# Principles and Practice of Chiropractic



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William C. Meeker John Triano

# PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF CHIROPRACTIC

## Third Edition

#### Editor in Chief

# Scott Haldeman, DC, MD, PhD, FCCS(C), FRCP(C)

Clinical Professor, Department of Neurology University of California, Irvine Adjunct Professor, Department of Epidemiology University of California, Los Angeles Adjunct Professor, Research Division Southern California University of Health Sciences Whittier, California

#### Associate Editor

#### Simon Dagenais, DC, PhD

Department of Environmental Health, Science, and Policy University of California, Irvine Clinical Research Manager, CAM Research Institute Irvine, California

#### Section Editors

#### Brian Budgell, DC, MSc

Associate Professor School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine Kyoto University Kyoto, Japan

#### Niels Grunnet-Nilsson, DC, MD, PhD

Director of Studies for Clinical Biomechanics Faculty of Health Science University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

#### Paul D. Hooper, DC, MPH, Dipl Erg

Chair, Department of Principles and Practice Southern California University of Health Sciences Whittier, California

#### William C. Meeker, DC, MPH

Director, Palmer Center for Chiropractic Research Vice President for Research Palmer Chiropractic University Foundation Davenport, Iowa

#### John Triano, DC, PhD

Director, Chiropractic Division Co-Director, Conservative Medicine Texas Back Institute Plano, Texas

McGraw-Hill
Medical Publishing Division

New York Chicago San Francisco Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan New Delhi San Juan Seoul Singapore Sydney Toronto

#### PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF CHIROPRACTIC, Third Edition

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234567890 WCK WCK 09876

ISBN 0-07-137534-1

This book was set in Palatino by The GTS Companies/York PA Campus

The editors were Michael Brown and Karen Edmonson; the production supervisor was Richard Ruzycka; Pamela J. Edwards prepared the index; the text designer was Parallelogram/Marsha Cohen; the cover designer was Kelly Parr.

Quebecor World/Versailles was printer and binder.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

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Principles and practice of chiropractic / editor in chief, Scott Haldeman; associate editor, Simon Dagenais; section editors,
Brian Budgell ... [et al.].—3rd ed.
p.; cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-07-137534-1
1. Chiropractic. I. Haldeman, Scott.
[DNLM: 1. Manipulation, Chiropractic. 2. Chiropractic—methods.
3. Professional Practice—standards. WB 905 P957 2004]
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RZ241.P75 2004 615.5′34—dc22

# PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF CHIROPRACTIC

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#### **Contributors**

#### Michael A. Adams, BSc, PhD

Senior Research Fellow, Department of Anatomy, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Pathophysiology of Disc Degeneration

#### John A. Amaro, DC, FACC, FIAMA, DiplAc

Chiropractic Physician, Licensed Acupuncturist, International Academy of Medical Acupuncture, Inc, Carefree, Arizona Acupuncture, Acupressure, and Trigger Point Techniques

#### G. Douglas Andersen, DC, DACBSP, CCN

Postgraduate Faculty, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Whittier, California; Certified Clinical Nutritionist; Private Practice of Chiropractic Nutrition, Brea, California

Clinical Nutrition

#### Thomas F. Bergmann, DC, FICC

Professor, Methods Department, Faculty Clinician, Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota

High Velocity Low Amplitude Manipulative Techniques

#### Sira Borges, DC, MD

Clinic Director, Clinica Internacional da Coluna, Salvador, Brazil

Integration of Chiropractic Into Multidisciplinary and Hospital-Based Settings

#### Jacqueline D. Bougie, DC, MS

Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Integrative Procedures, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California

Issues Specific to Geriatric Practice

#### Geoffrey M. Bove, DC, PhD

Assistant Professor, Department of Anesthesia Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts

Peripheral Nerve Biology and Concepts of Nerve Pathophysiology

#### Gert Brønfort, DC, PhD

Research Professor, Director of the Neck and Back Research Program Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota

The Clinical Effectiveness of Spinal Manipulation for Musculoskeletal Conditions

#### Brian Budgell, DC, MSc

Associate Professor, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Introduction; Somatoautonomic Reflexes; Management of Non-Musculoskeletal Disorders

