What is Chiropractic Neurology?

An approach that assesses and corrects the **function** of your nervous system.

How Can It Help You?

In the absence of fractures or bleeds, brain imaging does not show damage after a TBI. By getting the function of your nervous system assessed, the chiropractic neurologist is better equipped to understand the uniqueness of the injury. This understanding helps customize a variety of therapies to target the areas of the brain that are not functioning well.

Potential Areas affected by TBI:

Balance/Vestibular Reflexes
Proprioceptive Reflexes
Motor Co-ordination & Reaction Time
Cognitive Processing
Auditory Integration
Visual Reflexes
Structural Integrity
Physiological Responses

} The Chiropractic Neurological Exam Assesses All of These

The Exam

A chiropractic neurologist will assess your nervous system from head to toe, literally. The very thorough exam, along with your history, and the information from diagnostic tools, will help the chiropractic neurologist understand which areas of your nervous system need to be rehabilitated.

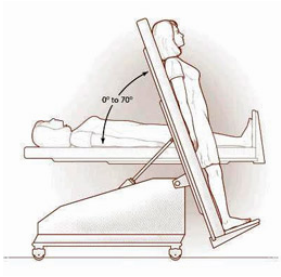
Diagnostic Tools Used

Videonystagmography (VNG)

Many reflexes can be lost after a TBI, your visual system included. There is much your eyes can tell us about the function of your nervous system. This is why we record and measure eye movements using goggles that look like this.

Computerized Posturography

Your ability to balance is made up of three different systems—your visual system, your muscles/joints and, your vestibular system. When assessing balance, it is useful to activate these different areas. If you become unstable during some of these activations, it helps shed light on areas that may need to be rehabilitated. The chiropractic neurologist will also use the computerized posturography for specific therapies.



Tilt Table

A TBI can affect your autonomic nervous system (your rest and digest system). The tilt table is very useful in diagnosing postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) and other dysautonomias. The chiropractic neurologist will also use the tilt table during specific therapies.

Treatments

Neuro SensoriMotor Integrator (NSI)

The NSI is designed to offer a host of therapy procedures to rehabilitate eye movements, eye-hand coordination, reaction time, neuro-cognitive skills, and more. This is a large touch-screen TV and the use of the NSI is dependent on whether the patient can tolerate screen-time.

Interactive Metronome (IM)

The Interactive Metronome is a research-based training program that helps children and adults overcome attention, memory, and coordination limitations.

Muscle surface EMG

This device can be used as neuro-biofeedback to restore function to different muscles. This is especially useful for paralysis.

Adjustments

Adjustments, or joint manipulations, can be powerful inputs into the nervous system. For this reason, chiropractic neurologists take into consideration each individual patient to determine the most appropriate technique for you.

Myofascial/Soft Tissue Work

TBIs may leave some patients with scar tissue or inflamed tissue that creates adhesions in their fascial system. These restriction can often exacerbate neurological symptoms. Not all chiropractic neurologists work on the fascia so be sure to find a massage therapist that is well-versed in myofascial techniques.

Dynamic Therapies

Specificity with each patient and each therapy is the name of the game in chiropractic neurology. General exercises are rarely used because they can often decrease the specificity and therefore, the impact of the exercise. In addition, the chiropractic neurologist will also be sure to constantly monitor you for fatigue. This monitoring allows for changes to your therapy from one minute to the next. To find a chiropractic neurologist near you, visit the following page: www.acnb.org