

OSTEOPATHIC CONSIDERATIONS AND MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT FOR HEADACHE

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OBJECTIVES

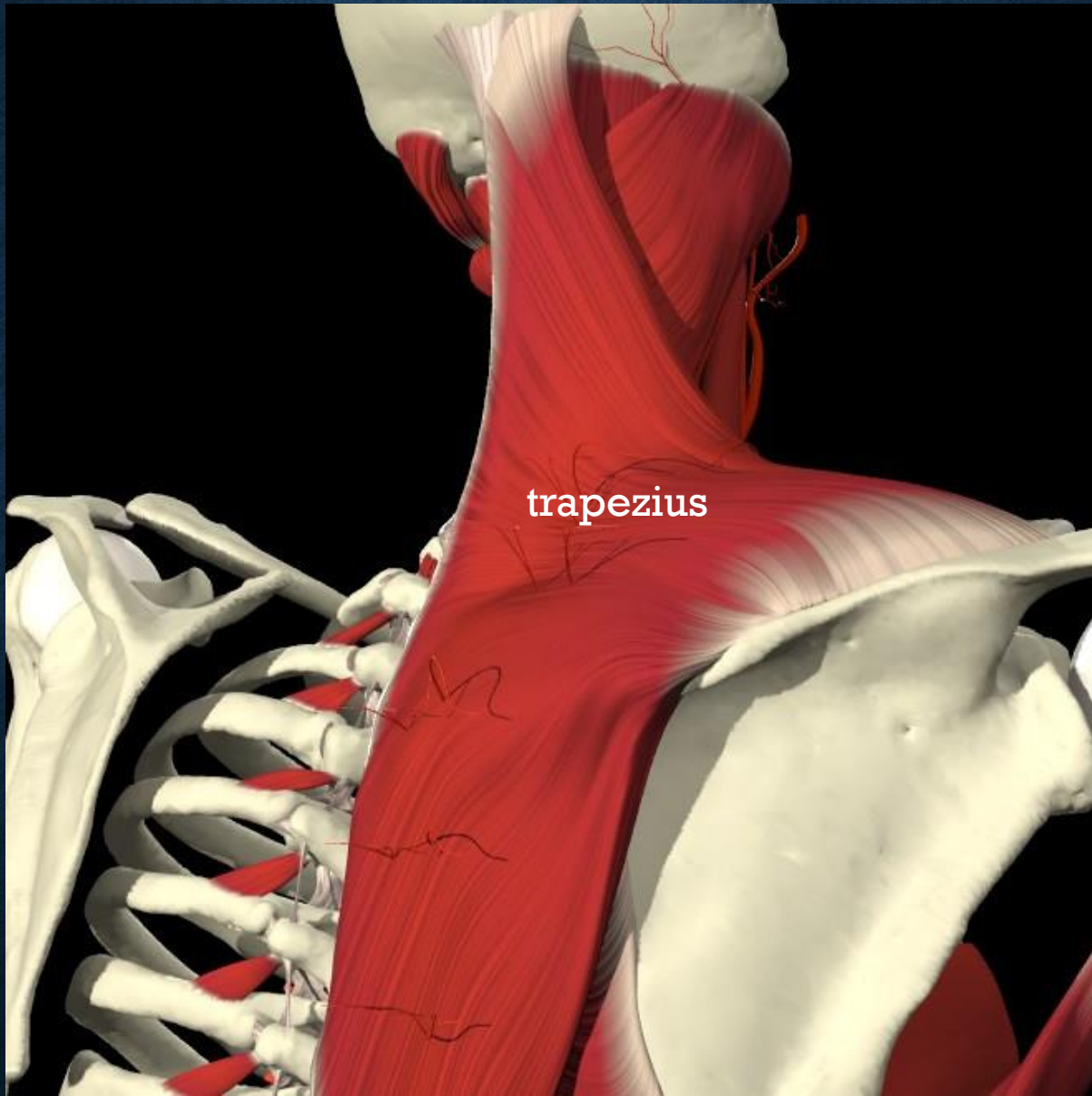
- Briefly review the different types of headache
- Review relevant anatomy and their potential contributions to headache
- Describe a focused structural exam that could be done when evaluating headache
- Create an example focused manipulative treatment plan

HEADACHES DEFINED (PREVALENCE %)

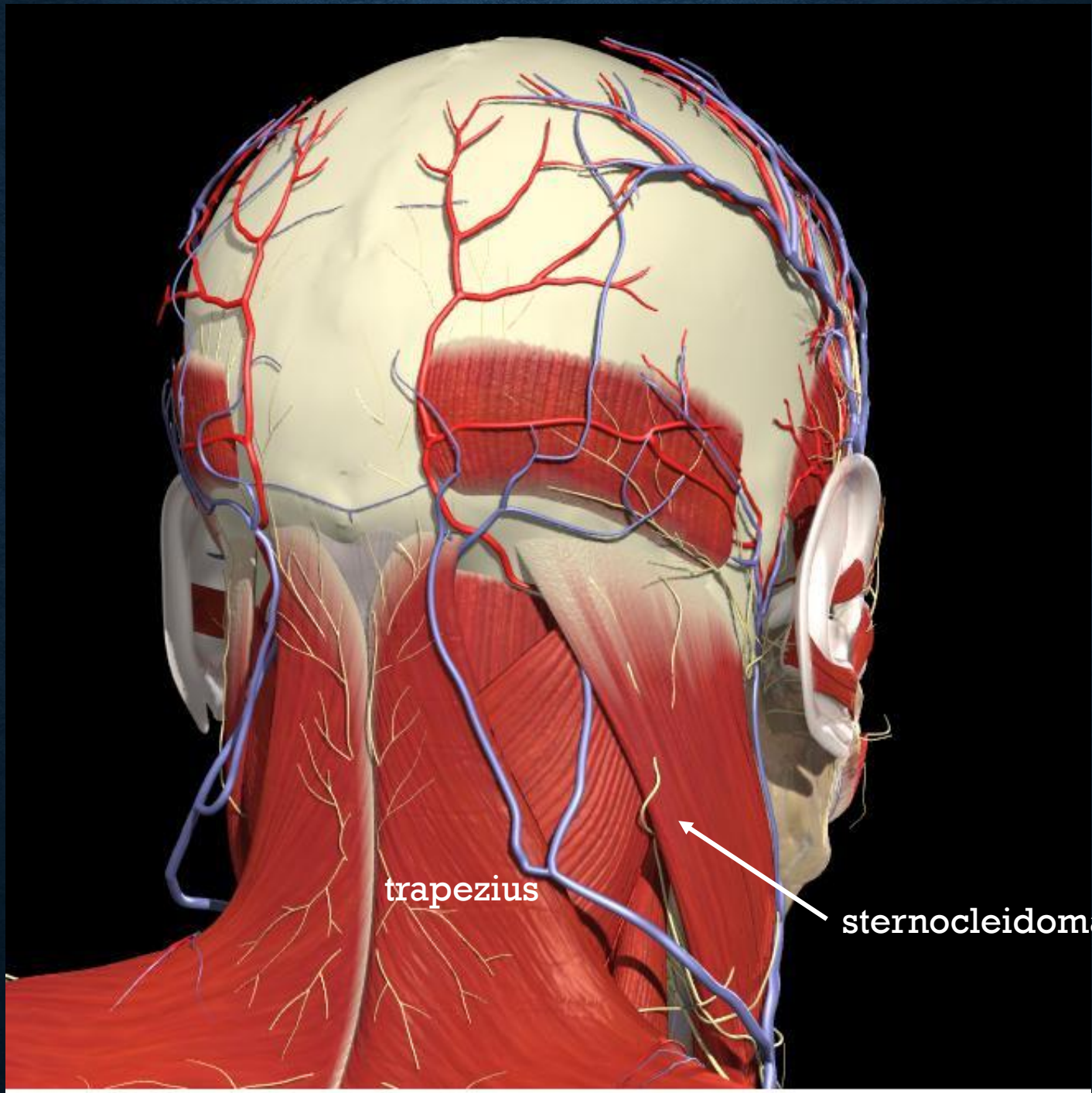
- Tension-type headache (69)
- Migraine (15)
- Exertional headache (1)
- Cluster headache (0.1)

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

- Muscular attachments
- Autonomic contributions
- (Lymphatic drainage)



Nn:
Accesory n
(CN XI)