#### Alana K. Callender, MS

Director, Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History, Davenport, Iowa

History of Spinal Manipulation

#### Lisa Caputo, BSc, DC, MEd, FCCS (C)

Coordinator, Clinical Education (Acting) Division of Chiropractic, School of Health Sciences, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

The Physical Examination

#### David A. Chapman-Smith, LLB (Hons)

Attorney at Law, The Chiropractic Report, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

International Status, Standards and Education of the Chiropractic Profession

#### Carl S. Cleveland, III, DC

President, Cleveland Chiropractic College, Kansas City and Los Angeles

International Status, Standards and Education of the Chiropractic Profession

#### Christopher J. Colloca, DC

Graduate Student, Department of Kinesiology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona; Postgraduate and Continuing Education Department Faculty, New York Chiropractic College, Seneca Falls, New York; Clinic Director, Owner, State of the Art Chiropractic Center, PC, Phoenix, Arizona

The Use of Measurement Instruments in Chiropractic Practice

#### Robert Cooperstein, MA, DC

Professor and Director of Technique and Research, Palmer College of Chiropractic West, San Jose, California

The Management of Low Back Pain and Radiculopathy

#### Ian D. Coulter, PhD

Professor, School of Dentistry, University of California, Los Angeles; Research Professor, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California; Senior Behavioral Scientist, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California

Communication in the Chiropractic Health Encounter: Sociological and Anthropological Approaches; Professionalism and Ethics in Chiropractic

#### James M. Cox, DC, DACBR

Chiropractic Physician, Chiropractic Radiologist, Post Graduate Faculty, National University of Health Sciences; Private Clinical and Radiological Practice, Chiropractic Associates, Inc, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Traction and Distraction Techniques

#### Simon Dagenais, DC, PhD

Department of Environmental Health, Science, and Policy, University of California, Irvine; Clinical Research Manager, CAM Research Institute, Irvine, California

Headaches of Spinal Origin

#### P. Thomas Davis, MUP, DC

Associate Professor, Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota

Disorders of the Peripheral Nerves

#### W. Mark Erwin, DC

Clinician and Clinic Director, Osgoode Health Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Thoracic Spinal Pain Syndromes

#### Roni Evans, DC, MS

Associate Professor and Director, Wolfe-Harris Center for Clinical Studies, Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota

The Clinical Effectiveness of Spinal Manipulation for Musculoskeletal Conditions

#### Mark T. Finneran, MD

Medical Director, Ashland Industrial Medicine Services Wooster, Ohio

The Influence of Muscles in Spinal Pain Syndromes

#### Michael Freeman, DC, PhD, MPH

Clinical Assistant Professor and Forensic Trauma Epidemiologist, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health Sciences University, Salem, Oregon

Management of Neck Pain and Related Disorders

#### Arlan W. Fuhr, DC

President and Co-Founder, Activator Methods Phoenix, Arizona

Low Force and Instrument Technique

#### Lynton G.F. Giles, DC, MSc, PhD

Director, National Unit for Multidisciplinary Studies of Spinal Pain, The University of Queensland, Townsville Hospital, Townsville, Queensland, Australia; Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, James Cook University Townsville, Australia

Pathophysiology of the Posterior Zygapophysial (FACET)

#### Gary Greenstein, DC

Associate Professor of Clinical Sciences, University of Bridgeport College of Chiropractic, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Clinical Biomechanics and Pathomechanics of the Cervical Spine

#### Niels Grunnet-Nilsson, DC, MD, PhD

Director of Studies in Clinical Biomechanics, Professor, Faculty of Health Science, University of Southern Denmark Odense, Denmark

Introduction: The Clinical Examination; The Management of Headache

#### M.R. Gudavalli, PhD

Associate Professor, Palmer Center for Chiropractic Research, Davenport, Iowa; Adjunct Associate Professor, National University of Health Sciences, Lombard, Illinois

Traction and Distraction Techniques

#### Mitchel Haas, DC, MA

Professor and Dean of Research, Western States Chiropractic College, Portland, Oregon

