had the opportunity to strengthen and hold those teeth in position, then you will, overtime (maybe slowly) lose the correction you had when wearing the braces. Then, as you put the braces on, you follow through on the program and now you are wearing a retainer to hold the correction for a longer period of time. Your body will have the opportunity to strengthen itself to retain that correction and maintain that correction on its own. Take the retainer off too soon, you will still lose correction (although it may take longer), because your body hasn't learned where those teeth now belong so it will move them back to where they were originally.

Subluxations/Followthrough



We then show the same thing dealing with subluxation. If you follow the adjustment schedule that is designed for your problem, then we can reduce the subluxations. But if we discontinue care before the body and the muscles have had an opportunity to learn how to hold that structural realignment, then we will lose it. This is not unlike taking symptomatic drugs dealing with the symptom of the subluxation rather than the structural realignment that will lead to greater health in the long run.

Brushing Teeth

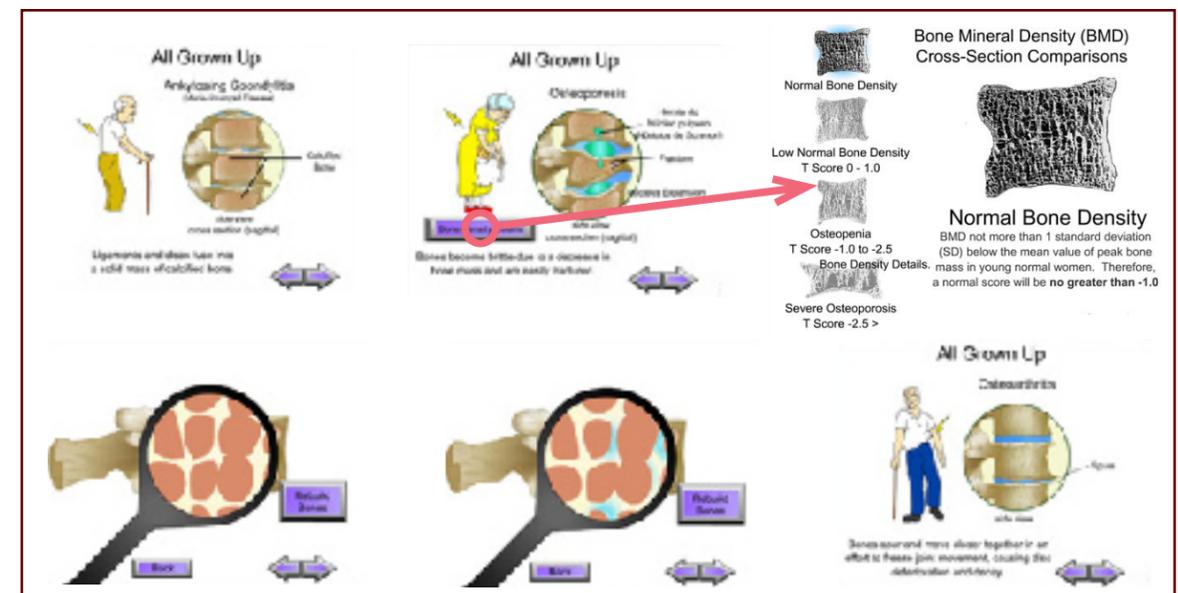


Then we have the tooth brush analogy. At what point in your life have you brushed your teeth enough that you don't need to brush your teeth ever again? While you're living that never happens. The same thing is true with having your spine checked because people are always doing things with their lifestyle, like crossing their legs, holding the phone with their neck, wearing a thick wallet in their back pocket, driving for long periods of time which is a one-sided thing using their right leg for the accelerator. You will find that your body is constantly adjusting to these lifestyles, and as a result, it is important that you go for periodic Chiropractic checkups.

Degeneration/Arthritis



The "All Grown Up" section is where we deal with degeneration. It also gives the chiropractor an opportunity to talk with the patients, especially the elderly, about the importance of being checked out before embarking on an exercise program, "to be sure that you're not going to be causing more harm than good." We demonstrate three different types of degeneration: Ankylosing Spondylitis, Osteoporosis, and Osteoarthritis. You can click on Ankylosing Spondylitis and you can show how discs and ligaments fuse together to form a calcified bone. We click the right arrow and we talk about osteoporosis, click on the picture of Osteoporosis or the button that says "bone density details." As you click on the four pictures on the left, you can show four different stages of bone health from normal bone density all the way to serve osteoporosis. This is very valuable, especially if you're using one of those bone densities machines, because this helps people understand how much bone density they actually have. It's also very valuable for you to know what to do regarding adjusting them and how much osteoporosis they have. The "animation" button shows demineralization of the bone, and some of those "bridges" have actually been broken through, even if you go on a program of remineralizing through nutrition, you may be able to build up some of the bone tissue, but you will not be able to build up that tissue that has already been disrupted where the bridges themselves have been broken. If you click the "back" button and then the "return" button back into the degeneration program. Clicking the arrow we can demonstrate with osteoarthritis and bone spurs as part of the degenerative process.



Here, are three different types of structural problems. One shows the spine becoming immobile, another has to do with the bones becoming porous and therefore easily breaking, and finally we show spurs developing. All of these types of degeneration are the result of many years. We all know people who, as they get much older, have a quality of life much less than they would really like it to be. The key is to remain active, eat well and make sure that you have no subluxations.

Road to Recovery

The next screen is our “road to recovery” screen and this is based (like so many of these other images) upon one of the posters from our SHO flip chart. This is a very powerful way to help people understand that even the process of finding chiropractic care can be lengthy and allow problems to get worse over a period of time. The initial stages of care are going to be more frequent or “more rocky” possibly while bodies are beginning to respond to the proper chiropractic care and the adjustments of the subluxations. This also helps people understand that there will be times when they are either feeling a little more sensation in an area which could actually make it a little more uncomfortable, and they will have to decide whether to continue care or drop out. By dropping out, of course, they’re not giving themselves the opportunity to experience any kind of real improvement, but by continuing care, they get to the next plateau where possibly they have a tremendous reduction of symptoms (which is probably what brought them into the office in the first place). Then, they have a choice to determine what health they want, either based upon their symptoms or based upon true functional health. If we continue care here, instead of quitting, we have a better chance of getting to the point where we are truly functionally better and as a result we can have maximum health improvement maintain that through a proper wellness program.



Health Goals

Talk about the goals of the office: to locate subluxations, and restore as much nerve function as possible, to allow the body to heal itself without the use of drugs and surgery. The patient has a responsibility to the office. The first responsibility is to follow through on the recommended care. If they don’t, then they can’t possibly expect to get the results that they have come in for initially. Unfortunately, human nature says that whether people are responsible for their own health problems or not, they frequently look to blame others, and in this case they’re often going to blame you, the chiropractic office for not resolving their problem when in fact it was their own lack of compliance that caused it. The next thing they need to do is get their family to



come in for chiropractic checkups. Is it really okay for them to be coming in for care while their children are having all kinds of problems because of sports injuries or things that happened on the playground that aren’t being dealt with? It is very important now to be making appointments rather than procrastinating and allowing small problems to become much bigger. Isn’t it appropriate to let your friends know about chiropractic when you’re getting great results? So, please tell your friends to come in for checkups as well.

Chiropractic

<p>Chiropractic is: An exciting means of dealing with the internal healing mechanisms that only come from within the body! Matter - Form - Energy - Life</p>	<p>Chiropractic Helps: Reduce Stress of the Structure, Enhance Nerve Function, Improve Body Function & Boost "Muscle" Resistance.</p>	<p>Chiropractic Training: Minimum 5-7 years of college study & clinical internship.</p> <p>Areas of Study: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Bioenergetics, pathology, physiology, podiatry, pediatrics, spinal adjusting, X-ray, nutrition, physical therapy, and herbs.</p>
<p>Chiropractors: Locate interferences and endeavor to restore the proper function and mobility in the spine.</p>	<p>4 Types of Chiropractic: Symptom Relief Care Subluxation Correction Care Stabilization Care Wellness Maintenance Care</p>	

These screens deal with what chiropractic is, what chiropractors do, how chiropractic helps the body, and the four different types of care: symptom relief, corrective care, stabilization care, and finally wellness care. You can use any of these screens at anytime when you do a custom presentation. We have included many different “articles” here so you will find that special report to discuss with your patients and in a lecture setting, and that will be very valuable to them and they will have a greater appreciation and understanding for all of the research that supports chiropractic.

Dos & Don'ts

<p>The Rest of Your Life Do sleep on your side with one pillow under your head and if desired, put a pillow between your knees to keep your hips and back aligned.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Do sleep on your back with one pillow to support your neck. If needed, you may also put a pillow under your knees for support.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't use the armrest as a pillow.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't sleep on a saggy or unsupportive mattress.</p>
<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't sleep without a pillow.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't sleep with a pillow under your shoulders.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't sleep with more than one pillow under your head.</p>	<p>The Rest of Your Life Don't sleep on your stomach, especially on a soft mattress.</p>



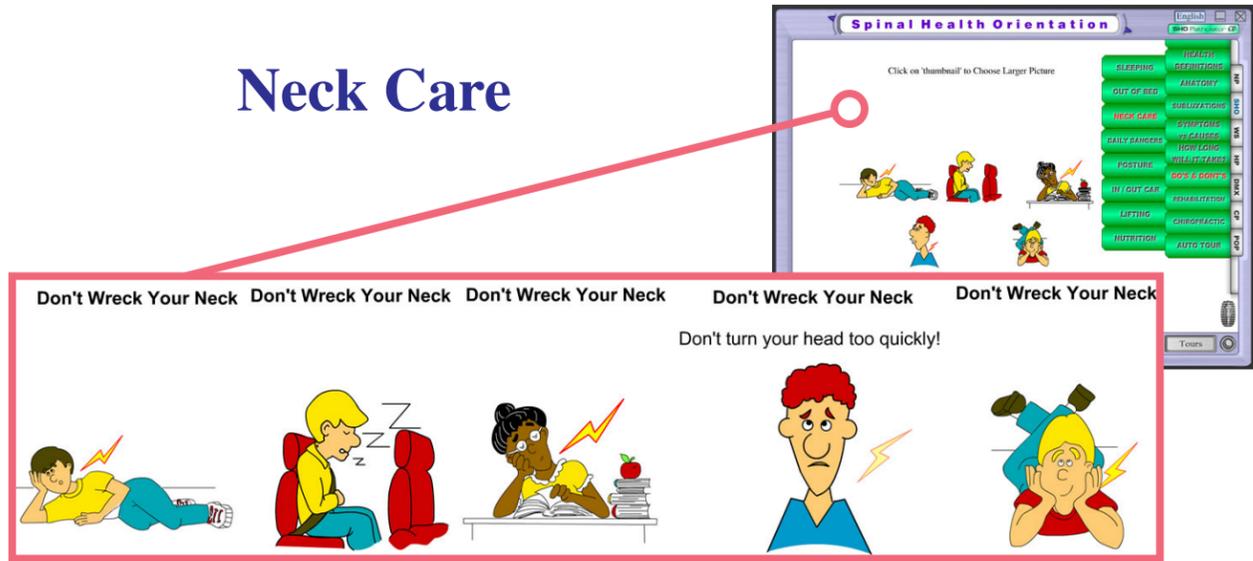
There are proper ways to lie when sleeping. This is one example of how to sleep on your side and on your back properly. You should always support the neck. Notice that in this position, people with wide hips, should have a pillow between their knees to help keep their spine as straight as possible. If you fall asleep watching TV on a couch like that, or you’re sleeping like this, then you’re aggravating the condition that you might have at this time. It’s very important that you apply these kinds of principles, because you spend a great deal of time in bed, and of course, you are responsible for helping us help get you well.

In & Out of Bed

<p>In and Out of Bed 2 Use your arms and keep your back straight.</p>	<p>In and Out of Bed 3 Your legs will help bring you to a sitting position.</p>	<p>In and Out of Bed 4</p>	<p>In and Out of Bed 5</p>
--	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

(It’s at this point in the talk that we start to make the patients responsible for their own health care. For instance, when you come to this page, you can tell your patients,) I bet you didn’t know that there is a proper way to get out of bed in the morning. But in fact there is, and the reason for that is because your abdominal and back muscles are relaxed since you’ve been sleeping all night. It’s important to not stress them when you first get up. One way to do that, is to use your arms as much as you possibly can, keeping your back straight, and let gravity help.

Neck Care



The neck requires a lot of extra consideration. We tend from day to day to use our neck improperly. For instance, in this picture we're dealing with the fact that a lot of people will turn their heads too quickly when they're driving a car. If you must look behind you when you're driving the car, use your rear view mirror, and turn with your shoulders as much as you can. The other pictures of neck abuse are obvious.

