

1 Course (1997-8)
(total grade)

$\frac{42}{50} + \frac{47}{50}$ B

Name (Please Print)

Home Address 14

SAN

Do you want cranial

(4) 1. The interrelationship of structure and function is a basic concept in the science of osteopathy.

A. Name two symptoms of disturbed function, commonly noted in the neonatal period.

B. Name the structural disturbance that underlies each one.

Admitting - CNIX (Vagus) occipital condylar
compression

TENSE NERVOUS BABY - CLOSED FRANKEN LACERTUM Wagnum

(2) 2. The dynamic unity of function of the human body is another basic concept in the science of osteopathy. What are the two widely separated structures that are functionally linked together by the dura mater.

The cranium ^{air} & the sacrum

(3) 3. We speak of midline bones and paired bones in the cranial mechanism.

A. Which group moves in flexion and extension.

MIDLINE BONES

B. Name them.

OCCIPUT

SPHENOID

ETHMOID

VOLMER

Sacrum

C. What is their axis of physiologic motion.

SPHENOBASILAR SYNPHYSIS

Transverse

4. A) Describe the axis of rotation of the right temporal bone. ✓

THE AXIS OF ROTATION FOLLOWS THE LINE PETRIS PORTION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE

- B) What is the diagnostic landmark for monitoring its motion?

THE MASTOID PROCESS

- C) How does that landmark move in external rotation of the temporal bone.

WITH THE THUMBS ON THE MASTOID PROCESS, IN EXTERNAL ROTATION, THE THUMBS WILL COME CLOSER TO EACH OTHER BECOME

5. Describe
- axes of motion.
 - direction of motion of both greater wings of the sphenoid.
 - direction of motion of lateral angles of the occiput
- in each of the following.

- i) Left torsion.

THE AXIS OF ROTATION IS ANTERO-POSTERIORLY (FROM THE NASION TO THE PISTIONS). WHEN UNDER THE LEFT ^{greater} WING OF THE SPHENOID WILL MOVE ~~POSTER~~ SUPERIORLY WHILE THE RIGHT WILL MOVE ANTERIOR INFERIORLY. THE LEFT L^{an} OF THE OCCIPUT WILL MOVE ANTERIOR - ~~INFERIORLY~~ WHILE THE RIGHT ^{lateral angle} OCCIPUT WILL MOVE POSTERIOR - SUPERIORLY

- ii) Inferior vertical strain.

2 parallel transverse axes
THE AXIS OF ROTATION IS ALONG THE SBS. BOTH THE RIGHT AND LEFT GREATER WING OF THE SPHENOID WILL MOVE SUPERIORLY AND BOTH THE LATERAL ANGLES OF THE OCCIPUT WILL MOVE INFERIORLY

- iii) Right lateral strain.

THE 2 AXIS OF ROTATION IS A VERTICAL AXIS THROUGH THE BODY OF THE SPHENOID AND THE FORAMEN MAGNUM. BOTH THE GREATER WINGS OF THE SPHENOID WILL MOVE TO THE LEFT AND BOTH THE LATERAL ANGLES OF THE OCCIPUT WILL MOVE TO THE RIGHT.

that healing is accomplished by the inherent therapeutic potency
is another basic concept in the science of osteopathy.

a) Name a technique used on the primary respiratory mechanism
which enhances that therapeutic potency.

VENTRICULAR COMPRESSION OF THE C4 VENTRICLE (CVC)

b) Where would you perform this technique?

THIS TECHNIQUE CAN BE APPLIED PRACTICALLY
ANYWHERE, ON THE OCCIPUT, PARIETALS, TEMPORALS,
AND SACRUM.

c) How would you apply it at the occiput.
include details of hand position, procedure and evidence of
completion.

ON THE OCCIPUT, WITH THE FINGERS ON TOP OF EACH OTHER
~~AND~~ AND THE THENAR EMINANCES FACING EACH OTHER, THE
THENAR EMINANCES WILL CONTACT THE OCCIPUT JUST MEDIAL
TO THE OCCIPITAL MASTOID SUTURE. FEELING FOR FLEXION AND
EXTENSION, WE WILL ENCOURAGE EXTENSION AND DISCOURAGE
OR TRY TO PREVENT THE OCCIPUT FROM GOING INTO FLEXION.
YOU WILL EVENTUALLY REACH A STILL POINT. A STILL POINT
IS A POINT WHERE THERE IS A MAXIMUM INTENSITY WITH
MINIMAL AMOUNT OF MOVEMENT. THE EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION
IS WHEN THERE IS A SOFTENING IN THE BONE AND A FEELING OF
ROCKING OCCURS, LIKE A BOAT IN GENTLE WATERS, THEN
GENTLY LAY THE HEAD DOWN AND THE TECHNIQUE IS
FINISHED.

Diaphragmatic Respiration

7. What cranial lesions are usually found in the following conditions.

a) Difficulty in learning to suck in the newborn.

HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE, HYPOGLOSSAL CANAL

b) Classical migraine headache.

FORAMEN SPINOSUM, MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY

c) Right otitis media.

RIGHT EXTERNALLY ROTATED TEMPORAL BONE *Probably internal*
Note fixation

d) Tense nervous sleepless baby.

FORAMEN LACERUM MAGNUM

e) Left maxillary sinusitis.

INTERNALLY ROTATED LEFT MAXILLA

8. a) What is meant by the Primary Respiratory Mechanism.

PRIMARY RESPIRATORY MECHANISM THAT CONTROLS THE BASIC UNIT OF PHYSIOLOGIC FUNCTION IN OUR BODY. IT HAS A CRT OF rate of 8-12 per minute.

b) How does it relate to the secondary respiratory mechanism or thoracic respiration?

THE PRIMARY RESPIRATORY MECHANISM IS SLIGHTLY SLOWER THAN THE SECONDARY RESPIRATORY MECHANISM. INITIALLY, WITH DEEP INHALATION OR EXHALATION OF THE SECONDARY RESPIRATORY MECHANISM, THE PRIMARY RESPIRATORY MECHANISM MAY CHANGE TO MATCH THE DEEP INHALATION AND EXHALATION OF THE THORACIC RESPIRATION.