The Clinical Effectiveness of Spinal Manipulation for Musculoskeletal Conditions

# Scott Haldeman, DC, MD, PhD, FCCS(C), FRCP(C)

Clinical Professor, Department of Neurology, University of California, Irvine; Adjunct Professor, Department of Epidemiology, University of California, Los Angeles; Adjunct Professor, Research Division, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California

Headaches of Spinal Origin

#### Donald D. Harrison, DC, PhD, MSE

President of CBP Nonprofit, Inc., Evanston, Wyoming; Affiliated Professor, Biomechanics Lab, University of Quebec Three Rivers, Canada

The Use of Measurement Instruments in Chiropractic Practice

#### Jan Hartvigsen, DC, PhD

Senior Researcher, Nordic Institute of Chiropractic and Clinical Biomechanics; Associate Professor, Institute of Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics, University of Southern Denmark Odense, Denmark

Risk Factors for Low Back and Neck Pain: An Introduction to Clinical Epidemiology and Review of Commonly Suspected Risk Factors

#### Paul D. Hooper, DC, MPH, MSc

Chair, Department of Principles and Practice, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California

Introduction; The Evolution and Basic Principles of the Chiropractic Adjustments and Manipulation; The Use of Physical Modalities

#### William Hsu, BSc, DC, DACBR, FCCR(C)

Associate Professor, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Indication and Use of X-Rays

#### B. Kim Humphreys, DC, PhD

Dean, Graduate Education and Research Programmes, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Clinical Examination

#### Craig Kawaoka, DC, DACBSP, CSCS

Assistant Professor, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Whittier, California

Mobilization Techniques

#### Joseph C. Keating, Jr., PhD

Secretary and Historian, National Institute of Chiropractic Research; Member, Board of Directors, Association for the History of Chiropractic, Phoenix, Arizona

A Brief History of the Chiropractic Profession; Philosophy in Chiropractic

#### Tony S. Keller, PhD

Professor and Chair, Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont

The Use of Measurement Instruments in Chiropractic Practice

#### Partap S. Khalsa, DC, PhD, DABCO

Associate Professor of Biomedical Engineering, Neurobiology, and Orthopaedics; Vice-Chair and Graduate Program Director, Department of Biomedical Engineering, State University of New York (SUNY), Stony Brook, New York

Clinical Biomechanics and Pathomechanics of the Lumbar Spine

#### Niels Klougart, DC

Private Practice, Denmark

Issues Specific in Pediatric Practice

#### Frank J. Kohlbeck, DC

Associated Research Faculty, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California

Medication Assisted Spinal Manipulation

#### Deborah Kopansky-Giles, BPHE, DC, FCCS(C)

Associate Professor, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Integration of Chiropractic Into Multidisciplinary and Hospital-**Based Settings** 

#### Gregory J. Lehman, MSc, DC

Assistant Professor of Biomechanics, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Use of Measurement Instruments in Chiropractic Practice

#### Craig Liebenson, DC

Post Graduate Faculty, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Director, L.A. Sports and Spine; Adjunct Professor, School of Chiropractic, Division of Health Sciences, Murdoch University; Private Practice, Los Angeles, California

The Role of Rehabilitation and Exercise in Chiropractic Practice

#### Marion McGregor, DC, FCCS(C), MSc

Associate Professor, Texas Chiropractic College, Pasadena, Texas Musculoskeletal Complications of Chiropractic Practice

#### William C. Meeker, DC, MPH

Director, Palmer Center for Chiropractic Research; Vice President for Research, Palmer Chiropractic University Foundation Davenport, Iowa

Introduction; Integration of Chiropractic in Health Care

#### Dale Mierau, DC, MSc

Chiropractor, Saskatoon Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation Center Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Biomechanics and Pathophysiology of the Sacroiliac Joint

#### Robert D. Mootz, DC

Associate Medical Director for Chiropractic, State of Washington Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, Washington Integration of Chiropractic in Health Care; Professionalism and Ethics in Chiropractic

#### Craig Morris, DC, DACRB

Associate Clinical Professor, Cleveland Chiropractic College, Los Angeles, California; Post Graduate Faculty, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California; Post Graduate Faculty, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Clinic Director, F.I.R.S.T. Health, Torrance, California