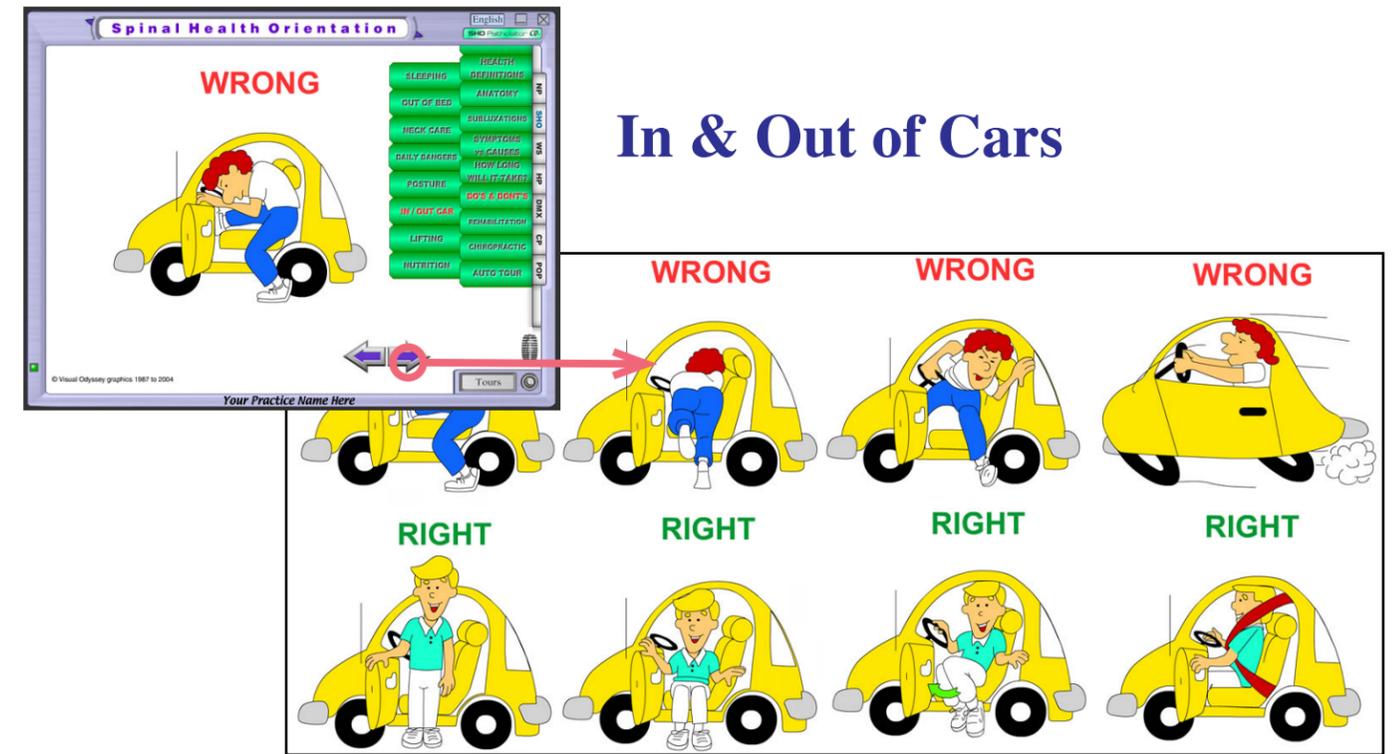
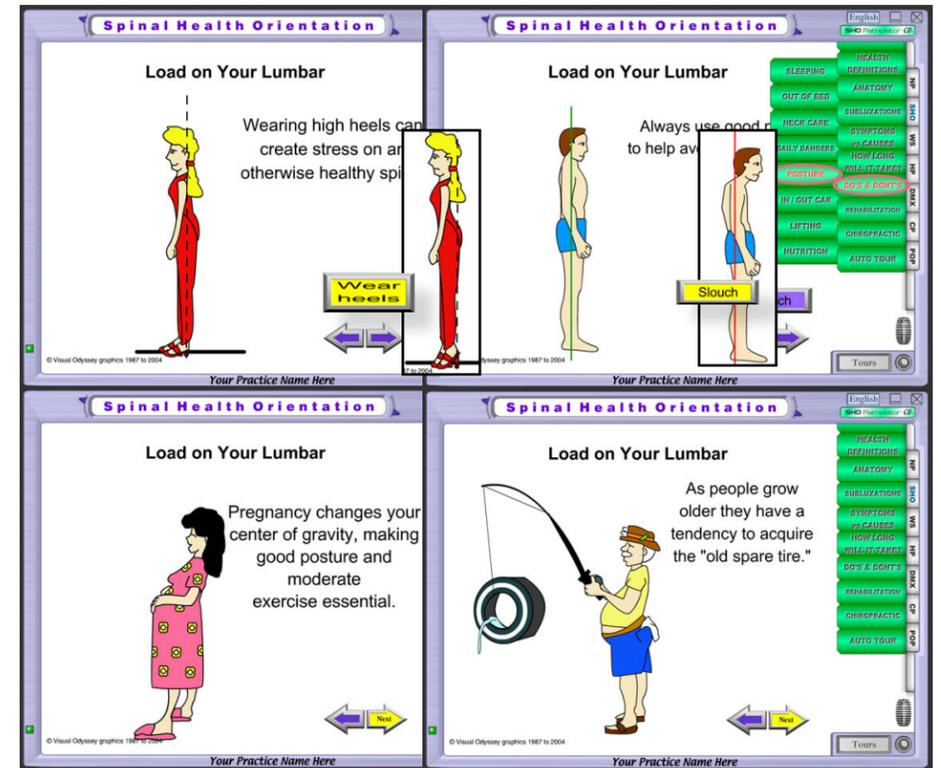
More Dos & Don'ts



The last section that we have is the do's and don'ts. As indicated earlier these might be utilized much earlier in your discussion or your talk. One of the reasons is that if the information you share with patients early on gives them some control over their own problems, it will be very appreciated. It also creates a great bonding between you and your audience because instead of this whole talk being focused on a chiropractic 'sales presentation', you are giving people useful information that they can go home right away and apply to their lives.

Posture

Don't slouch. Keep your shoulders back and your chin up! This is a very common posture problem seen in all age groups. It could be a bad habit that has developed over a period of time or, a symptom of emotional or physical insecurity. Slouching could also indicate spinal misalignment or some other structural problem. Ask any woman if she enjoys wearing high heels. The pain that they experience in the low back can be excruciating, not to mention the stress it puts on the discs in that area. Keep your heels low and your spine in line. Pregnant women and the all too familiar "beer belly" have something in common, lumbar stress. Some exercises can alleviate stress and minimize discomfort.



In & Out of Cars

Getting in and out of a car is another example of how to avoid injury. Everyone thinks they know how to get in and out of a car, but if you have a back problem, you'll realize that the typical approach of climbing in is just too painful. Why wait until you have a back problem? It's very simple just sit down, swing your legs in, and you'll avoid the aggravation of spinal problems.

Lifting



Here we're showing a person lifting properly. He's maintaining the three curves of the spine and lifting with his legs. Let's look at this section of the spine. We see that these discs are in between these bones, and we have nerves coming out of these holes. By lifting properly, the pressure is distributed evenly among those discs, and that's appropriate. But if we lift inappropriately, the discs aren't doing any of the work, and he's "jamming" the spinal bones in this area. This will potentially irritate the nerves, tear the discs, and cause all sorts of problems. These three curves play a very important role in the body. They allow the body to absorb shock.

Nutrition



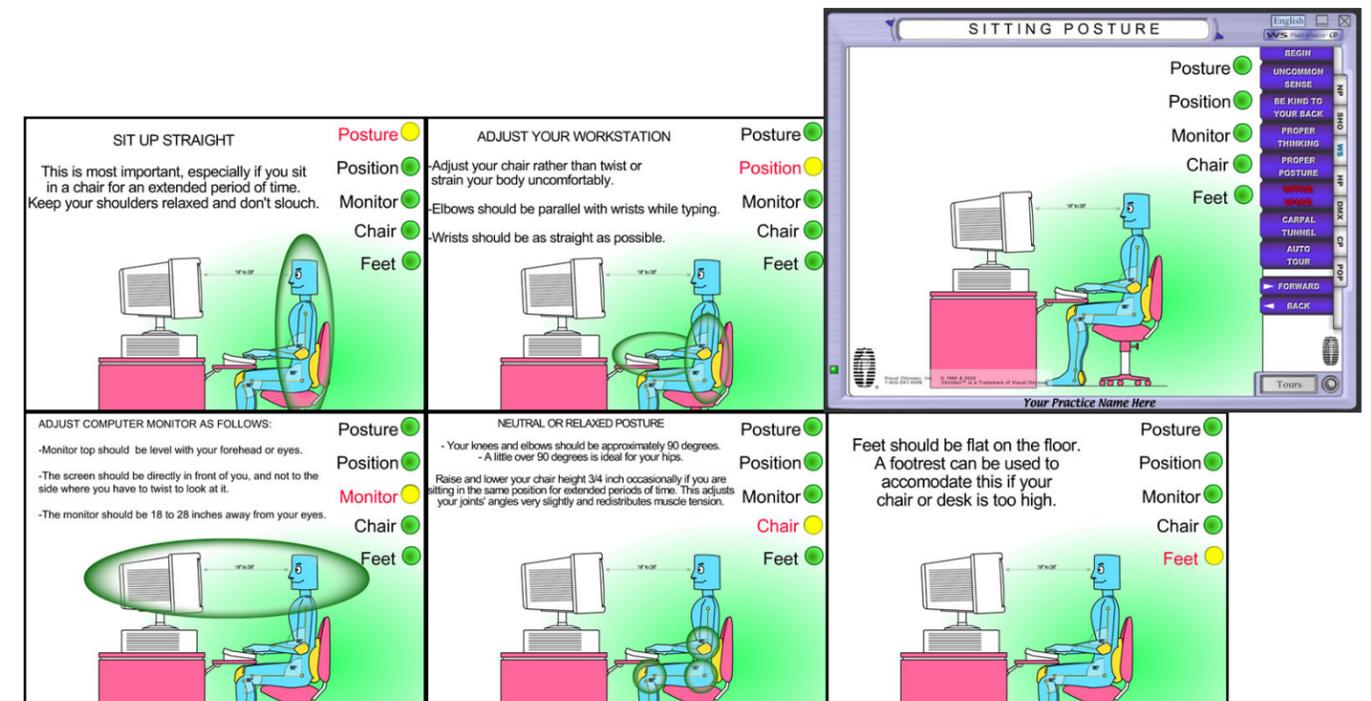
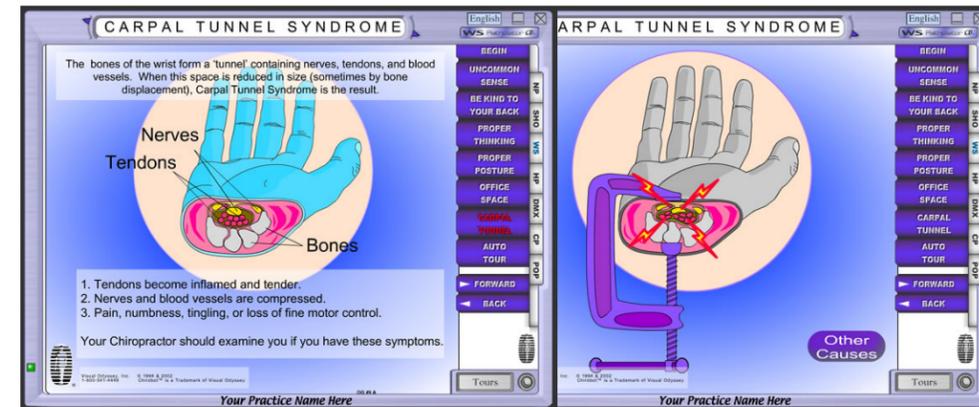
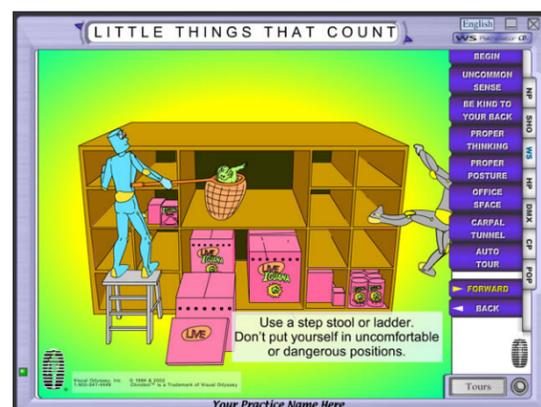
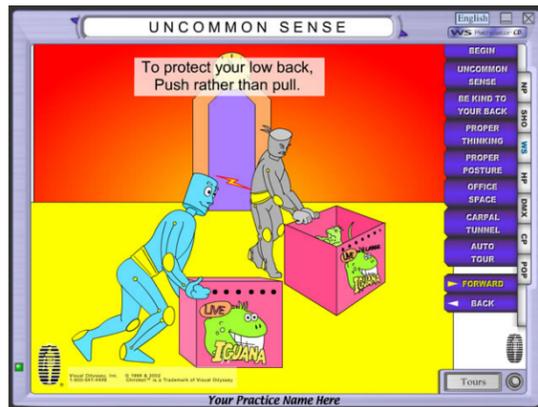
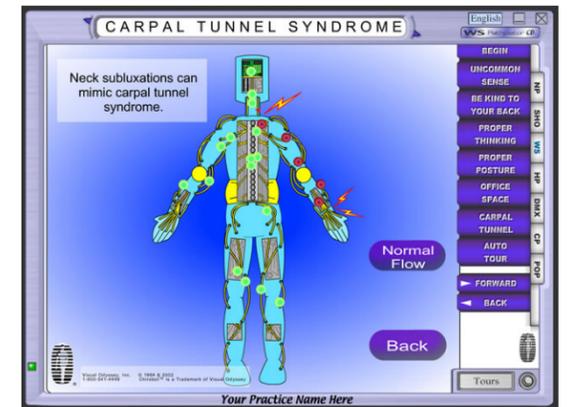
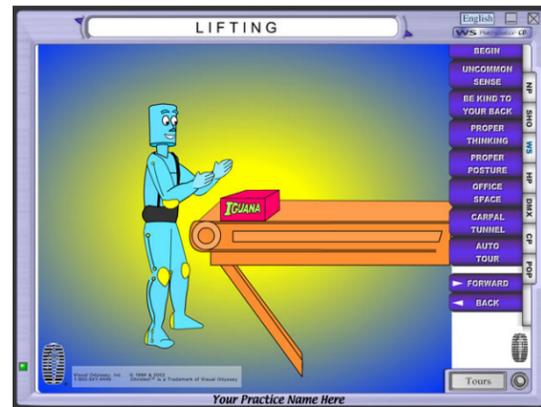
One of those six components of health we talked about earlier was nutrition, and we want you to understand that the common belief these days is that the more fresh fruit and vegetables you eat, the more whole grains, and the leaner the proteins you eat, the healthier you'll be. Of course it's also important to avoid a lot of the junk foods, and we give you some good examples of junk food here, so that it's easy for you to get on the right track to nutrition.