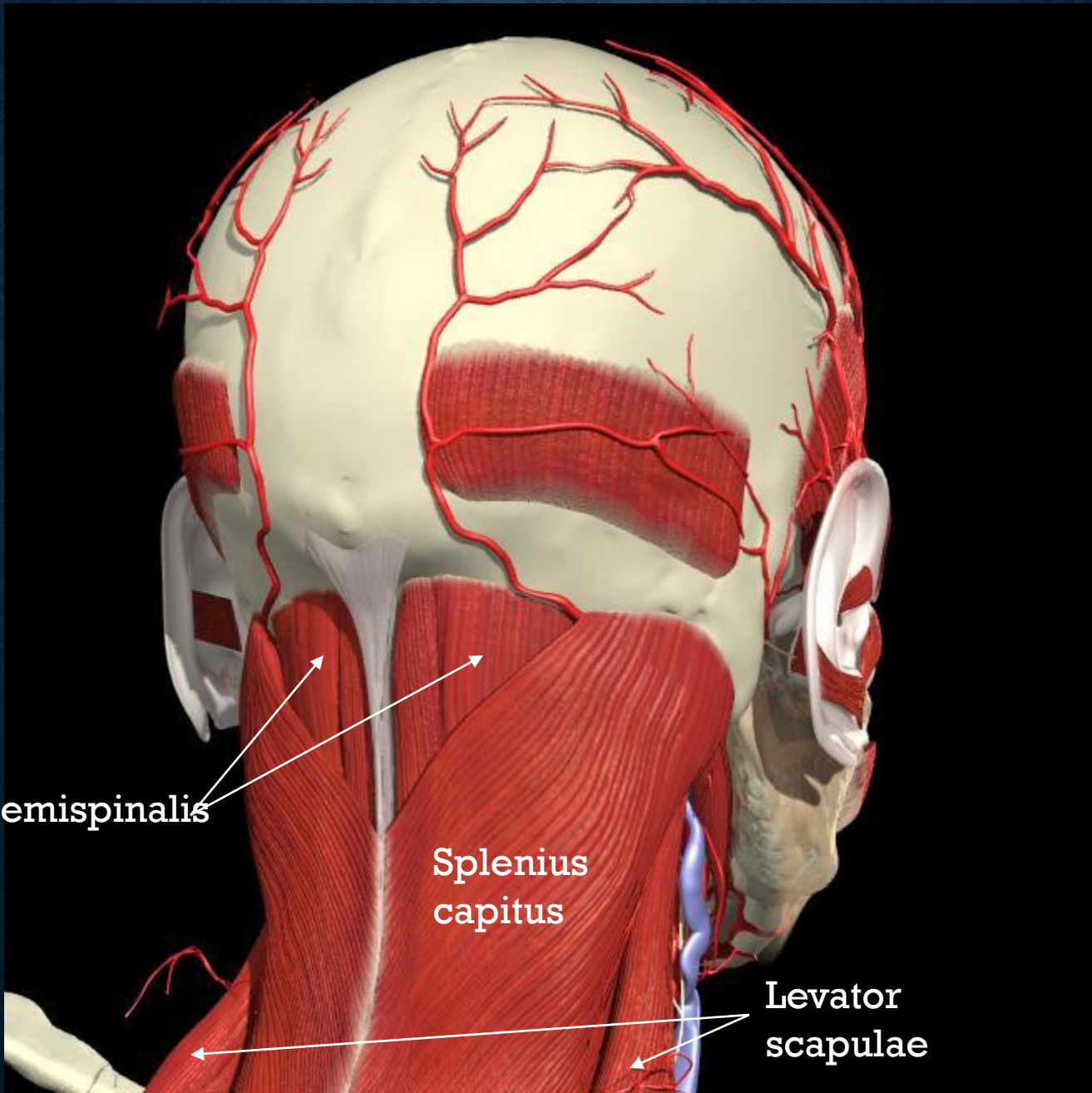
trapezius

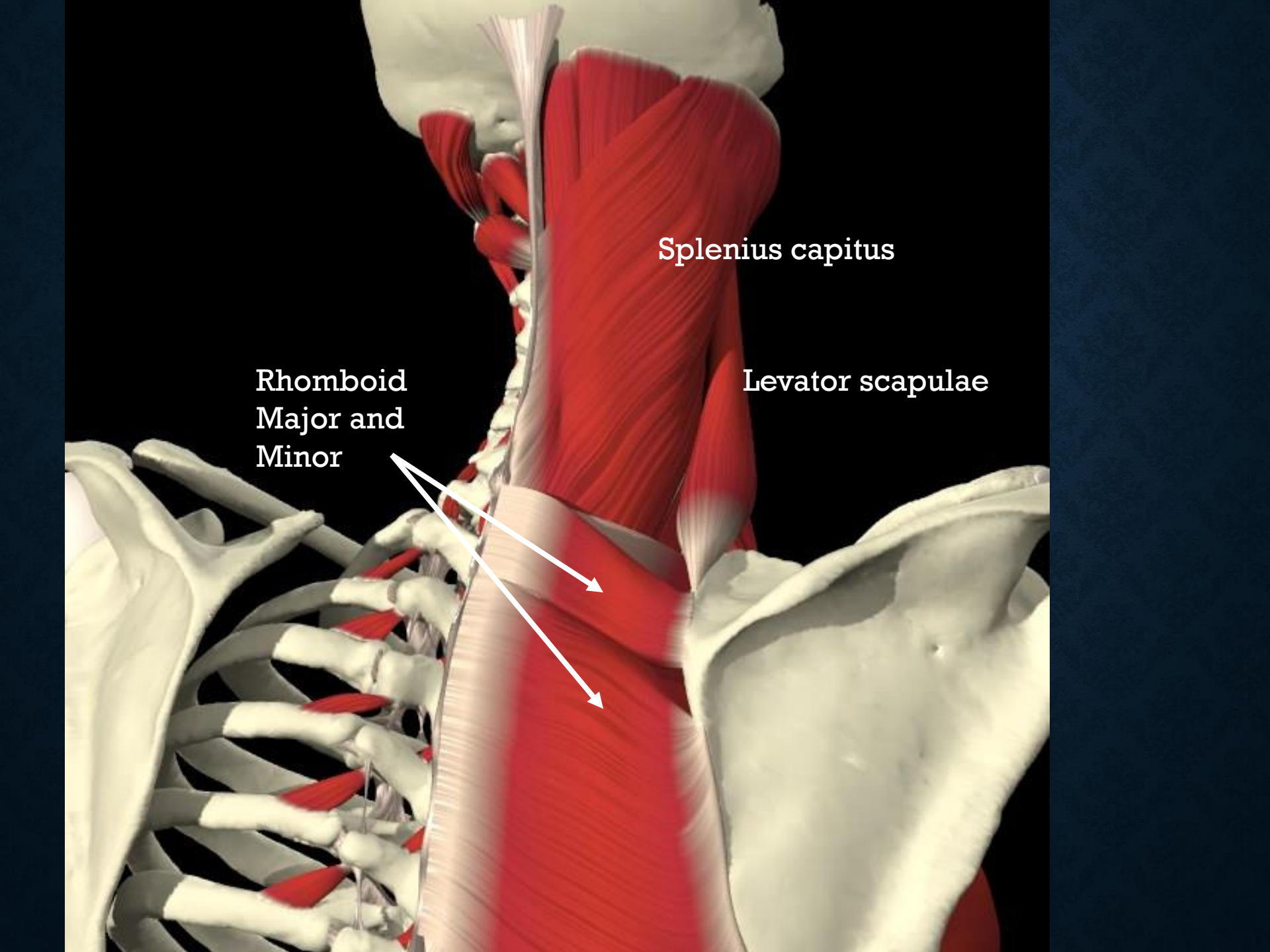
sternocleidomastoid

Spinalis/semispinalis
capitus

Splenius
capitus

Levator
scapulae

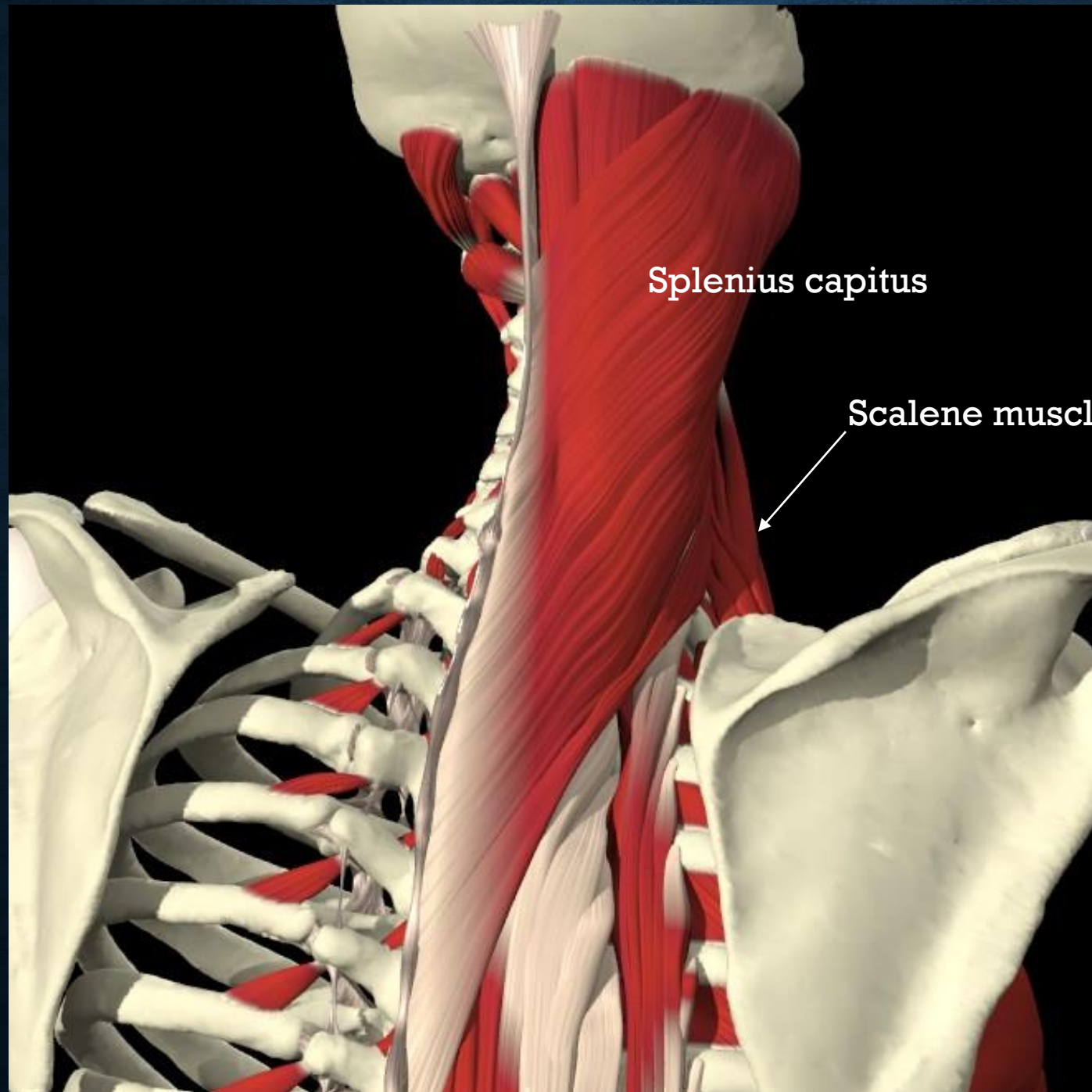


An anatomical illustration of the neck and upper back muscles. The muscles are shown in red, and the bones are shown in white. The Splenius capitus muscle is the large, thick muscle in the upper neck. The Levator scapulae muscle is a long, thin muscle that runs from the neck to the scapula. The Rhomboid Major and Minor muscles are located in the upper back, between the scapula and the spine. Two white arrows point from the text label to these muscles.