Manual Manual Examination of the Patient

#### Donald R. Murphy, DC, DACAN

Department of Community Health, Brown University School of Medicine; Postgraduate Faculty, University of Bridgeport College of Chiropractic, New York Chiropractic College, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Anglo-European College of Chiropractic; Clinical Director, Rhode Island Spine Center, Providence, Rhode Island

Manual Examination of the Patient; Management of Neck Pain and Related Disorders

#### Palle Pedersen, DC, MPhil, DPMSA

Senior Lecturer in Clinical Sciences (Chiropractic), The Welsh Institute of Chiropractic, University of Glamorgan Pontypridd, United Kingdom

The Clinical History

#### Michael G. Perillo, DC, MPH

Adjunct Professor in Public Health, University of Bridgeport College of Chiropractic, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Public Health Responsibilities for Chiropractic

#### Stephen M. Perle, DC, MS

Associate Professor of Clinical Sciences, University of Bridgeport College of Chiropractic, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Private Practice, Connecticut Chiropractic Specialists, L.L.C. Milford, Connecticut

Soft Tissue Manual Techniques

#### Cynthia Peterson, RN, DC, DACBR, MMedEd, FCCR(C)

Professor and Chairperson, Department of Radiology and Chief of Clinical Radiology, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Indication and Use of X-Rays

#### Reed B. Phillips, DC, PhD

President, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Whittier, California

The Evolution of Vitalism and Materialism and its Impact on Philosophy in Chiropractic

#### Joel G. Pickar, DC, PhD

Professor, Palmer Center for Chiropractic Research Davenport, Iowa

Sensory Innervation of the Spine

#### Barbara I. Polus, BAppSci, MSc, PhD

Senior Lecturer and Coordinator of Research (Acting) Division of Chiropractic, School of Health Sciences, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

Muscle Spindles and Spinal Proprioception

#### Edward Rothman, DC, FACO(US), FCC(UK)

Senior Clinical Tutor, Anglo European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, Dorset, England

The Orthopedic Examination

#### Ronald R. Rupert, DC, MS

Director of Research, Research Institute, Parker College of Chiropractic, Dallas, Texas

Central Projections of Spinal Receptors

#### Richard L. Sarnat, MD

Alternative Medicine Integration, Highland Park, Illinois Management of Non-Musculoskeletal Disorders

#### Akio Sato, MD, PhD

Professor, University of Human Arts and Sciences Iwatsuki-City, Japan

Somatoautonomic Reflexes

#### John Scaringe, DC, DACBSP

Dean of Clinical Education, Chief of Staff, and Clinical Professor, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Whittier, California

Mobilization Techniques

#### Gary D. Schultz, DC, DACBR

Vice President of Academic Affairs and Professor of Radiology, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Whittier, California

Professionalism and Ethics in Chiropractic

#### Clayton Skaggs, DC

Research Associate, Logan College of Chiropractic; Adjunct Instructor, Department of Obstetrics, Washington University School of Medicine; Director, Clayton Physical Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri

The Role of Rehabilitation and Exercise in Chiropractic Practice

#### Dennis R. Skogsbergh, DC, DABCO, DACBR

Chiropractic Practice, Texas Back Institute, Plano Texas; Musculoskeletal Radiology, Quantum Diagnostic Imaging, Richardson, Texas

Indications and Use of Advanced Imaging Studies; The Management of Low Back Pain and Radiculopathy

#### Xue-Jun Song, MD, PhD

Associate Professor and Associate Director of Basic Science Research, Parker College of Chiropractic Research Institute, Dallas, Texas

Central Projections of Spinal Receptors

#### Louis Sportelli, DC

Past President, World Federation of Chiropractic; Private Practice, Palmerton, Pennsylvania

Documentation and Record Keeping

#### Rand S. Swenson, DC, MD, PhD

Associate Professor of Anatomy and Neurology, Departments of Anatomy and Medicine, Section of Neurology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire

Neurological Examination; The Management of Headache; Disorders of the Peripheral Nerves

#### Gary Tarola, DC, DABCO

Postgraduate Faculty of Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, and National University of Health Sciences, Whittier, California; Clinic Director/Owner, Chiropractic Associates Fogelsville, Pennsylvania