Exercises

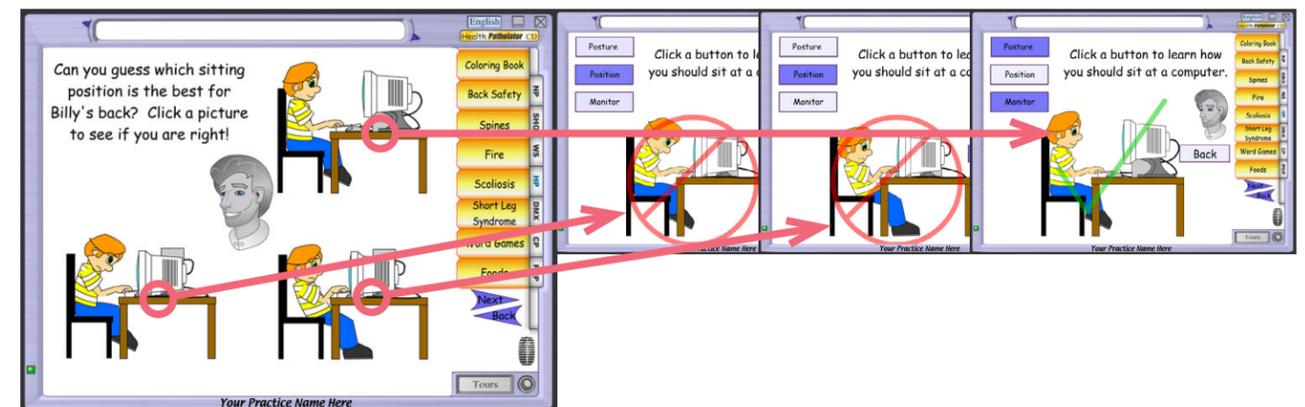
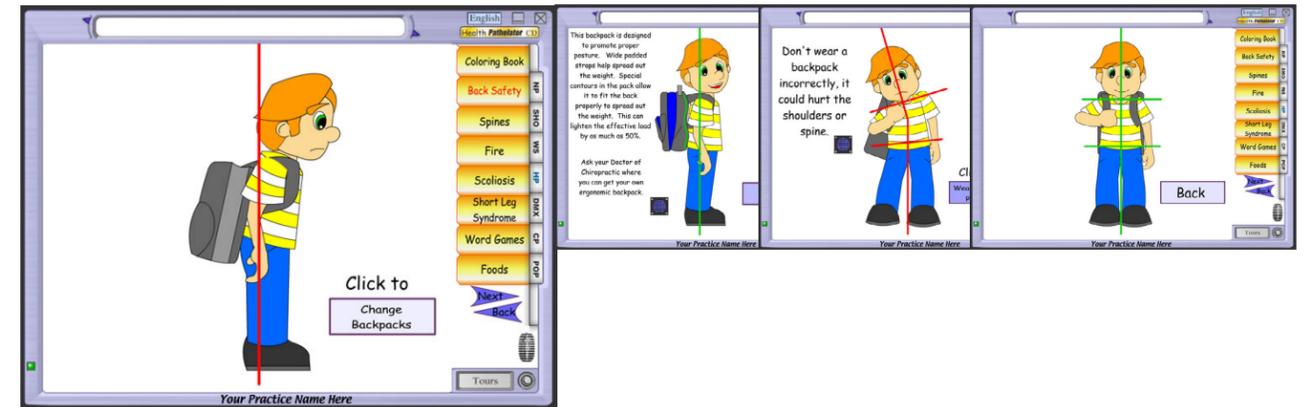
The exercise section can be used to talk about the fact that many times you are going to recommend exercising at home to help strengthen and of course you can use these exercises when you talk with your patients one on one.

I hope this discussion has been very helpful and you have a better understanding of how to present these images and animations when you're in front of an audience. Please keep in mind as you do this it's very important for you to craft your own presentation focusing on just those images that are appropriate for the amount of time that is available and making sure that your audience stays involved in the process. It's very good during a patient lecture to get them up and analyze each others' spines and have them moving around. These are the things that keeps the class dramatic and dynamic and keeps you refreshed as well. I hope you have a very good time with this and I'm expecting to hear great things about your practices.

Workplace Safety



HealthPatholator



ACROSS Fill in all answers then click "Check Answers" below.

2. Result of improper lifting
3. Improves strength
4. Physical tension or strain
5. Physical or mental suffering, hurt
7. Lifting weights helps build _____
9. Misaligned vertebra which causes nerve pressure
10. A pad of cartilage between the vertebrae
13. Realignment of the vertebrae
15. Ease of tension or pain

DOWN

1. Injury associated with car accidents
2. Master computer of body
4. The science of finding subluxations and/or nerve pressure and correcting it
5. Main cable or nerves that pass through the spine
8. One of the lowest five vertebrae of the spine
9. The backbone
11. Damage to the body
12. Abv. for Central Nervous System
14. Carries impulses between the central nervous system and the body organs.

Check Answers

Hints

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

Begin Game

Carefully watch the order of the subluxated vertebra, then repeat the pattern!
Or just have fun making your own songs.

Coccyx Sacrum Lumbar (1-5) Thoracic (1-12) Cervical (1-7) Atlas Axis

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

I've hidden all the words! Print it out and see if you can circle them all!

SWY O A E X J P T W P S T J
U Q X P M Y C S H O E A A R O
Q R B L C J U T O C H V A Y
Z A I C L R R U N S S H O D E
M S O Z E S V X S I A P Y A O
N C R V E S L R D L B I U S
V O A B O R J A C E P G D N T
U L J M L O R D O S I S N A E
L I O B M U L K L M H P I X O
N O F K U X C W H N X I P
J S F I H O B A D O R A I M O
B I G Y E A U S T V T R L T R
F S H U R B T P X I H B L O O
D E G E N E R A T I O W A D S
T L H O I F A S U H R N B D I
A U J S A C B C X A A V E G S
S Y H P T O H O B C C L O T D
R H D I C U L C A T V R E C
X E R E O C L I J R C M G S B
Y R W B N Y C O O D F Y V U V
C V E R T E B R A G E F L A F

Vertebra
Subluxation
Scoliosis
Lordosis
Curves
Whiplash
Degeneration
Osteoporosis
Herniation
Cervical
Thoracic
Lumbar
Coccyx
Symptom
Spine
Disc

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Be careful, the Verta-brats may have put some words upside down and maybe even backwards!

Your Practice Name Here

Breakfast Menu

Pancakes (Syrup)
Pancakes (Applesauce)
Pancakes (Honey)
Pancakes (A lot of syrup)

Time for breakfast! Use the menu on the left to choose your food, then press a plate, then press the button below to rate your breakfast!

Clear Plate
Rate this Breakfast!

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

Word Scramble

Those sneaky Verta-Brats mixed all the letters up! Click and drag the green sphere of the scrambled word and move it to the blue sphere of the correct word.

CPCHIRRATICO ● VERTEBRA
EBRVEART ● LUMBAR
NESPI ● NERVOUS SYSTEM
VENROSU TESSMY ● ATLAS
XUBLASUTION ● AXIS
CICROTHA ● CHIROPRACTIC
ASLTA ● CERVICAL
IXAS ● SUBLUXATION
VERCALIC ● THORACIC
MUBRAL ● SPINE

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

End Game

Correct

Kidney

Correct: 1
Incorrect: 0

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

TRUE or FALSE?

True.

Correct NEXT Correct

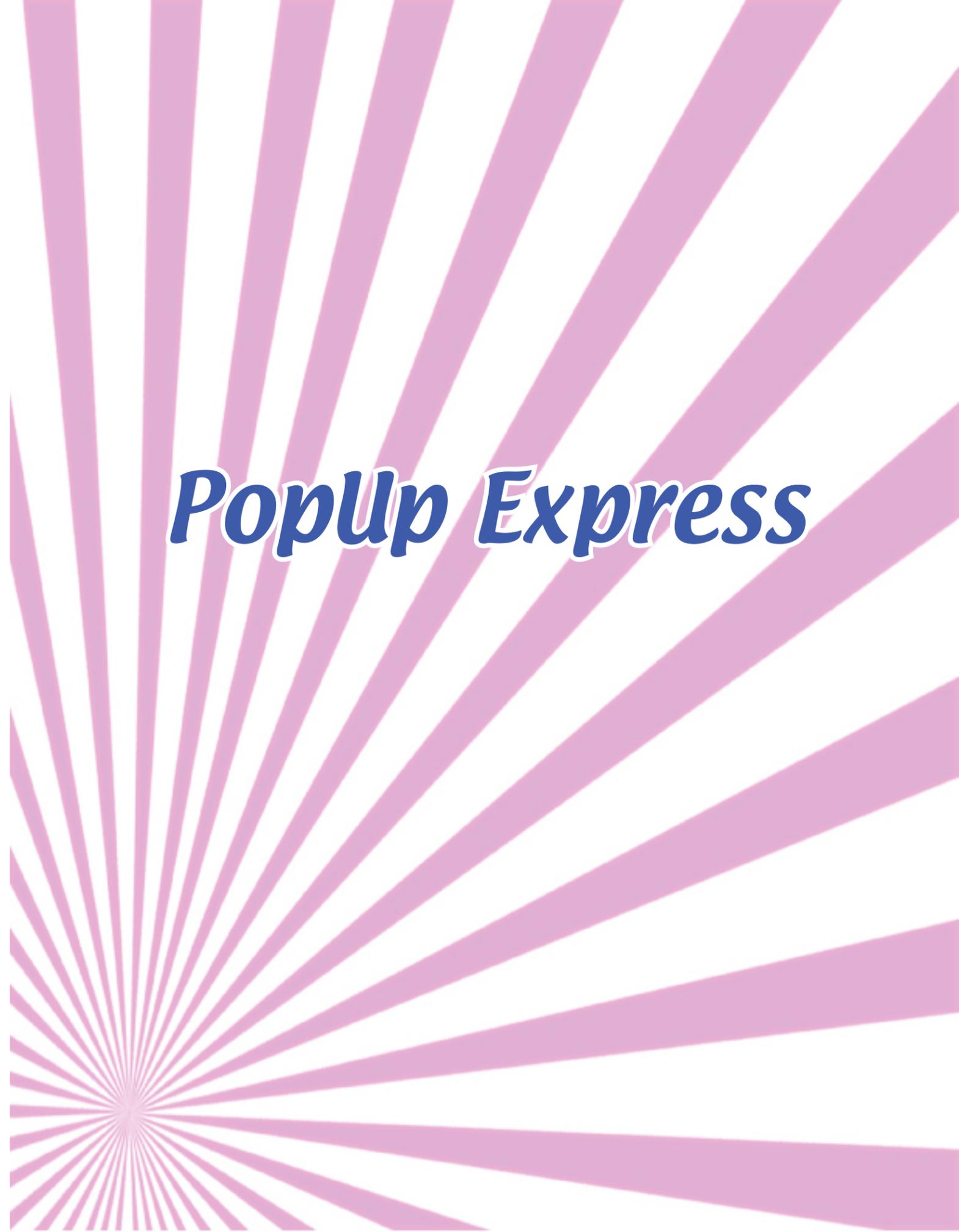
You have gotten:
out of:

Coloring Book
Back Safety
Spines
Fire
Scoliosis
Short Leg Syndrome
Word Games
Foods

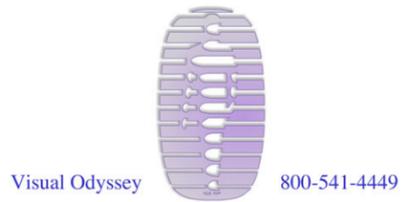
Next Back

Your Practice Name Here

PopUp Express



The NeuroPatholator PopUp Express



Normal Alignment & Nerve Flow

Vertebra
Nerve
Disc

[Click Here to See Subluxation](#)

Side / Rear

Correct	Correct
Forward Head	Head Tilt
Round Shoulder	High Shoulder
Hollow Back	High Hip
Military Back	Severe Scoliosis
Flat Pelvis	Click These Buttons
Slumping	

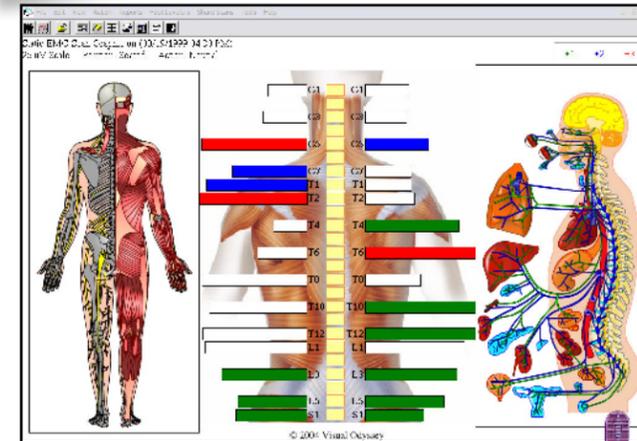
Possible Symptoms:

- Dizziness,
- Aching,
- Burning,
- Tingling / Numbness,
- Shooting Pain, or
- Throbbing Pain.