Splenius capitus

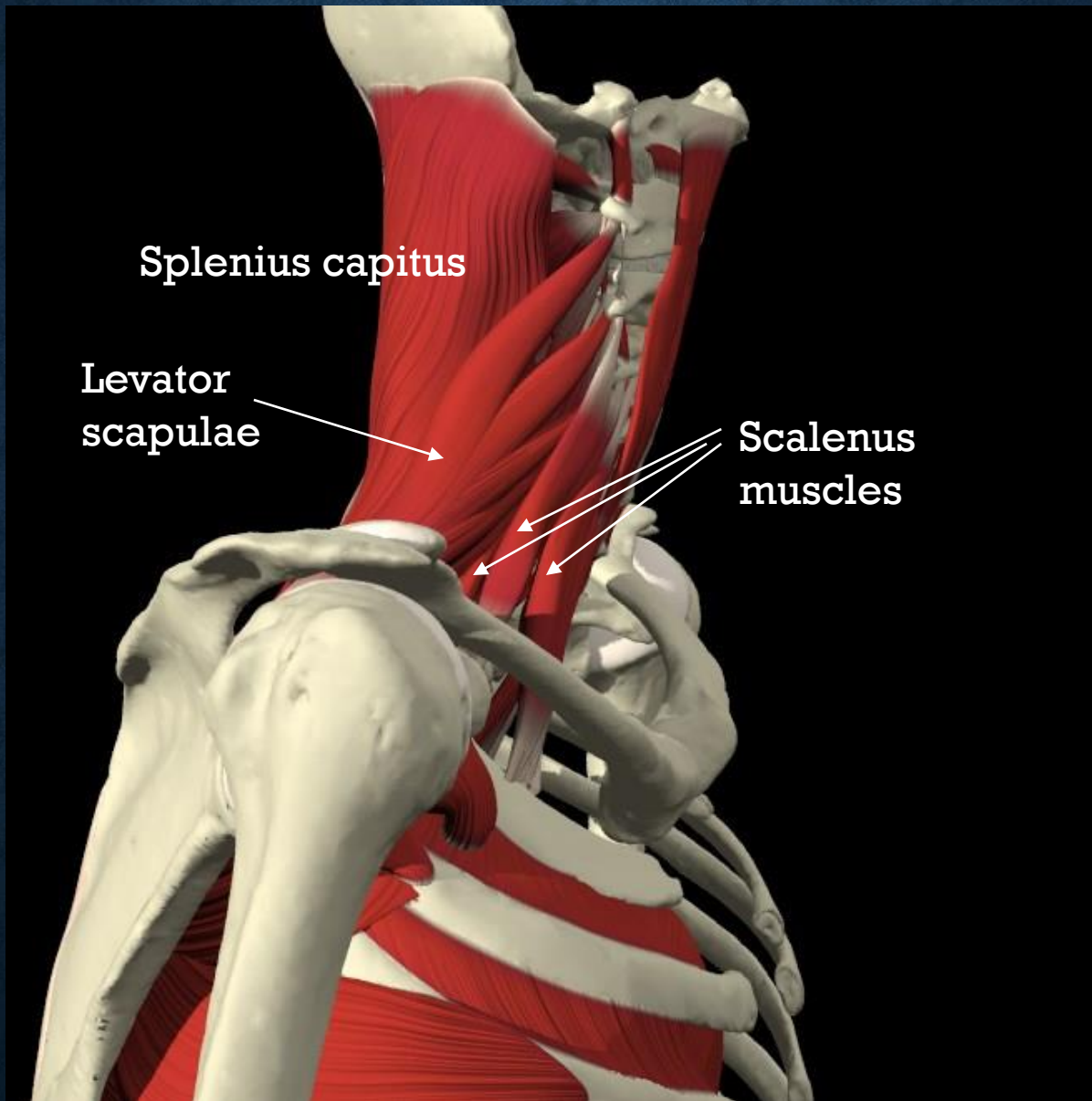
Levator scapulae

Rhomboid
Major and
Minor



Splenius capitus

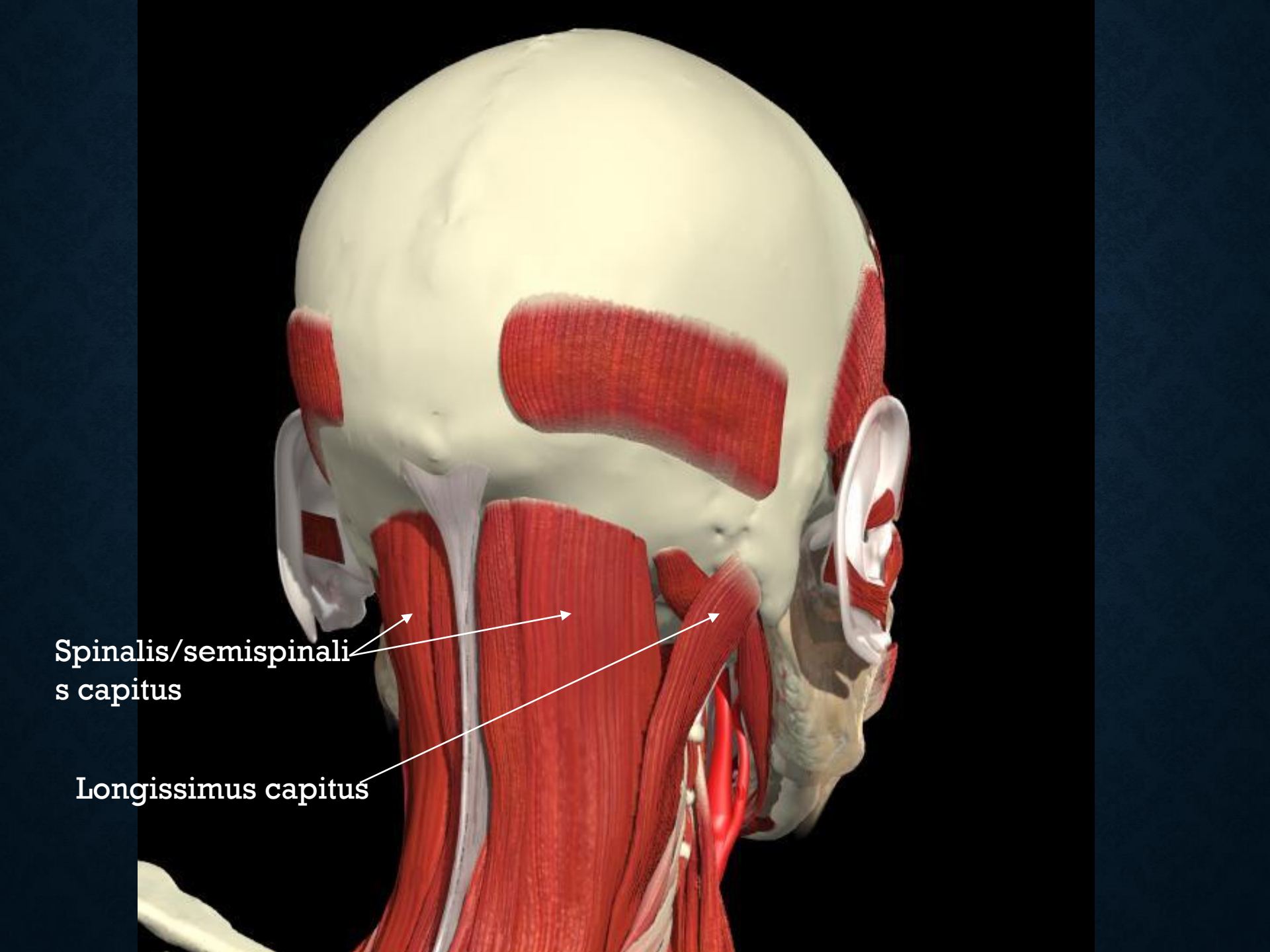
Scalene muscles



Splenius capitis

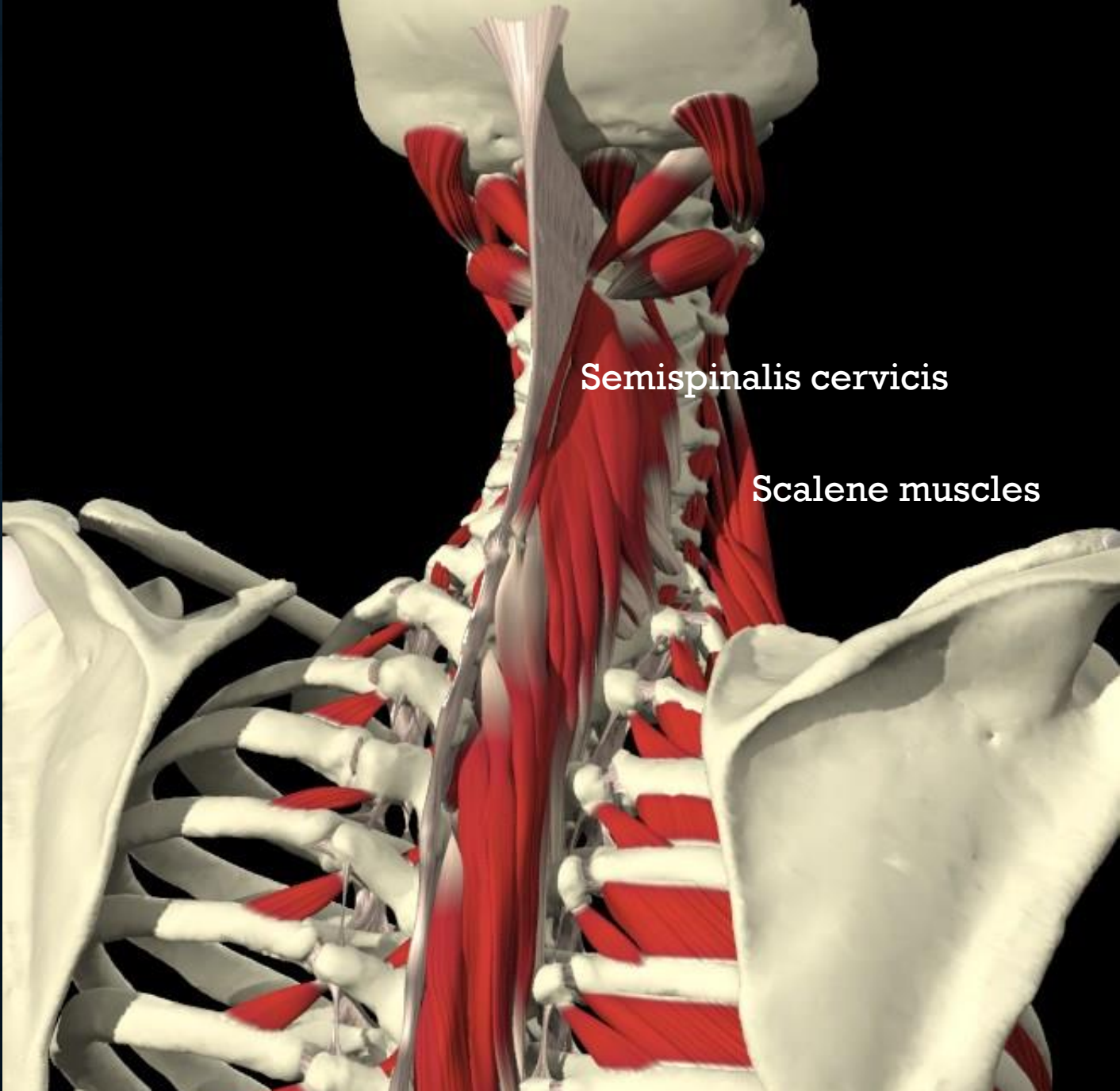