Documentation and Record Keeping

# Allan G.J. Terrett, DipAppSc(Hum Biol), BAppSc(Chiro), MAppSc(Chiro), FACCS, FICC

Associate Professor, RMIT University, Bundoora, Australia Neurological Complications of Spinal Manipulation Therapy

# Haymo Thiel, DC, MSc(Ortho), FCCS(C), FCC(Ortho)

Associate Professor and Head of Clinic, Anglo-European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, Dorset, England

The Orthopedic Examination

#### John J. Triano, DC, PhD, FCCS

Director, Chiropractic Division, Co-Director, Conservative Medicine, Texas Back Institute, Plano, Texas; Research Professor, University of Texas, Arlington Biomedical Engineering, Arlington, Texas

The Theoretical Basis for Spinal Manipulation; Introduction

## Howard Vernon, DC, FCCS, FCCRS, FICC, PhD

Professor, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Treatment of Headache, Neurologic and Non-Musculoskeletal Disorders By Spinal Manipulation

#### Bruce Walker, DC, MPH, DrPH Scholar

Doctor of Public Health Scholar, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia; Townsville Back Clinic, Townsville, Queensland, Australia

Integration of Chiropractic Into Multidisciplinary and Hospital-Based Settings

#### Robert W. Ward, DC

Associate Professor of Diagnosis, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Whittier, California

The Indication and Use of Laboratory Tests

#### Keith Wells, DC, MA

Professor, Southern California University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Whittier, California

The Clinical Application of Selected Examination and Diagnostic Instruments in Chiropractic

#### Jesper M. M. Wiberg, DC

Chiropractor, Private Practice, Kiropraktisk Klinik Ballerup, Denmark Issues Specific in Pediatric Practice

#### Glenda C. Wiese, PhD

Professor, Palmer College of Chiropractic Davenport, Iowa History of Spinal Manipulation

#### **Preface**

The evolution of this text, *Principles and Practice of Chiropractic* over the last 20 years represents, to a large extent, the evolution of the chiropractic profession during this period. Over this relatively short period of two decades, chiropractic has seen rapid changes in its acceptance by the other health care professions. Interest in chiropractic on the part of clinical and basic science researchers has also grown exponentially during this time. This may be in part due to the growing interest in all complementary and alternative treatment approaches but is primarily the result of increasing research directly related to the theories and practice of chiropractic.

The first edition of this text was the first time that a chiropractic textbook was published by a major medical textbook publishing company, and therefore marked the beginning of a new era for the sciences related to chiropractic and for the education of chiropractors. At the time the first edition was published, several medical associations around the world affirmed that it was unethical for medical physicians to cooperate with chiropractors. Chiropractors were, for the most part, excluded from major academic institutions and research facilities, and interdisciplinary practice was almost unheard of. Within this context, it was extremely difficult to convince the major publishing companies that not only did a market exist for chiropractic textbooks, but also that publishing such a text would not tarnish the reputation of the company considering such a venture.

Despite these obstacles, the first edition of this text was eventually published in 1980. When developing the content of the text it was necessary to recruit a number of scientists and clinicians without any chiropractic background to write many of the chapters. There were simply too few chiropractors at that time with the advanced scientific and academic qualifications and experience necessary to write quality treatises in the basic and clinical sciences. Although the first edition was intended to be fairly comprehensive, it consisted of only 16 chapters and was 390 pages long. There were sections on social aspects of chiropractic and a number of scientific principles on which the practice of chiropractic was based at that time. In

retrospect it must be admitted that there were extensive gaps in the material presented and that the text did not cover the field adequately. Nonetheless, the text did provide some insight into chiropractic and provided a reference for students, practitioners, and scientists with an interest in the field. It also established that there was a lucrative market for textbooks on the topic of chiropractic and paved the way for the publication of future chiropractic textbooks by major medical publishers.