Click On Symptom Location:

- Head, Neck or Shoulder
- Shoulder, Arm or Hand
- Chest or Ribs
- Low Back, Hip, Knee or Foot

CLA



Superimpose the Visual Odyssey PopUp Express right on top of a patient's scan. Click directly on their spine, and activate the powerful NeuroPatholator correlations. On the left, the musculo-skeletal view. On the right, the autonomic innervation to the organs. Nerve pathways illuminate and instantly crystalize patient understanding of cause, symptom and the importance of Chiropractic care.

Your Practice Name Here

Motor Nerves
Control the muscles
Measure amounts of electrical activity in current

Autonomic Nerves
Automatically control the: Heart, Vessels, Organs
Measure heat or temperature differences

Sensory Nerves
Provide to the brain
Feedback to the brain

Nerves

Your Practice Name Here

Autonomic Nerves

sinus / allergies
breathing problems
stomach problems
low energy

Click the blue "Autonomic Nerves" section and up pops the organs to demonstrate the thermal/autonomic correlation.

Your Practice Name Here

Motor Nerves

weakness
tightness
muscle pulls & strains
fatigue

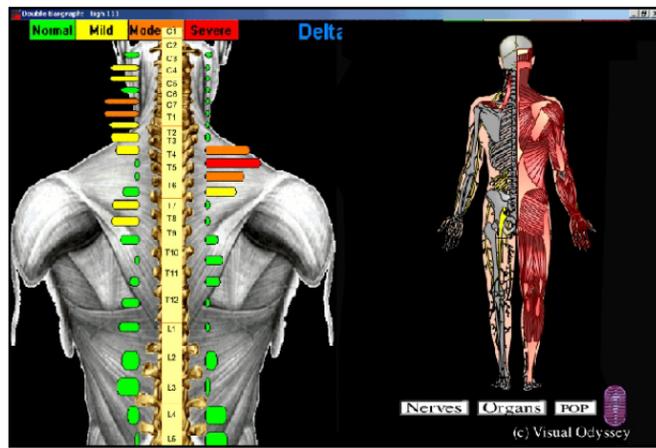
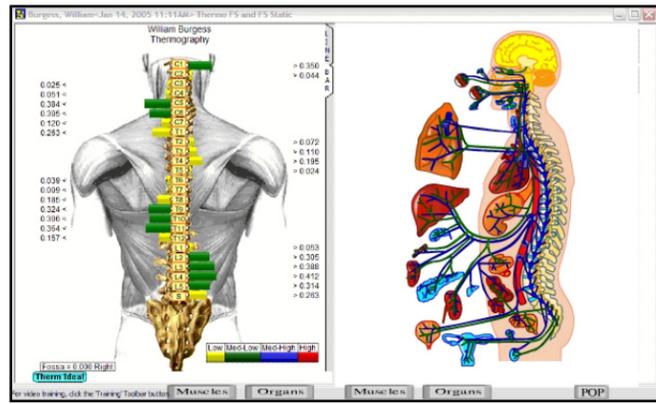
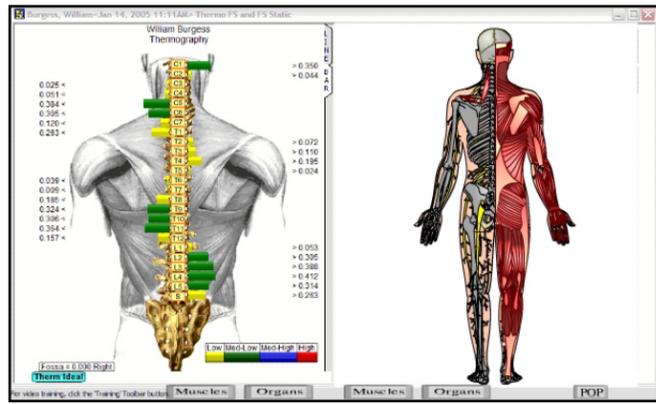
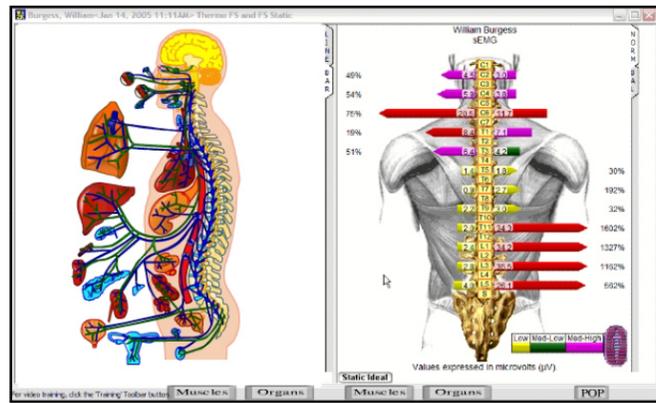
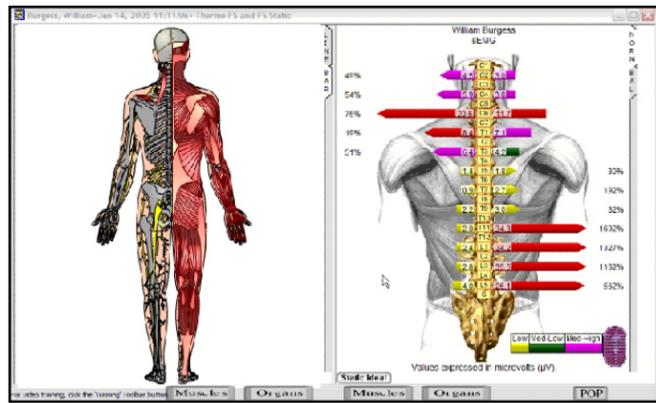
Click the green "Motor Nerves" pie section and up pops the musculo-skeletal view. The muscles and nerves demonstrate the EMG "motor" function. On this window you can click the spine to see the nerve flow and click on the body to see it correlate back to the spine

Your Practice Name Here

Sensory Nerves

numbness
itching
burning
pain

Click on the red "Sensory Nerves" portion of the pie chart to demonstrate the sensory/pain on the dermatomes. It points out to the patient how just a small part of the sensory nerves are associated with pain. It correlates both to and from the spine with just a click.



Your Practice Name Here

LPG SPINE FORCE

LPG CELLU M6

PopUp

The NeuroPathologist Pop Up Express
© 2004 Visual Odyssey

Video © LPG 2004

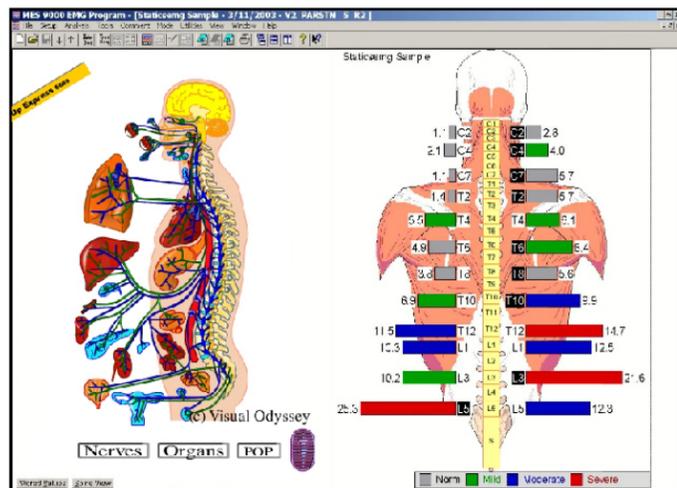
Your Practice Name Here

Menu

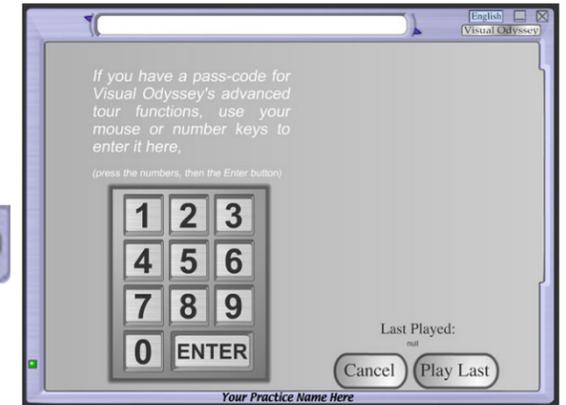
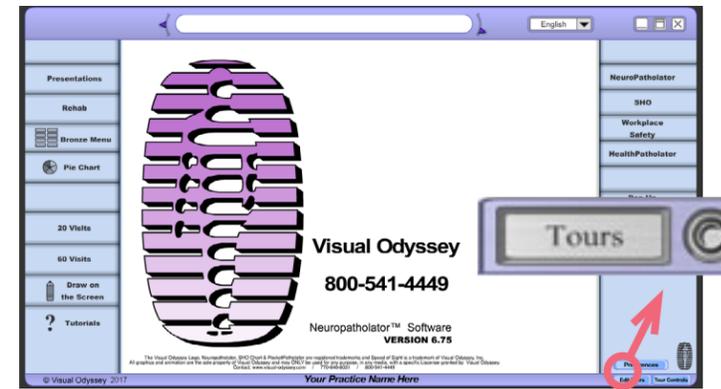
PopUp

The NeuroPathologist Pop Up Express
© 2004 Visual Odyssey

Video © Digital Motion X-Ray



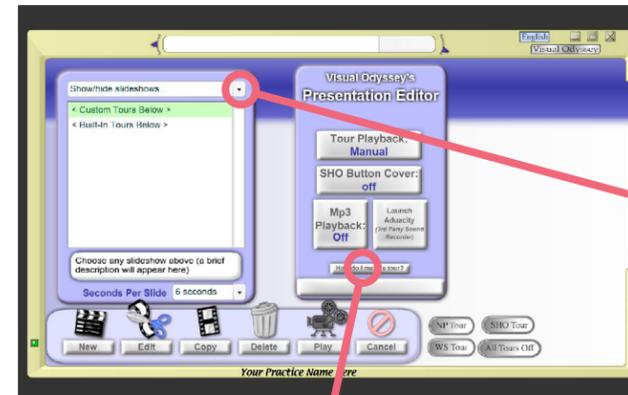
Creating Presentations



Enter the program. Click on the “Tours.” Enter your 5 digit key code and click “enter.”

Welcome to the Visual Odyssey Tours program. This is an advanced feature, if your new to the software skip to the next section now. To get started, click on the “tours” button located in the lower right-hand corner. This will bring up a ten digit keypad where you type in the five digit code that has been given to you that works with your serial number. You can use either your keyboard or mouse to enter your code. After successfully entering your code, you are taken to our Visual Odyssey ‘show editor.’ On the upper right side are a number of buttons that will immediately go into the NeuroPatholator tour, SHO tour, and the Work Safety tour. Also take notice of the “Key Code necessary” button, if you click it once it will say “Key Code unnecessary”. This means that during the creation of your custom presentation you do not need to keep entering that five digit security code. However, when you close down the program and reopen the NeuroPatholator program you will be required to enter that five digit code again. The reason for this is so that patients who have access to your computer cannot delete or modify any of the custom presentations that you have gone to great lengths to create. To avoid ever typing the keycode again enter it into the prefs window (to learn about prefs see that section in the manual).

Tours



The drop-down menu in the presentation editor allows you to show or hide an assortment of preconstructed slideshows as well as your own customized slideshows. To display a list of these slideshows within the Presentation Editor, select a category from the drop-down menu. Displayed categories will have a bullet beside them. To hide a displayed list of slideshows, simply select them again inside the drop down menu. This should remove the bullet by the category’s name as well as its contents from the presentation editor. The built-in slideshows listed cannot be deleted or directly edited. However, if you want to make a few alterations to a built-in slideshow, simply select it and click the “copy” button. This will make an editable duplicate of the built-in slideshow.

How do I make a tour?

Clicking this button will begin a visual demonstration of using the tours module.

There is also a built-in visual demonstration that covers a lot of what this section goes over. Simply click the “How do I make a tour?” button and you’ll see footage of the slide editor in use.



When you choose a slide presentation by double-clicking it you then click "edit." This takes you to the creator/editor screen. On the left hand side there is a film strip of the actual show itself. On the right hand side of the film strip is a slider bar to navigate through your slideshow. (The slides go in order from top to bottom.)