Levator
scapulae

Scalenus
muscles



Spinalis/semispinalis capitis

Longissimus capitis



Semispinalis cervicis

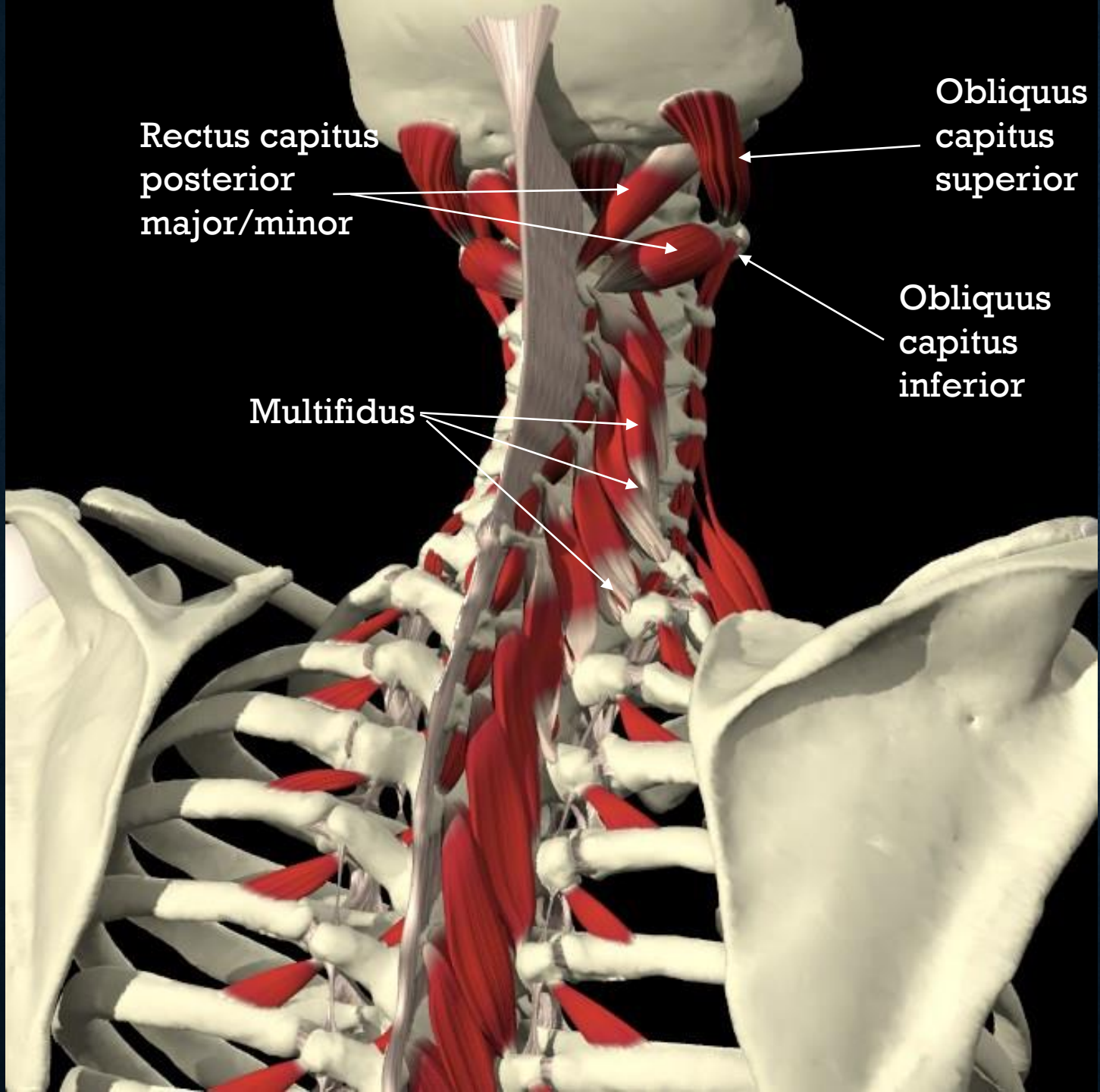
Scalene muscles

Rectus capitus
posterior
major/minor

Obliquus
capitus
superior