The second edition of this text, published in 1992, was much more ambitious than the first, perhaps because the era was much more favorable to chiropractic than the early 1980s had been. Following the landmark 1987 Superior Court ruling against the American Medical Association, it became acceptable for medical physicians to communicate and interact with chiropractors. This cooperation marked the beginning of several important cross-disciplinary and joint research efforts, culminating with the publication of multidisciplinary guidelines for the management of back and neck pain that included input from chiropractic scientists and researchers.

During this period there was a progressive increase in the number of chiropractors with advanced and graduate degrees in a variety of subjects, including the basic sciences, who could be called upon to write chapters on their fields of expertise. It was therefore possible to rely to a much lesser extent on authors without formal chiropractic training to write chapters. The second edition attempted to be much more comprehensive than the first by doubling the number of chapters to 32 and increasing the number of pages to 641. Again, retrospection allows us to appreciate the many aspects of chiropractic theory and practice that were not included in that text.

With the publication of this, the third edition of *Principles and Practice of Chiropractic*, it is again time to reflect upon the position gained by the chiropractic profession over the past decade. Bolstered by the endorsement of spinal manipulation for low back and neck pain by several interdisciplinary guidelines both in the US and worldwide, chiropractic has developed a significant presence in the musculoskeletal

literature of the 1990s. During this period, the focus slowly shifted from defending the practice of chiropractic to studying its appropriateness for a number of specific conditions. Helping this effort is a growing number of chiropractors who have gone on to obtain Masters and Ph.D. degrees in various fields of research related to chiropractic. Their efforts have served to greatly increase the quality of the science on which chiropractic theory and practice are based and to develop new and increasingly interesting theories to explain the results observed in chiropractic clinical studies. The number of scientists with a chiropractic background is now such that all but 6 of the 58 chapters contained in this edition were written by chiropractors with graduate degrees in such subjects as biomechanics, epidemiology, neurophysiology, and public health, to mention just a few. This shift of expertise to individuals with training and expertise in both the clinical aspects of chiropractic and the basic sciences has resulted in a more comprehensive, critical, and practical discussion to the topics in each

This text is divided into five sections. Section I presents the history of spinal manipulation and chiropractic followed by a discussion of some of the traditional and modern philosophical issues that have dominated much of the discussion of chiropractic such as the relationship of vitalism and science. This is followed by a series of chapters that discusses some of the more important sociological factors that have influenced and continue to influence the growth and behavior of chiropractic as a profession. The expansion of chiropractic legislation and educational facilities outside of the North American continent is seriously impacting chiropractors within its traditional strongholds of Canada and the United States. This has been brought about by the publication of clinical trials that are described in Chapters 8 and 9. The last two chapters in this section focus on the public health responsibilities and the importance of professionalism and ethics in the practice of chiropractic. This section aims to provide a background from which chiropractic as a discipline can be evaluated and appreciated for what it has accomplished in its century of existence.

Section II is devoted to reviewing the basic sciences that increasingly influence chiropractic theory and practice. The innervation of spinal structures and manner in which neuronal input to and from spinal tissues can impact spinal function have been of growing interest to all clinicians who treat patients with spinal disorders. The neurophysiological processes that are the source of much of this research have been reviewed in some depth in the first five chapters of this section. The neurophysiology chapters are then followed by the second component of chiropractic theory, namely spinal biomechanics. It is not possible to

understand the theories on which chiropractic is based without understanding both spinal neurophysiology and biomechanics and how these two sciences interact with each other. It is not, however, sufficient to review normal physiology to understand the etiology of symptoms coming from the spinal structures. Abnormal physiology or pathology within these structures also impacts the manner in which treatment might have an effect. It is for this reason that a series of chapters on the pathophysiology of the intervertebral disc, the posterior zygapophysial joints, the muscles and the sacroiliac joint have been included. The inclusion of chapters on headaches related to the spine and risk factors for low back pain and neck pain conclude this section by introducing come basic epidemiological principles and illustrating how clinical and theoretical principles can be integrated.

Section III is an introduction to the clinical skills a chiropractor needs to evaluate a patient and develop a treatment plan. The process of reaching a diagnosis is dependent on a complex integration of the clinical history, basic physical examination, the neurological and orthopedic examinations, and the use of a variety of diagnostic tests. There is an increasing incorporation of advanced diagnostic tools including imaging and electrodiagnostic tests that are becoming part of the chiropractic diagnostic armamentarium and are included in chapters on these topic. The final chapter in this section is devoted to documentation and record keeping and gives some of the principles necessary to build a practice that can integrate with other healthcare professionals, as is increasingly being required by governmental and insurance agencies.