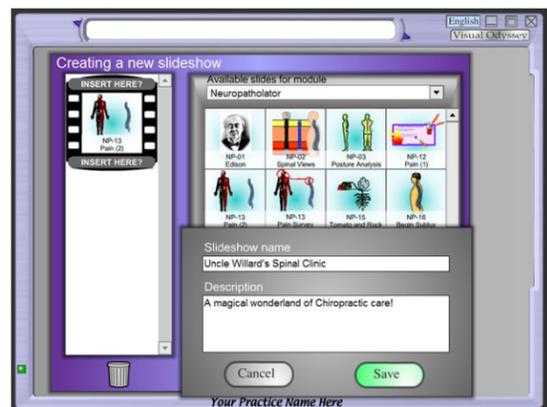
- Neuropathologist
- Neuropathologist
- Workplace Safety
- SHO slide tray (Health Defs.)
- SHO slide tray (Anatomy)
- SHO slide tray (Nerve Overlay)
- SHO slide tray (Fixations)
- SHO slide tray (Causes)
- SHO slide tray (Symptoms)
- SHO slide tray (How Long)
- SHO slide tray (Chiropractic)
- SHO slide tray (Articles)
- SHO slide tray (Sleeping)
- SHO slide tray (Dos & Dents)
- SHO slide tray (Neck Exercises)
- SHO slide tray (Shoulder Exercises)
- SHO slide tray (Low Back Exercises)
- Axiom slide tray,
- HealthPathologist slide tray
- Custom JPG slide tray,
- Power Point slide tray,
- Power Point slide tray 2,
- Special JPG slide tray,
- Primal Pictures slide tray,
- DMX slide tray.

On the right hand side is the first of many slide trays. You can browse slides from different sections of the program via the drop down menu located above the slide tray. To add a desired slide to your slide show, click and hold on the image of the slide and drag it over to the film strip. (When other slides are in the show you can place the new slide either above or below another slide or even replace that slide all together by hovering over it.) It now has been placed there and by clicking the "save" button you get an opportunity to select and rename the name of the slide show, and you also have an opportunity to give it a description. If you click the "save" button again, that new slideshow with whatever name you gave it should show up in the first location of the "custom slide shows below."

Under "available slides for module," use the drop down menu to select the slide tray category. (ex. Neuropathologist) If you own several software modules, you can combine slides from different programs into one slide show. The slides will appear below.



Click on any slide and drag it to where you would like it inserted. (ex. drag Begin Sublux and insert on the top "INSERT HERE?". "INSERT HERE?" will hi-light when you have the cursor correctly positioned.) You can also replace slides that are already placed by clicking on any slide and dragging it over the slide you want replaced. The slide will hi-light when you have the cursor correctly positioned.



To Save changes click "save." Under "Slideshow Name" you may change the name to any name you would like. Enter any description to help you remember which slideshow it is in the "Description" field. After entering this information, click "Save."

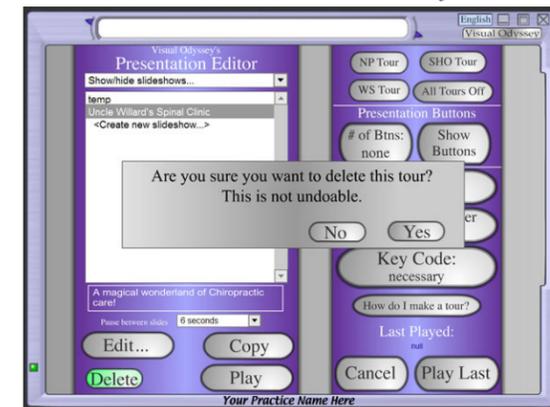


The saved slideshow will now be listed.

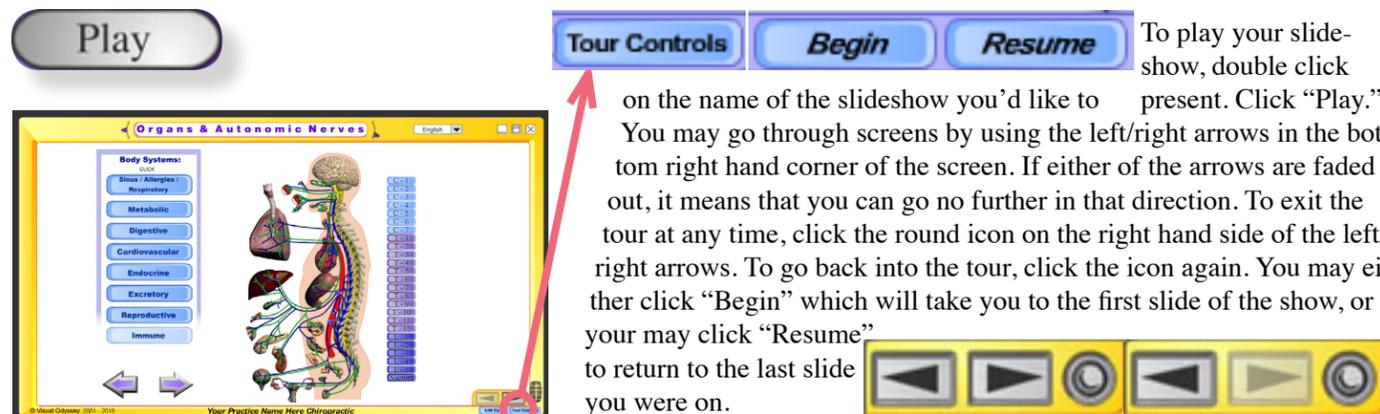


Click on the slide you would like to delete from your slideshow, and drag it to the "trash can." This will not delete the slide from the "Available slides for module" tray.

Entire custom shows can be deleted as well. Just select the show that you wish to remove and click the "delete" button located near the bottom-right section of the screen. A warning screen will pop up as a reminder that this action is permanent and there is no bringing back your deleted shows. You should only proceed if you are quite certain that this particular show has outlived its use for you. Although, you can always create a similar slideshow later on, if it becomes necessary again.



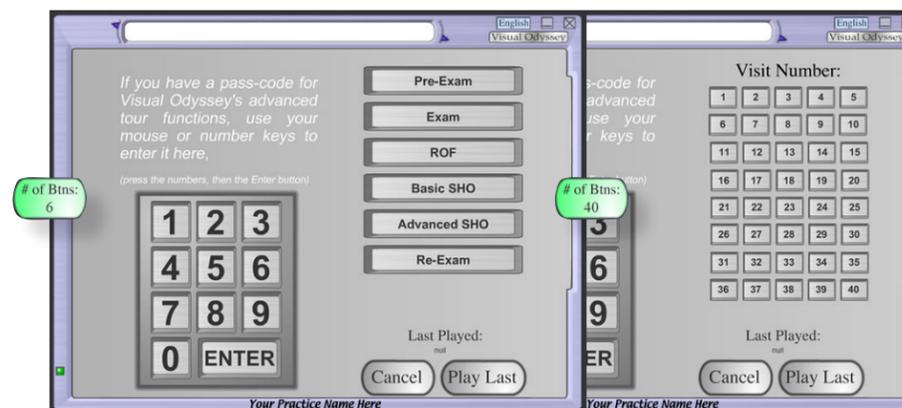
To delete a complete slideshow double click on it and then click "Delete." Make sure you want to do this. You cannot retrieve a deleted slideshow, and you cannot delete the built-in slideshows.



The circular icon in the lower-right corner allows you to enter and exit your tour whenever you wish.

If ever you need to remove slides from your custom show be it due to time issues or lack of use, you can delete slides from within the slideshow editor. To accomplish this, simply click and hold on the slide you wish to remove from your custom slideshow and drag it to the trash can icon below the film strip section. Doing this will only remove the slide from your arrangement of slides, the slides within the slide tray on the right cannot be deleted.

To play your slideshow, double click on the name of the slideshow you'd like to present. Click "Play." You may go through screens by using the left/right arrows in the bottom right hand corner of the screen. If either of the arrows are faded out, it means that you can go no further in that direction. To exit the tour at any time, click the round icon on the right hand side of the left/right arrows. To go back into the tour, click the icon again. You may either click "Begin" which will take you to the first slide of the show, or you may click "Resume" to return to the last slide you were on.



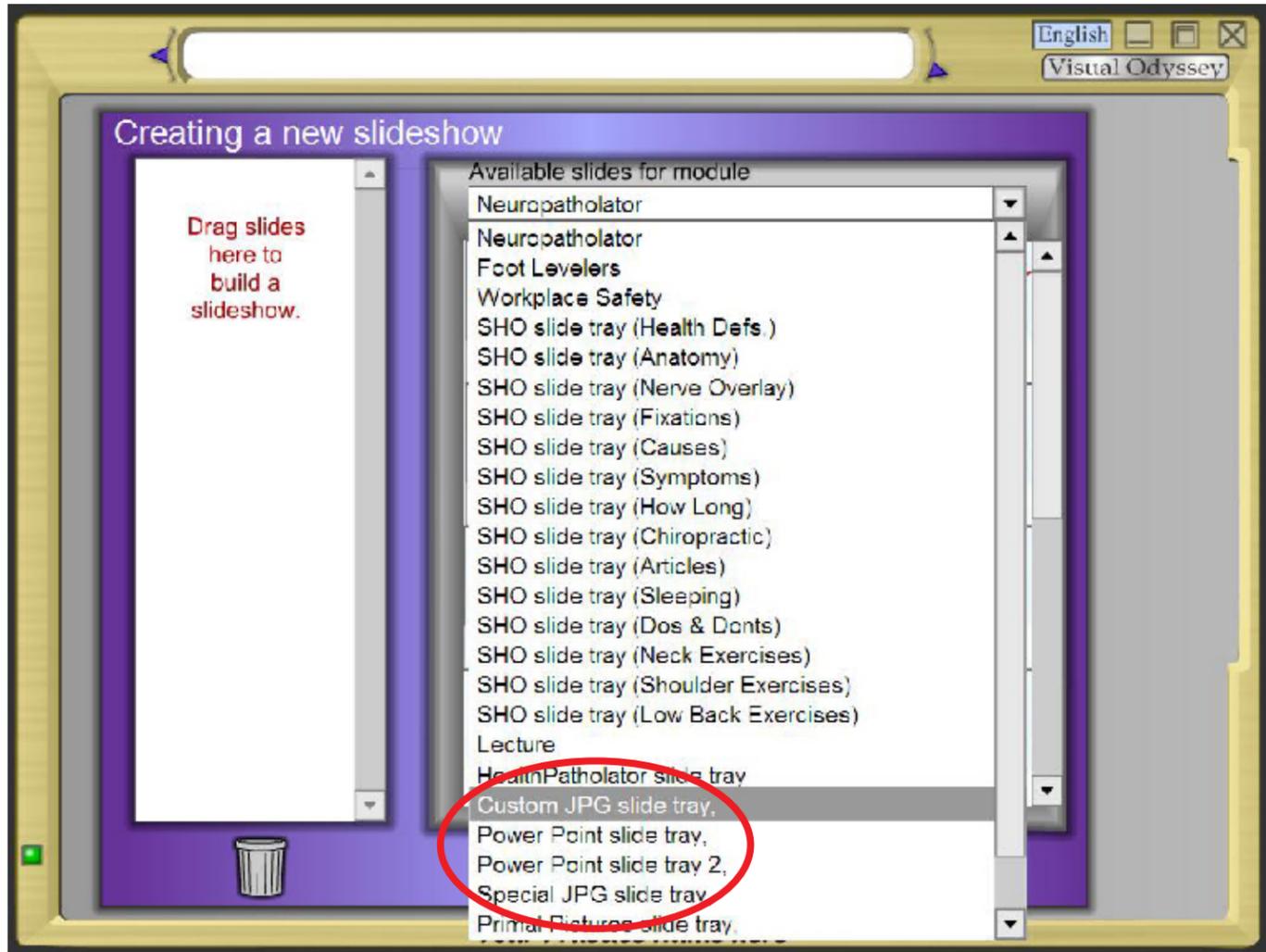
The "# of Btms" button toggles between the the 6 master button palette, 40 visit button palette, and no button palette.