Obliquus
capitus
inferior

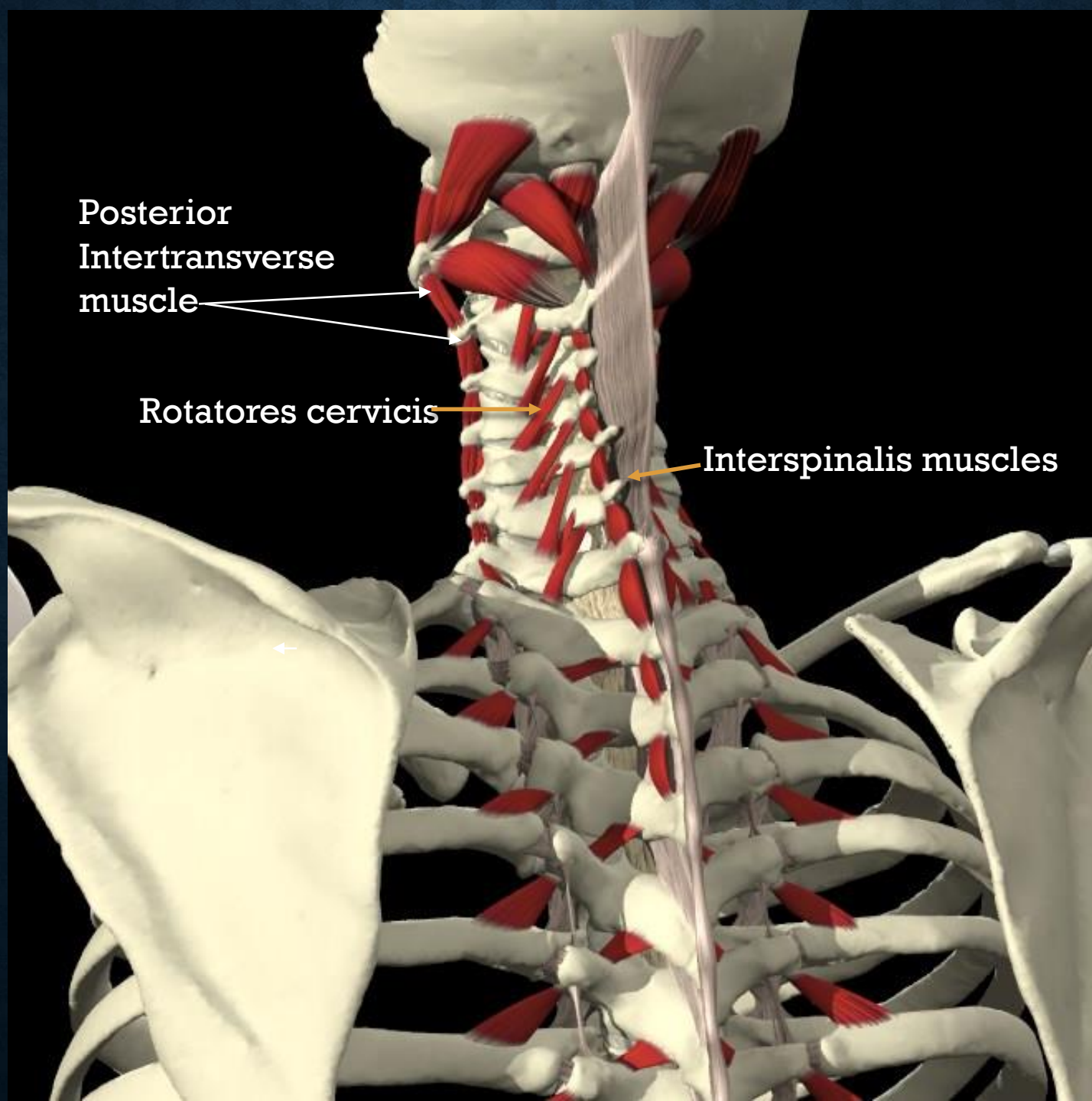
Multifidus



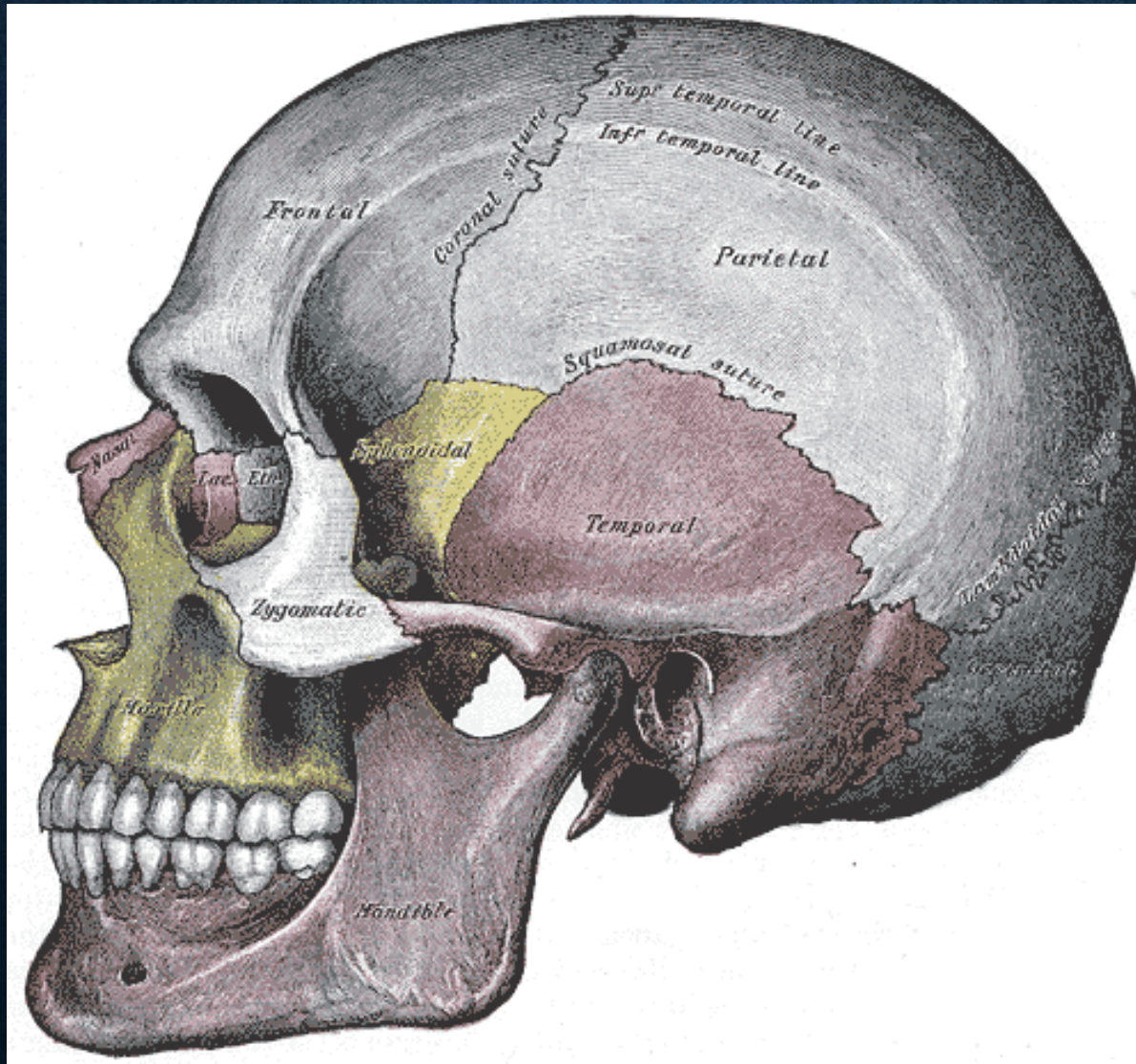
Posterior
Intertransverse
muscle

Rotatores cervicis

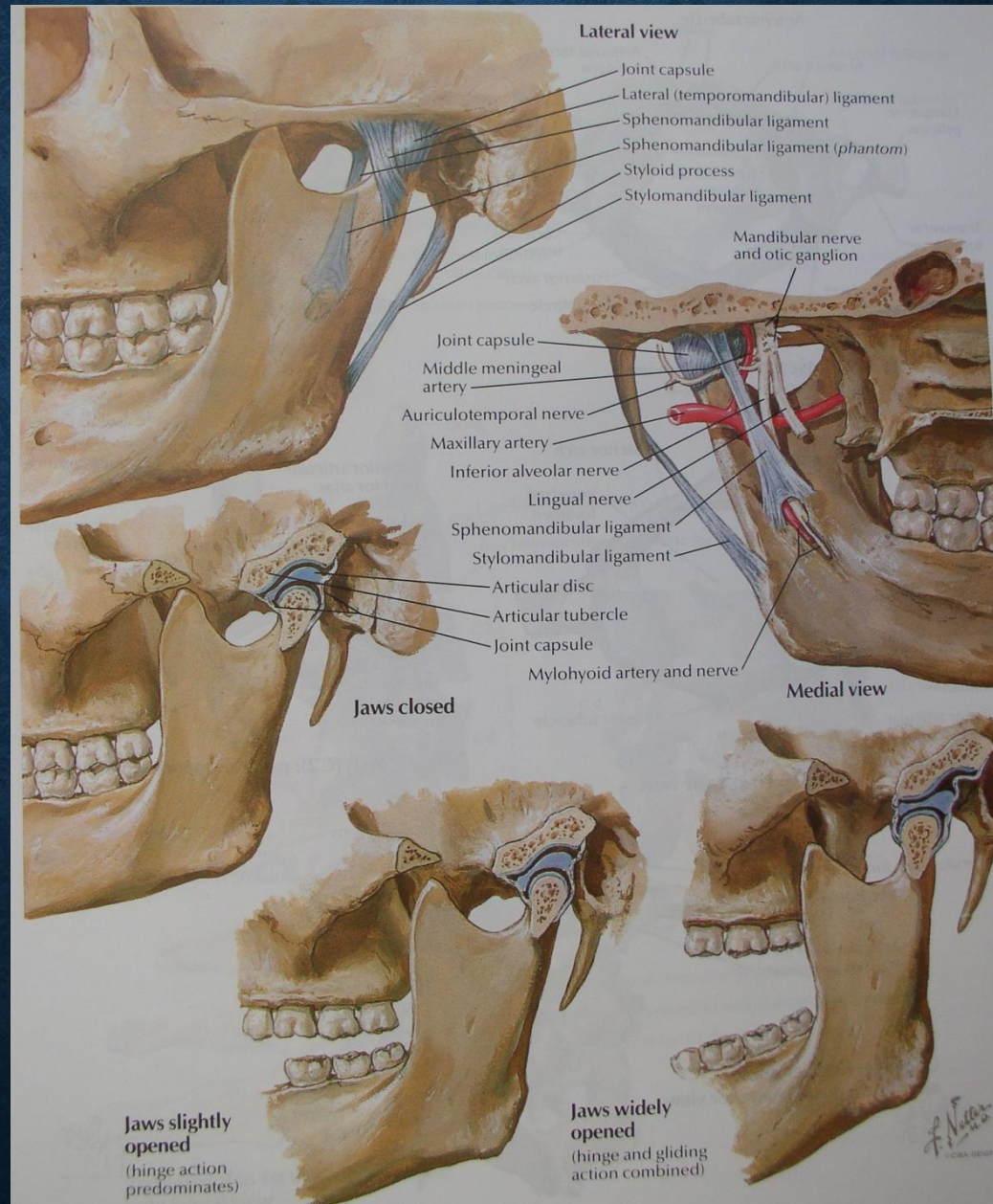
Interspinalis muscles