Section IV is devoted to the most common treatment approaches used by chiropractors for their patients. It is not possible to discuss each of the over 100 manipulation and adjustive techniques that are currently used and taught within chiropractic institutions. Instead, the chapters in this section have focused on differentiating specific subgroups of manipulative techniques such as mobilization, high velocity low amplitude, low force, instrument, traction, and distraction techniques. There are also specific chapters on treatment approaches that are gaining increasing interest within chiropractic such as medication- assisted manipulation, physical modalities, acupuncture, and rehabilitation.

Section V is an attempt to integrate the prior chapters into a logical clinical approach to the most common conditions seen by chiropractors in practice. The majority of patients who seek chiropractic care do so for low back pain, thoracic pain, neck pain and headaches. There are also, however, a small percentage of patients who seek care for non-musculoskeletal symptoms and a discussion of some of the research on these conditions is necessary to put recommendations

on these conditions in context. There are also unique characteristics in the pediatric and geriatric patient populations that can impact management that warrant specific chapters on these topics. There is no treatment approach that is without some risk. Although the risk of the most commonly used chiropractic treatment approaches is very small, it is nonetheless important that those rare complications be discussed. It is for this reason that two chapters were devoted to these issues. The final chapter in this test is devoted to the integration of chiropractic into interdisciplinary spinal clinics. It is probable that a fourth edition of this text will devote considerable more time on the integration of chiropractic into mainstream healthcare.

Although a more thorough understanding of chiropractic may be achieved by reading the book in the order it is presented, each chapter is in fact nonsequential and may thus be read independently of the others as a stand-alone reference on the topic. Due to constraints on volume length, it remains impossible to include chapters on every important aspect of chiropractic theory and practice. What we have presented here is a comprehensive overview of the topics deemed most relevant to chiropractic clinicians and students at this time. Although specific objectives are listed in each chapter, the general purpose of a chapter is to present a condensed review on a particular topic. For those wishing to gain deeper understanding in a field, these chapters are simply a starting point for further learning and discussion. Key references are provided in each chapter to help guide the reader through the literature.

We hope that readers will enjoy this text and use it as an opportunity to learn more about the very interesting and rapidly evolving discipline that is chiropractic.

SCOTT HALDEMAN SIMON DAGENAIS

### Acknowledgments

This book is a team effort and has become too complex to be written or edited by one person. The wide scope of knowledge and understanding that is necessary to write and edit a book that adequately covers this topic requires people with qualifications and experience in a number of backgrounds that include the social and basic sciences, as well as clinical practice. For this reason, multiple authors from around the world were recruited to impart their knowledge and expertise on a particular topic, and I wish to thank them for their efforts.

The task of corresponding with authors and ensuring that a quality manuscript was written that would contribute to the each of the sections fell on the shoulders of the section editors. All five of these individuals are amongst the most respected and experienced scientists and clinicians within the field of chiropractic. I count each of them amongst the closest of my friends and wish to thank them for accepting this challenge.

This text also received input from a number of other individuals who contributed to reading, editing, and correcting individual chapters. In particular, I would like to thank Frank Kohlbeck for his input on a number of chapters.

This text, however, could not have been completed without the intense effort of Simon Dagenais, the associate editor, who personally reread and edited every chapter after it had passed through my hands and that of the section editors to ensure that the final product was legible, accurate, and of high quality.

A text of this scope that requires several years of intense work cannot take place without the sacrifice of the families of the authors and editors. In particular I want to thank my wife Joan for her support and understanding of the weekends and evenings spent in the preparation of this text.

Finally, there is always considerable amount of work that has to be done once the text is submitted to the publisher. The energy and skill of the editorial staff at McGraw-Hill, including Michael Brown, Barbara Holton, and Andrew Hall, who transformed our manuscript into the book you now see today.

To everyone who played a part in the production of this book, whether or not I remembered to include your name here, thank you.

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