Creating Custom Slideshows With Your Own Images

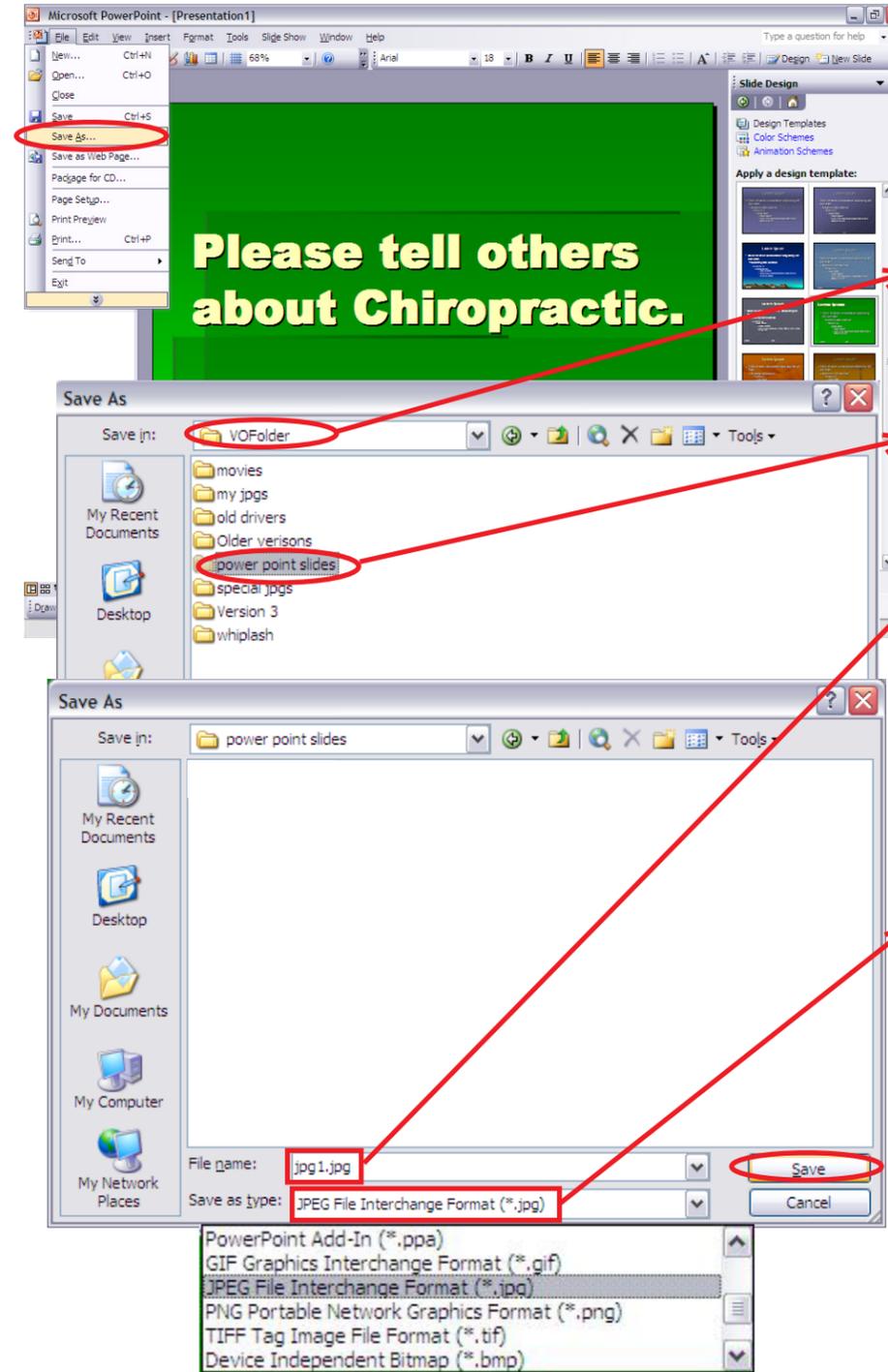
Add a personal touch to your Visual Odyssey slideshows by adding your own images. We have three folders for you to store your special images. They are called “my jpgs,” “power point slides,” and “special jpgs.” My jpgs and special jpgs folders can hold up to 100 images each. Power point slides folder can hold 200 images. In order for the Tours module to recognize your files sequentially, name them “jpg1, jpg2, etc.” Listed below are the image resolution sizes. Have fun exploring the limitless potential of incorporating your own images!

my jpgs	jpg1 - jpg100	800x600
power point slides	jpg1 - jpg200	960x720
special jpgs	jpg1 - jpg100	960x720



Read on to learn how to do this yourself.

Import Slides



Step 1: Select the “File” tab and then click “Save as.”

Step 2: In the “Save in” window click the drop down menu and click on the “VO Folder.”

Step 3: Select the “power point slides” folder.

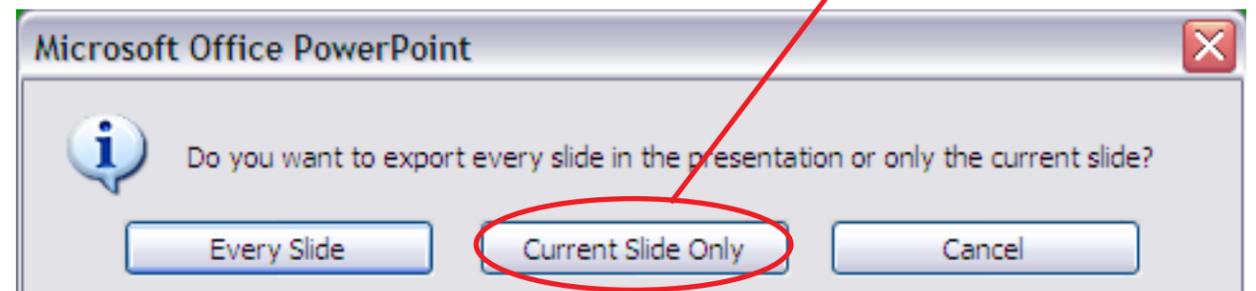
Step 4: In “File Name” name the image jpg1 (jpg1 - jpg200).

The naming is critical and must follow this format to show in the slide tray

Step 5: Change the “Save as type” to “JPEG File Interchange Format.” When you select JPEG File Interchange, it will automatically add .jpg to the file name.

Step 6: Click “Save.”

Step 7: Click “Current Slide Only.”



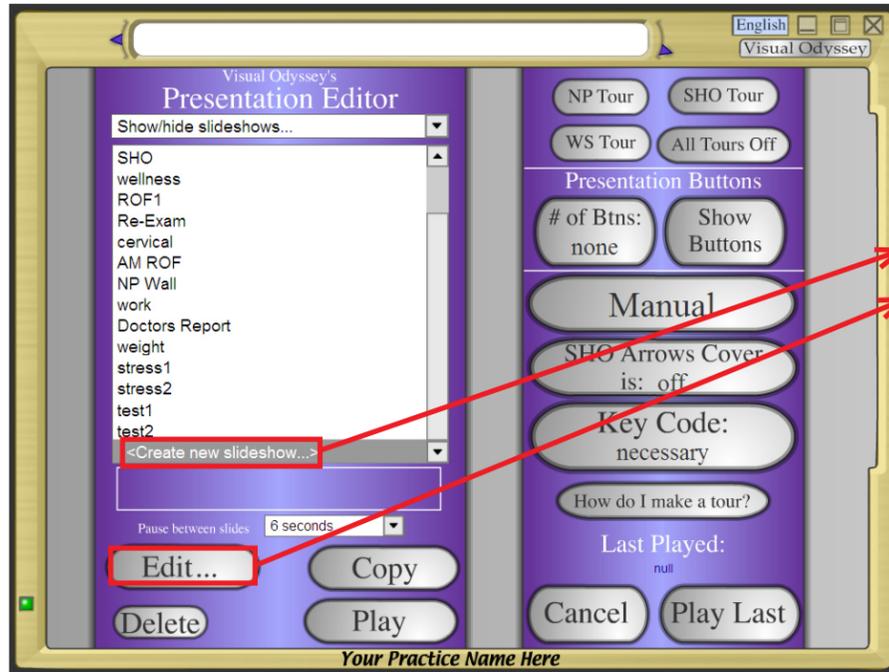


Step 8: Open the Neuropatholator Software and click on "Tours."

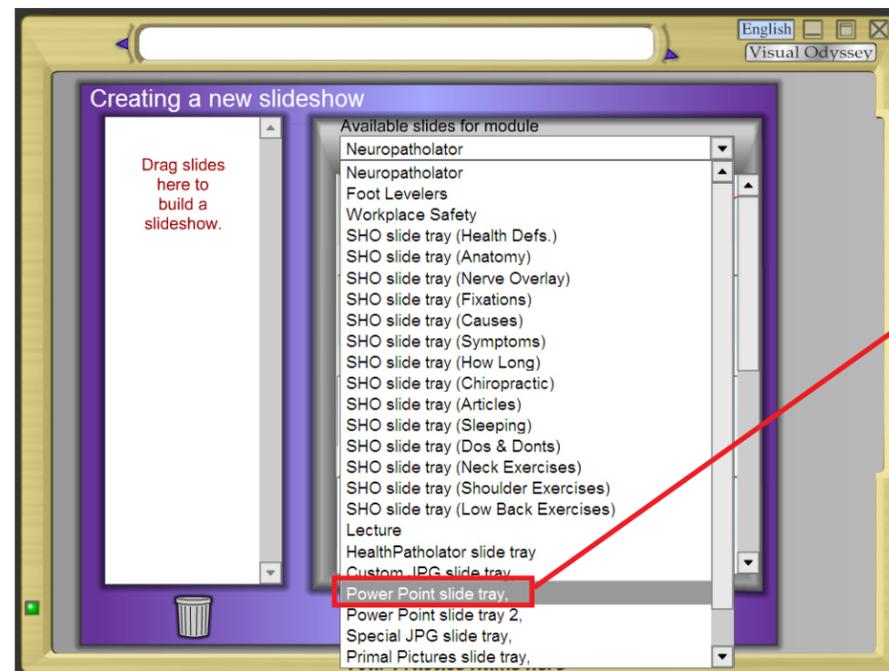
Play Mp3s During Slideshows

It is possible to play Mp3s over slides in a presentation. When placed in a certain folder, and with a name matching the slide, the audio will automatically play if the feature is turned on via the tours page.

Detailed instructions on how to create and name these Mp3s can be found in the "my mp3" Folder.



Step 9: Create a new slideshow or edit one that has already been made.



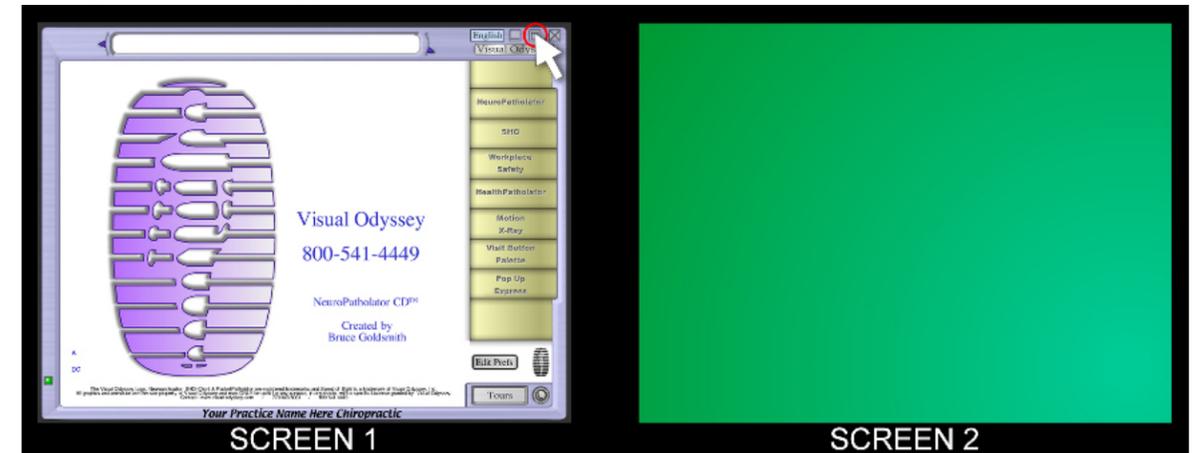
Step 10: Click on the dropdown menu and select "Power Point slide tray." Here you will find the power point slide that you have already created and saved.

Step 11: Select the image you have just made, and drag it over to the film strip to create your own or edit a presentation.

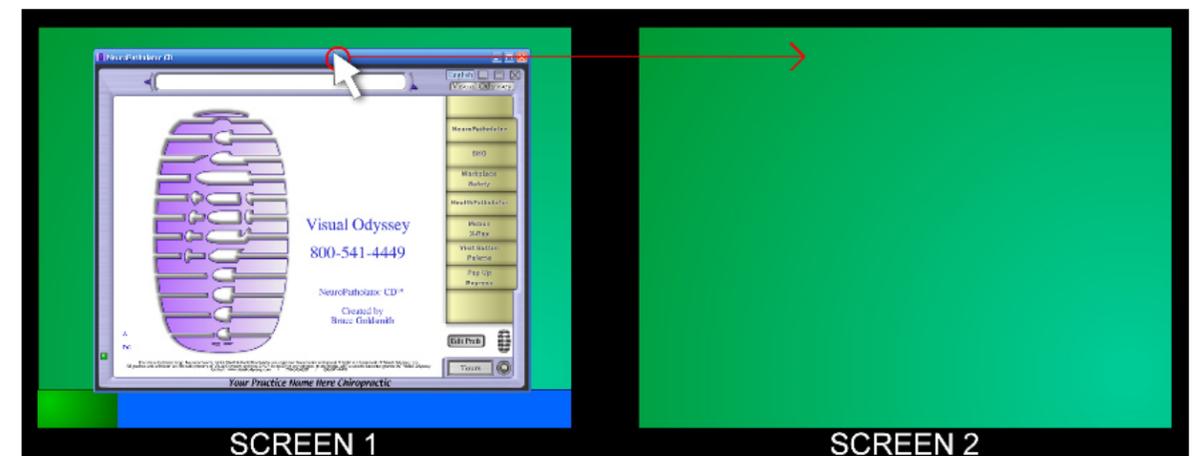
Having trouble? Feel free to give us a call at 800-541-4449 or 770-646-8031

Multi-Monitor

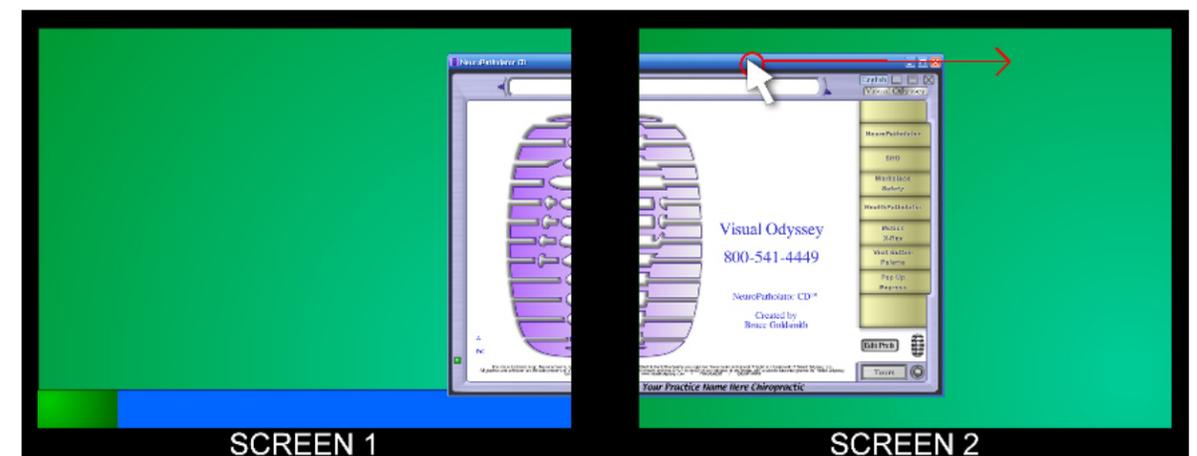
It is possible to move the program to another monitor if your computer has multiple monitor support.