BONES OF THE SKULL



Temporomandibular Disorders

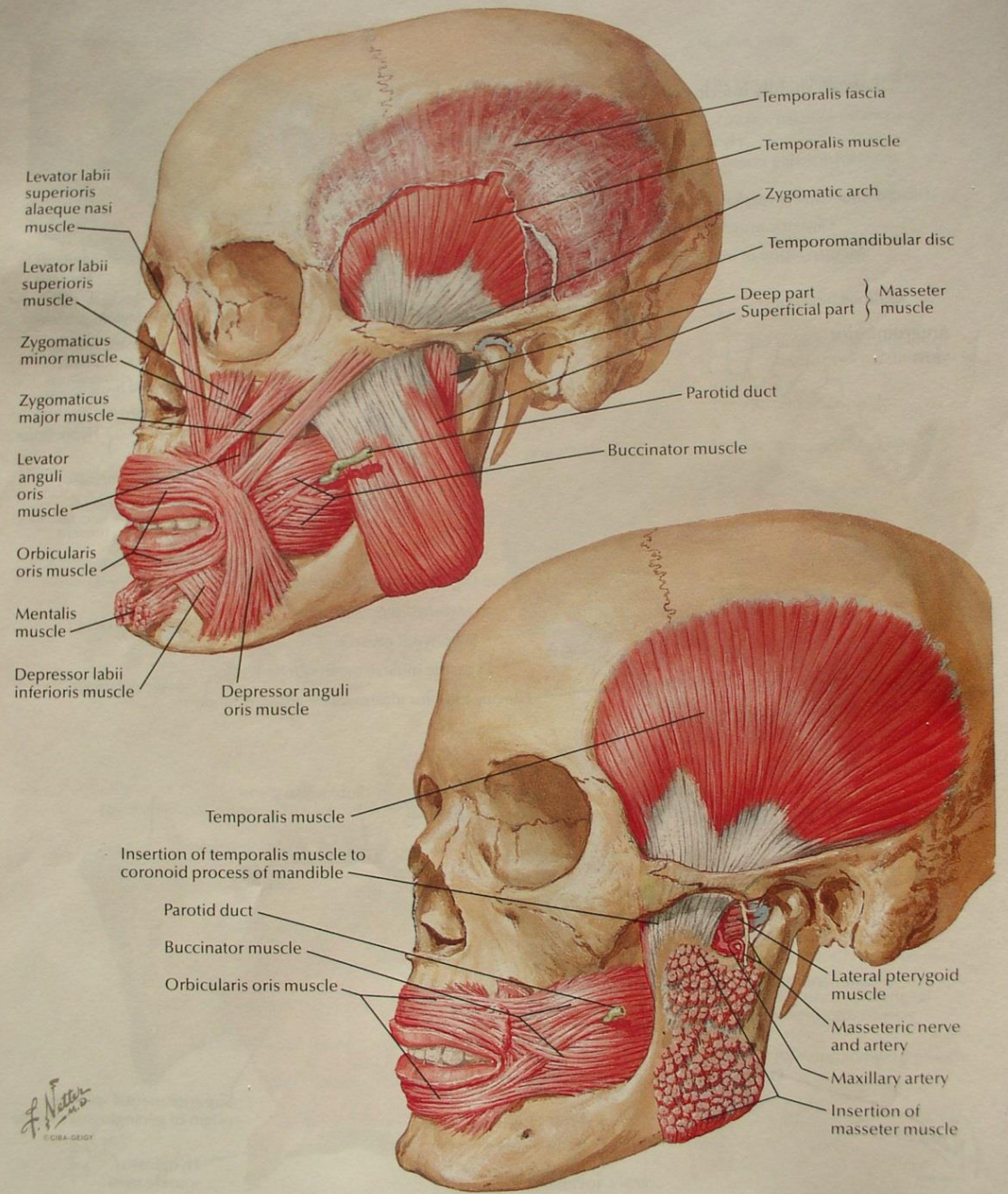


Closing

- Masseter
- Temporalis

Opening

- Strap Muscles
- Digastric
- Mylohyoid
- Geniohyoid
- Sternohyoid
- Omohyoid
- Thyrohyoid

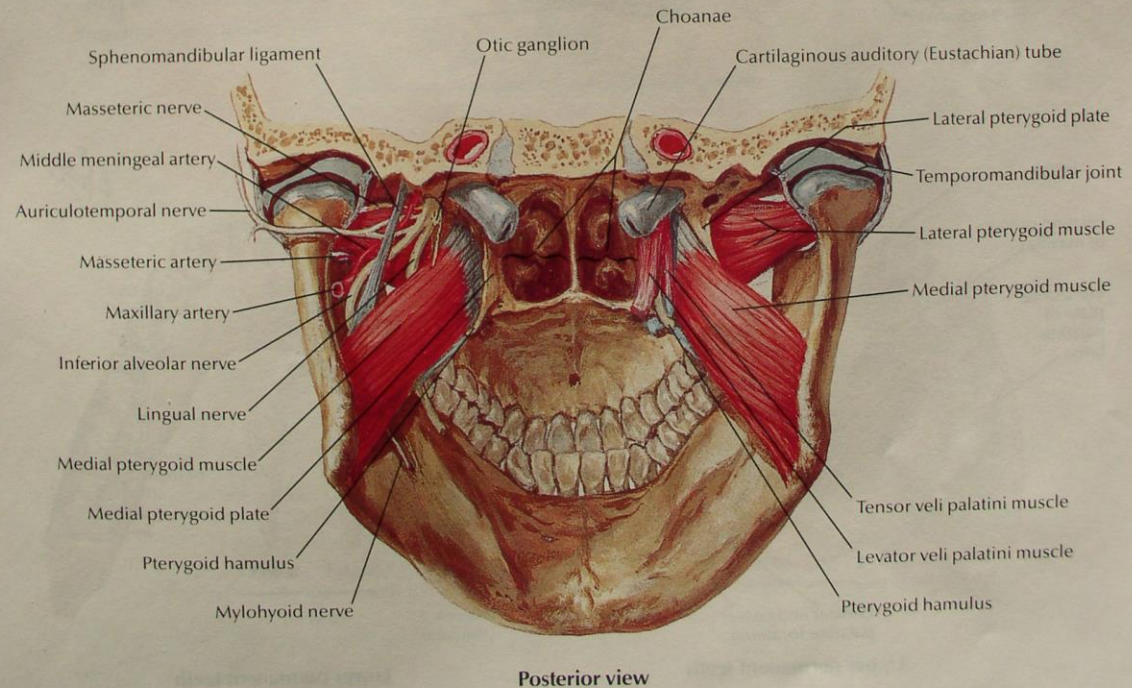
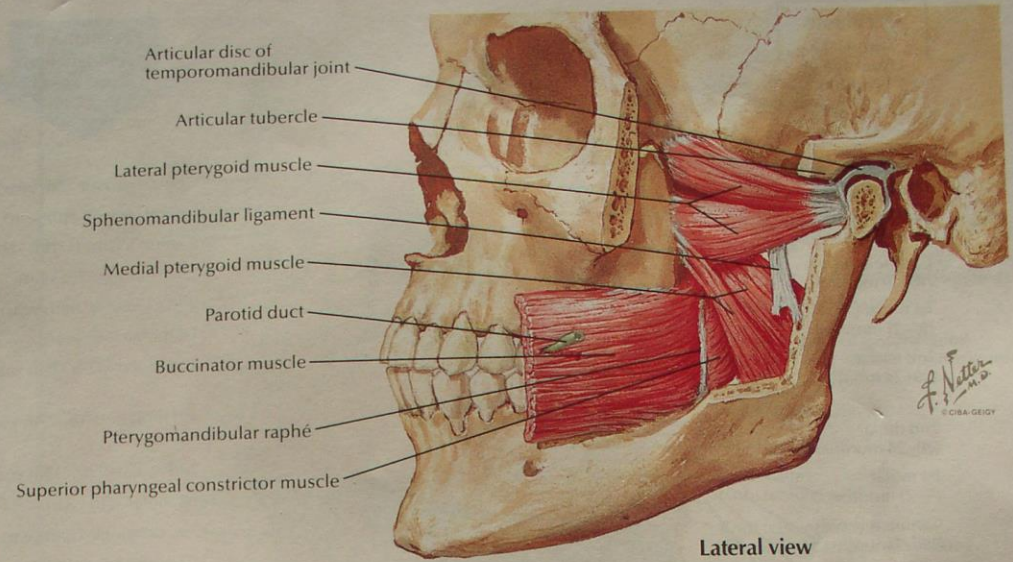


Closing

- Medial Pterygoid

Translational

- Lateral Pterygoid



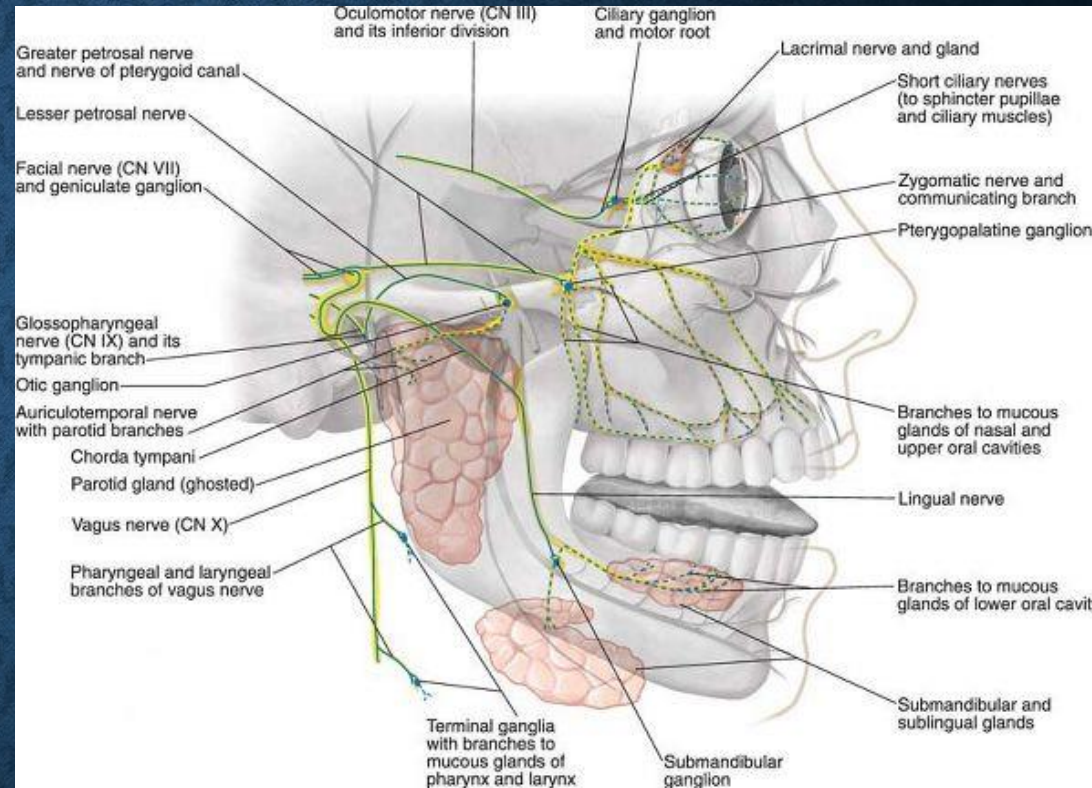
PARASYMPATHETICS

Oculomotor (CN III)

Facial (CN VII),
Glossopharyngeal (CN IX)

Increased tone=

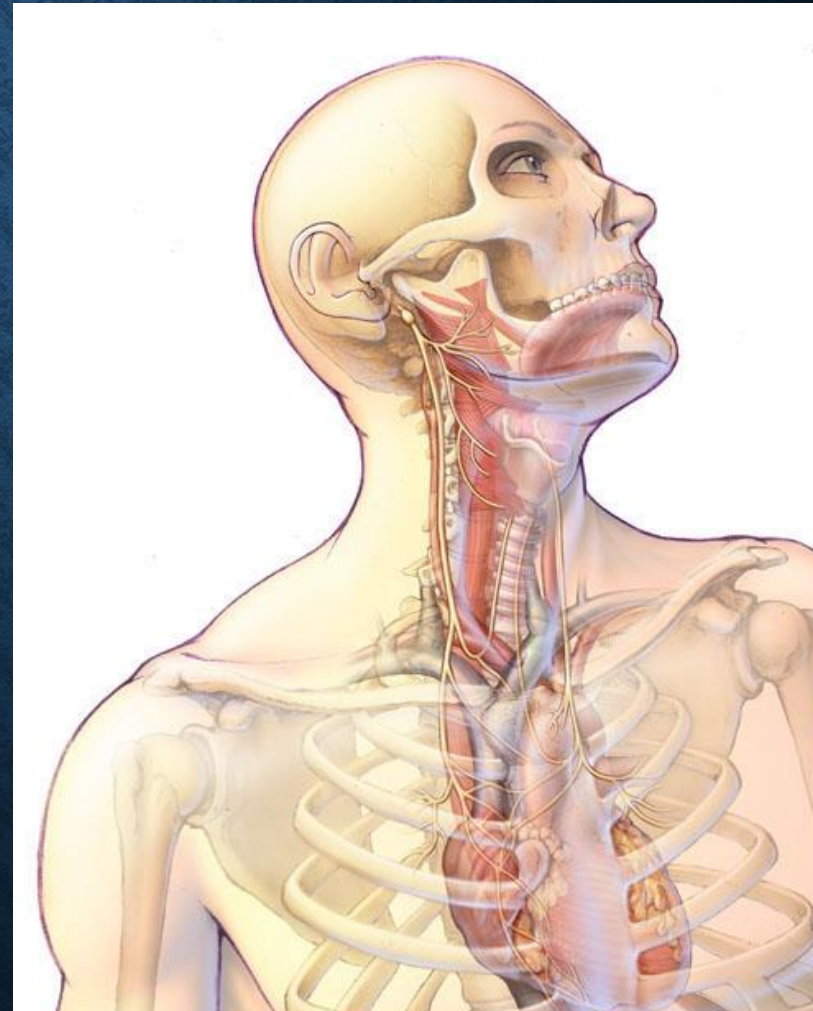
- contracts pupil,
- increased secretions of nasal, lacrimal and submandibular glands
- senses aortic blood pressure



SOMATIC DYSFUNCTIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING PARASYMPATHETICS

Vagus nerve (CN X):

- Compression of the:
 - Occipitomastoid sutures
 - Occipito-atlanto joint
- OA, AA, C2-
 - Rotated vertebra
 - Tenderpoints
 - Tissue texture changes over cervical pillars



SOMATIC DYSFUNCTIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING SYMPATHETICS

T1-5

- Tenderpoints
- Tissue texture changes over transverse processes
- Rotated vertebrae
- Increased tone= vasoconstriction and slight secretions of nasal, lacrimal and submandibular glands, increased blood flow to skeletal muscle

SOMATIC DYSFUNCTIONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTING MOTOR FUNCTION

C2-8 (Splenius, levator scapulae, scalene etc)