1) Click the Windowed Mode button in the upper right hand corner. It is the center button.

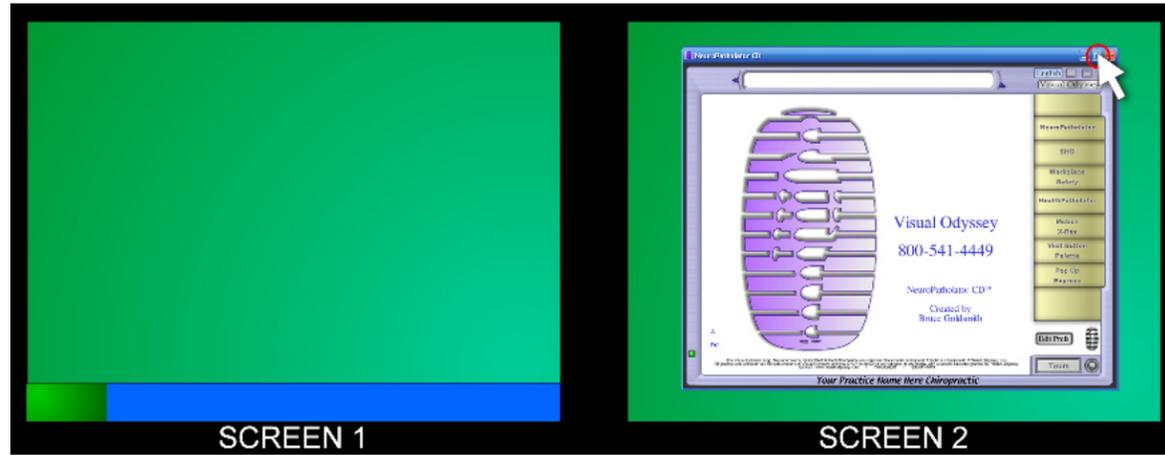


2) Click the windows toolbar and drag it over to the other monitor.

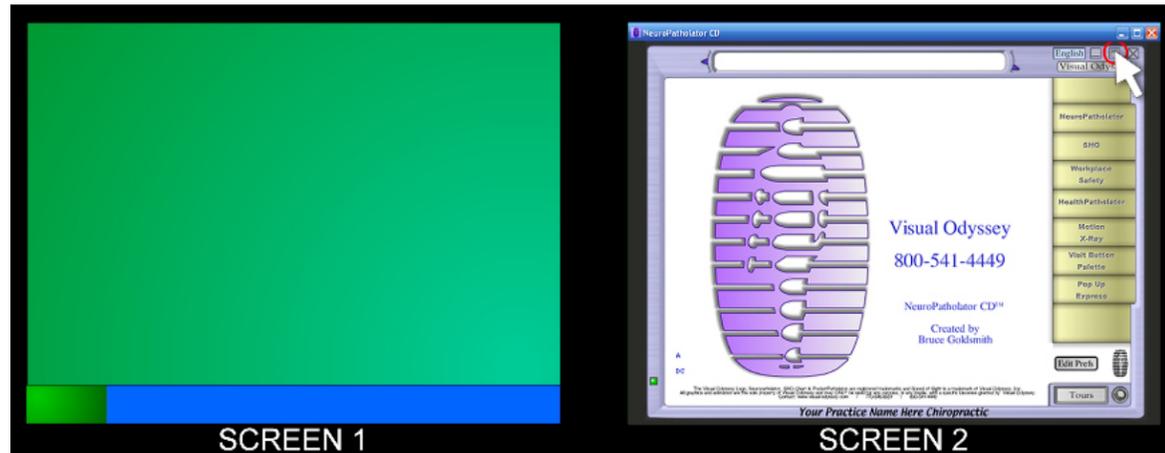


3) When the window is fully located on the other monitor, click the Full Screen icon on the window, not the program itself. It is located in the upper right and corner and is the center button.

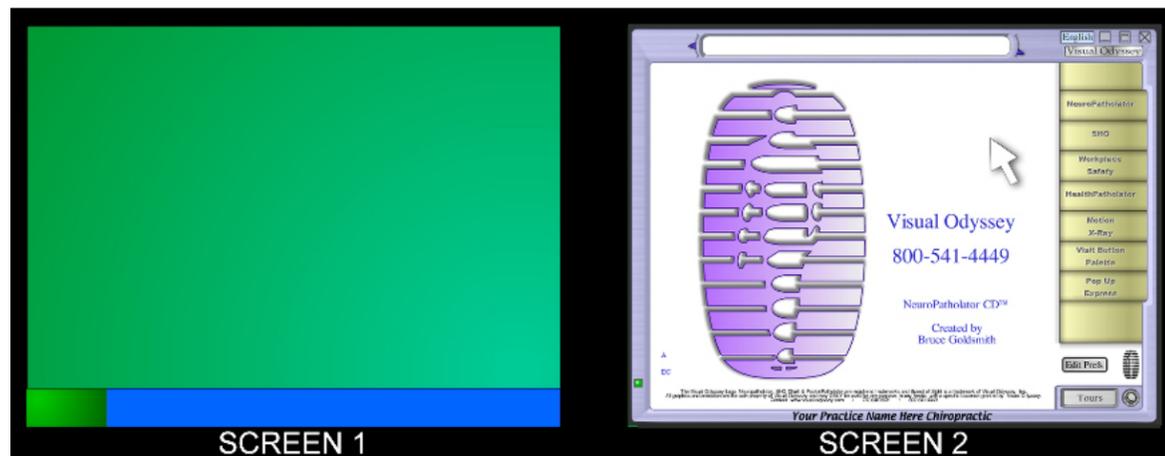
Note: if you press the Windowed mode button in the program it might enter full screen mode on the other monitor. If this happens simply repeat the steps.



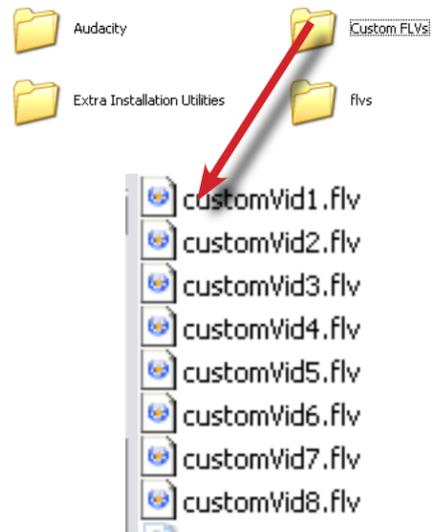
4) Click the Windowed Mode button once more in the program to have it fill the entire screen again.



If desired you may now run the program on both monitors. Please note if you have a Parallel Dongle, you will need multiple workstations unlocked if you want to run the program more than once.



Adding Videos to the Program



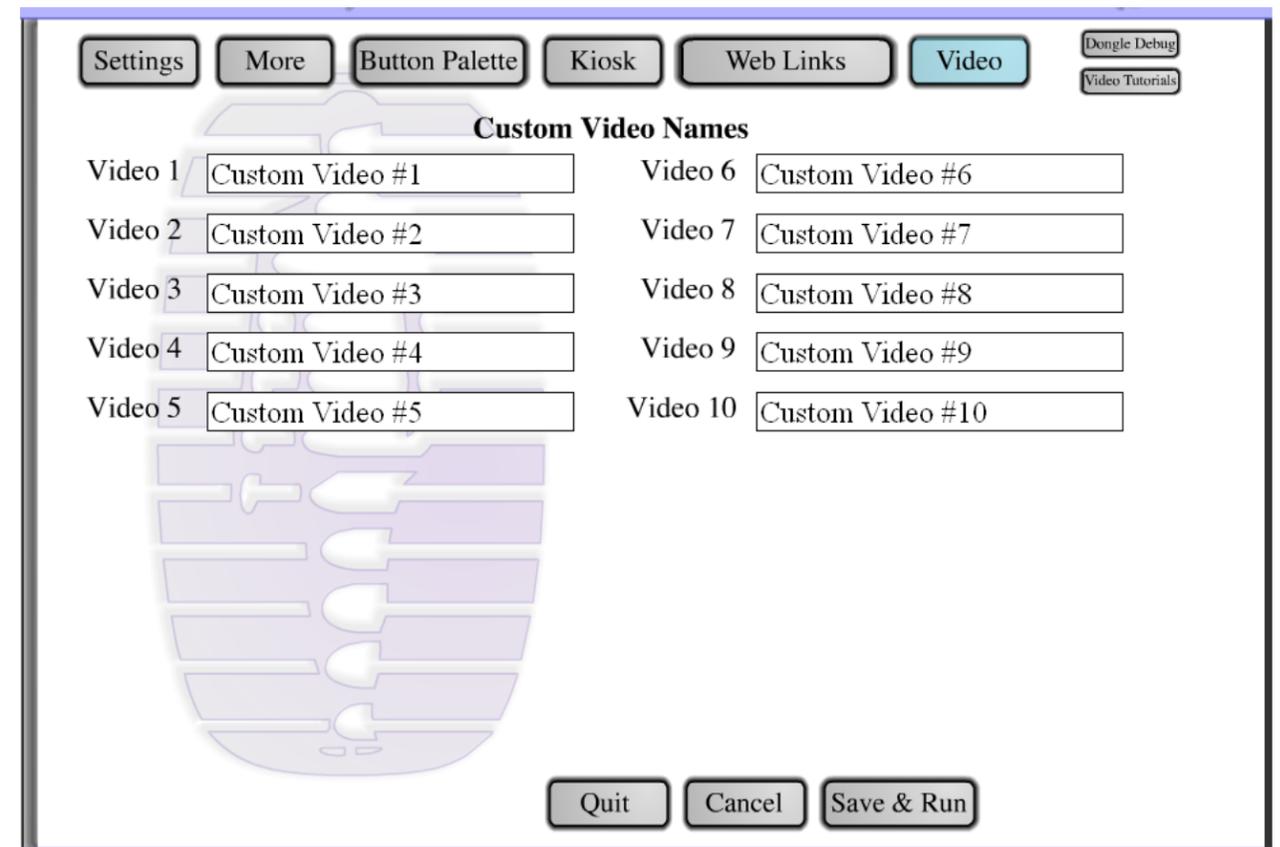
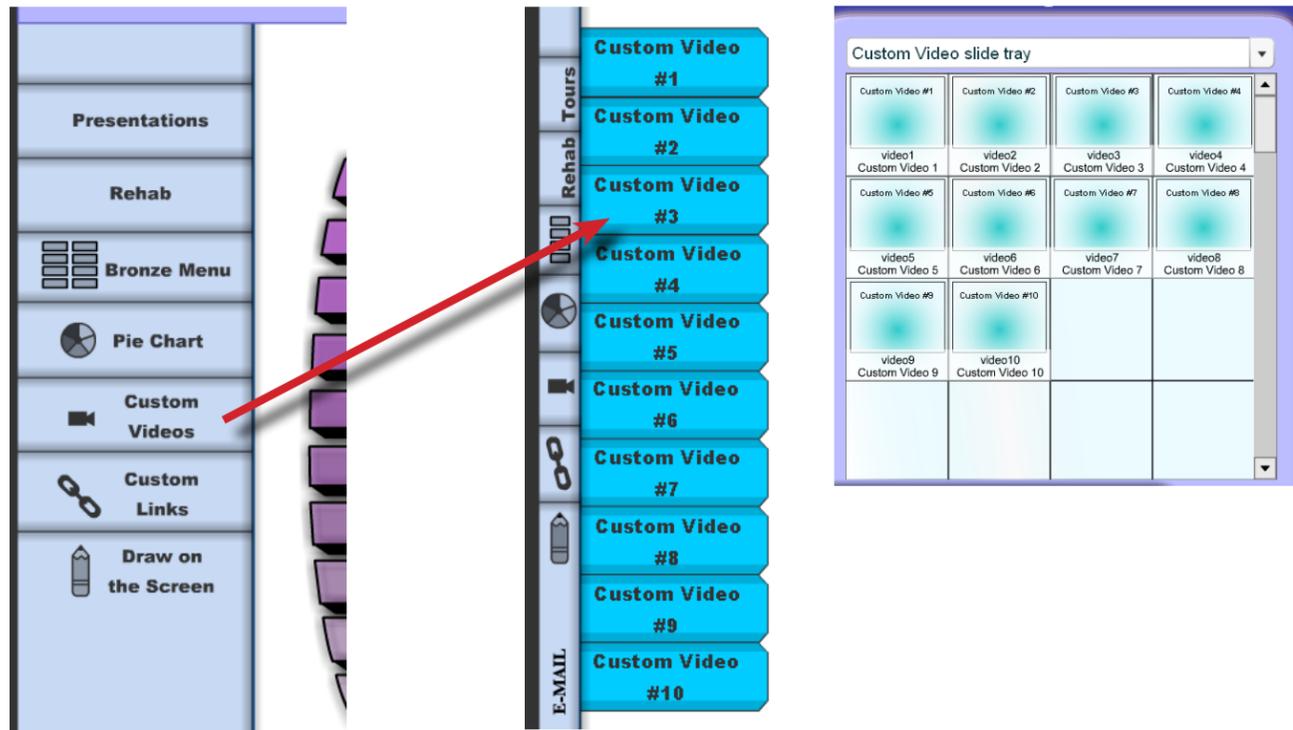
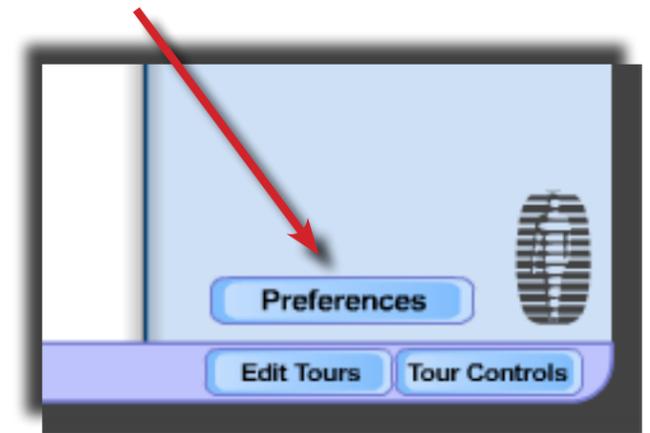
To add video to your custom tours, follow these steps:

Step 1: Your video must be converted to a Flash video format called “FLV.” There are multiple websites available that can do this. (See note below)

Step 2: You must name the video exactly as shown to the left.

Step 3: You can access these videos via the “Custom Video” tab, or the “Custom Video Slide Tray” in the tours.

Step 4: You can name your custom videos from the Preferences screen, under the Video tab.



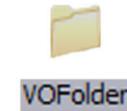
For an automated, online way convert your videos into an FLV format, please visit: www.online-convert.com

(Please note: The example above is a 3rd party website and Visual Odyssey has no control over it's content or availability.)

Troubleshooting

Having trouble with the dongle? Maybe the computer has lost the ability to find the dongle. To determine this try these steps:

1. Double click on the “VO Folder.”



2. Double click on “test.exe”



3. It will open “Security Device Functional Check.” Click on “Check for Security Device.”

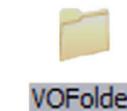


4. If the dongle check is successful, then the dongle is being recognized by the computer. Try to open the software again and if it does not work, please give us a call.

If the dongle check fails then continue with step 5:



5. Double click on the “VO Folder.”

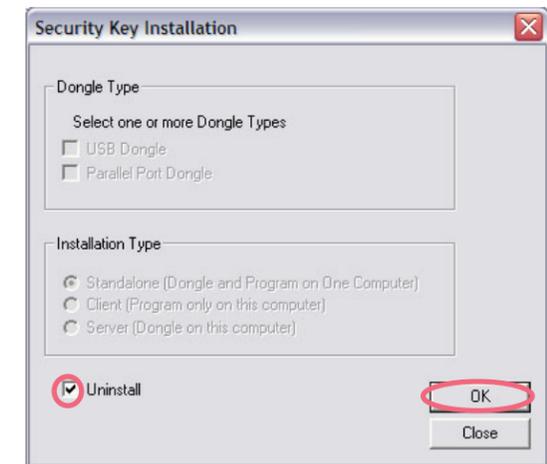


6. Double click “1_Install_Dongle.” Security Key Installation window will appear.

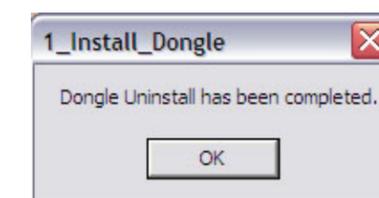
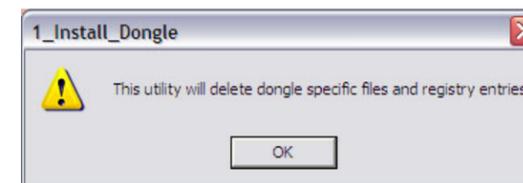
7. Click “Uninstall” and OK.

8. A message box will appear. Click OK.

9. The last message is “Dongle Uninstall has been completed.” (This message may pop up behind the VO Folder).



10. Unplug the dongle and restart the computer.



11. Once the computer has rebooted go to page 3 and follow steps two and three.

12. Then try the “test.exe” program again. If this does not work please give us a call.

800-451-4449 or 770-646-8031

Installation

Thank you and congratulations on your purchase of
The Neuropatholator PopUp for CLA Insight Discovery.™

Install Instructions - Follow Exactly!

****DO NOT PLUG IN DONGLE UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO!****

STEP 1: Insert The Neuropatholator for CLA CD into your computer.



Copy the VO_CLA Folder onto your desktop from the CD marked The Neuropatholator for CLA CD. (When you insert the CD it may automatically copy this folder).

If it does not:

1. Open (doubleclick) "My Computer"
2. Right click on the CD and left click on Open
3. Manually copy and paste the VO_CLA Folder to your desktop.

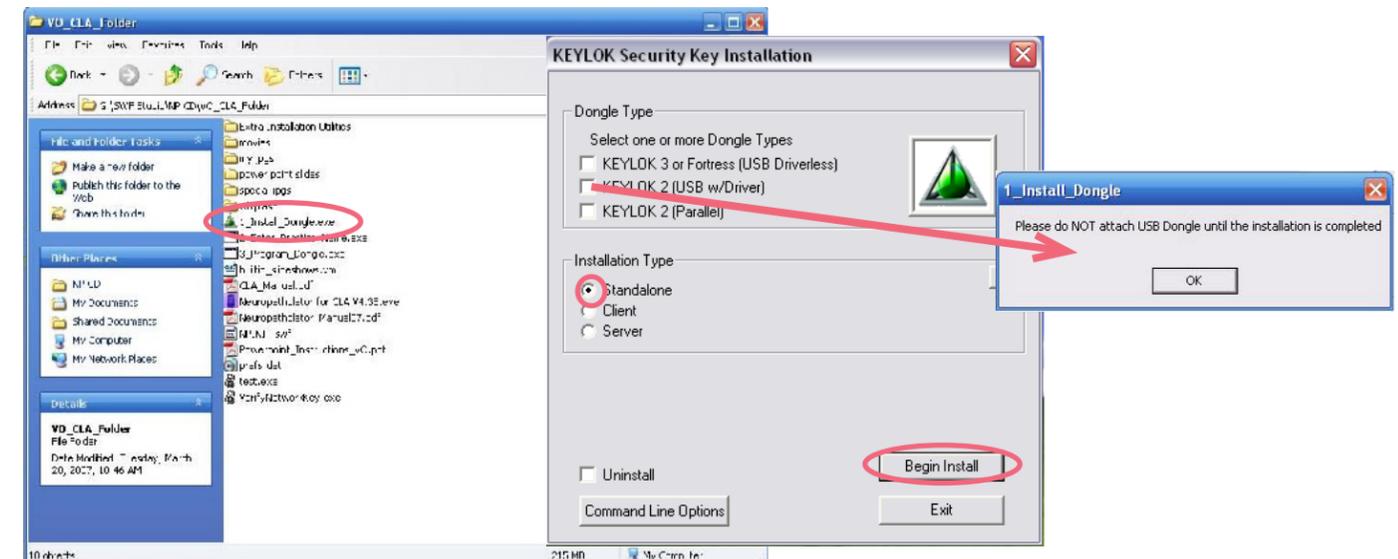
Once this is complete you are done with the CD, and you should remove it.



VO_CLA Folder

STEP 2: The Security Key Installation screen may appear automatically if the folder downloaded to the desktop. If not, open the VO_CLA that is on your desktop. Double click on the program called "1_Install_Dongle." Security Key Installation window will appear.

- Select USB
- Click OK to the DO NOT attach the USB Dongle message
- Click Standalone and OK to begin installation.



Once dongle installation begins, a window will come up and when it is finished installing you should see this window. If so, continue on to the next step.



Online Login

STEP 3: Insert the USB dongle now.



Insert the USB dongle after step 2 (installing the drivers) and you will be prompted by the "Found New Hardware Wizard." In the first window, the wizard may request that you connect to the internet to search for the drivers. Select "No, not this time" and click "Next."

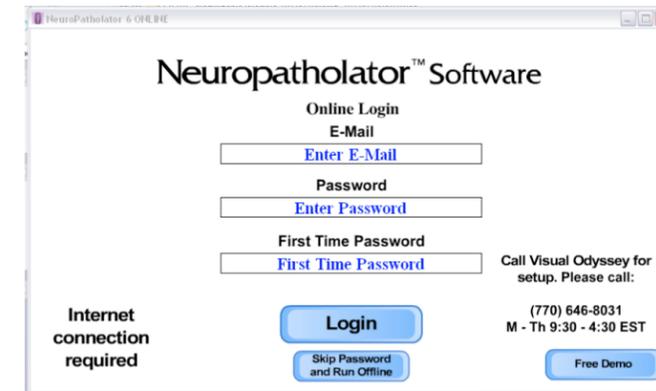


The dongle drivers should be automatically detected. Click "Finish," completing the dongle installation.



STEP 4: Go to VO_CLA Folder and double click on "Neuropatholator for CLA" and the program should load successfully! You may put a shortcut of the Neuropatholator program on your desktop but you CANNOT remove the Neuropatholator program from the Folder.

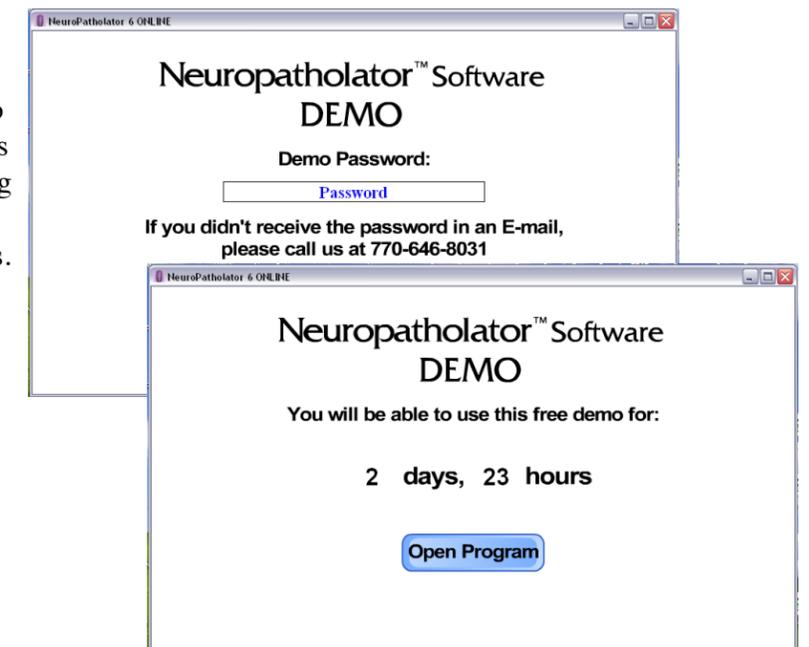
You must perform the above steps exactly as shown before calling tech support. If you have not attempted an installation and you call tech support there may be a charge for the phone time. Located in the CLA_VO Folder is a scripting manual called CLA Manual. Problems running the program? Call Visual Odyssey at 800-541-4449 (Continental U.S.) outside of the U.S. call 770-646-8031.



The Neuropatholator software can be run without a dongle via an online connection.

You will require an email address and a password (often your computer's serial number) to log in. The first time you do this you will need a special password to authorize your computer.

If you don't have a password and wish to use the program as a demo, you can press the "Free Demo" button and, after entering a password provided by us, can use a limited version of the program for 3 days.



If you don't have an internet connection, you can still use the program for up to 3 days after pressing the "Skip Password and Run Offline" button.

Once the 3 days have passed, you will need to log in again.