- Tenderpoints
- Tissue texture changes over cervical pillars
- Rotated vertebrae

FOCUSED STRUCTURAL EXAM

- Head/TMJ
- Cervicals
- Ribs
- Thoracics
- Shoulder



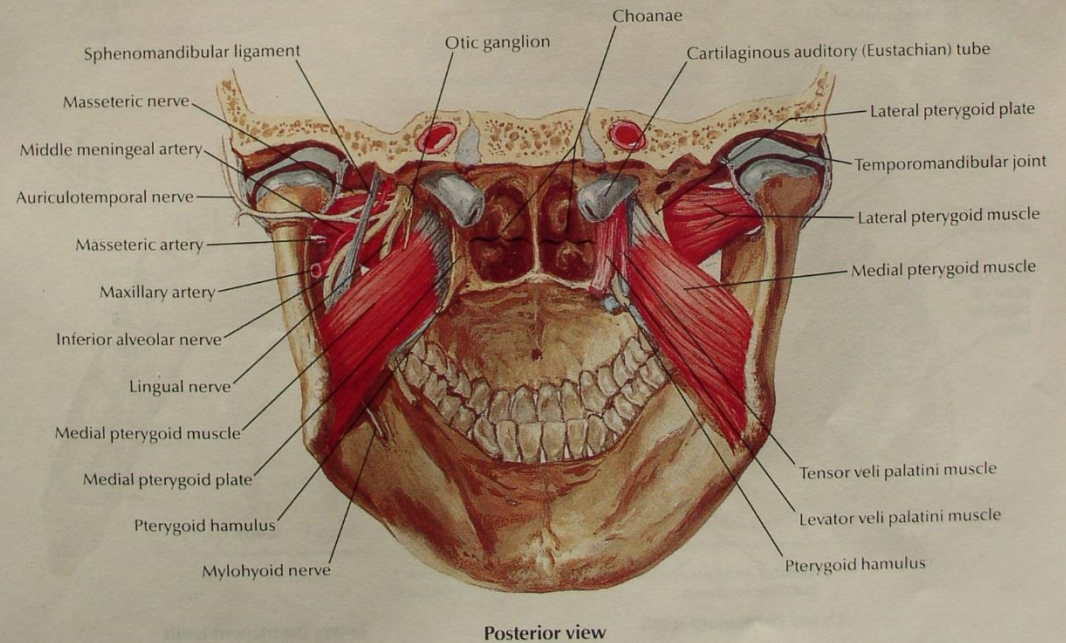
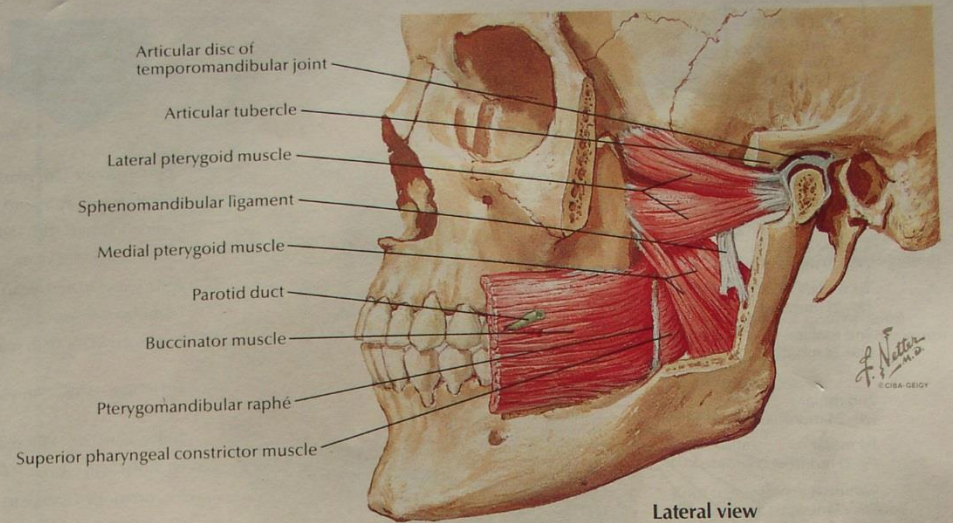
TYPES OF OMT TO CONSIDER

- **Direct inhibition**
- Counterstrain
- **Myofascial release**
- Muscle Energy
- HVLA
- **Osteopathy in the Cranial Field**
- **PINS**

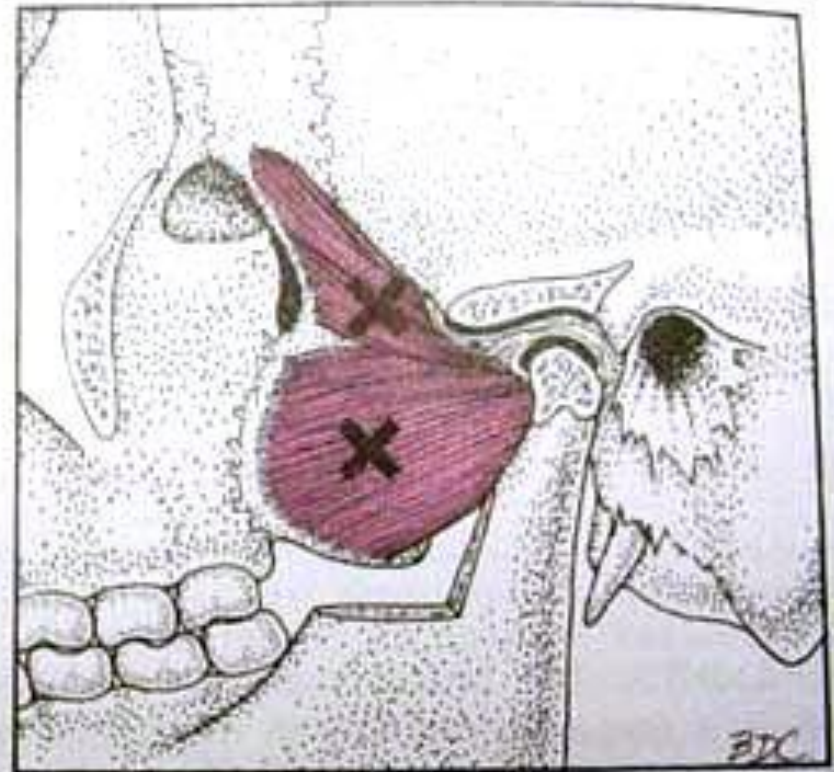
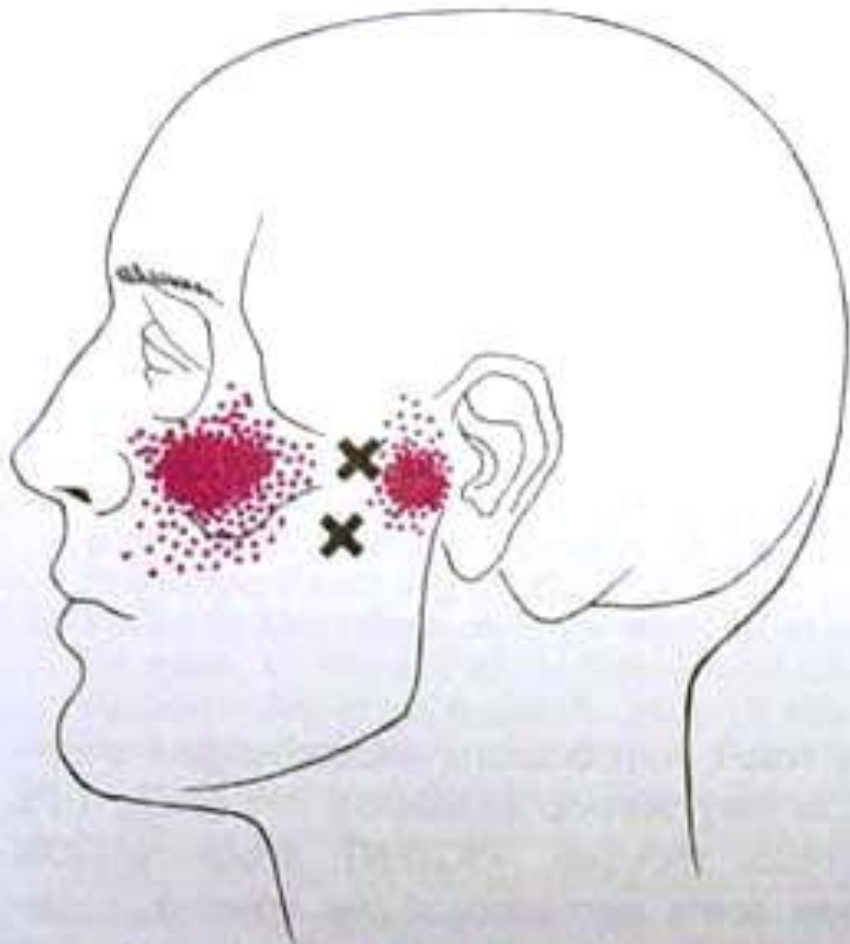
Direct Inhibition

Medial Pterygoid

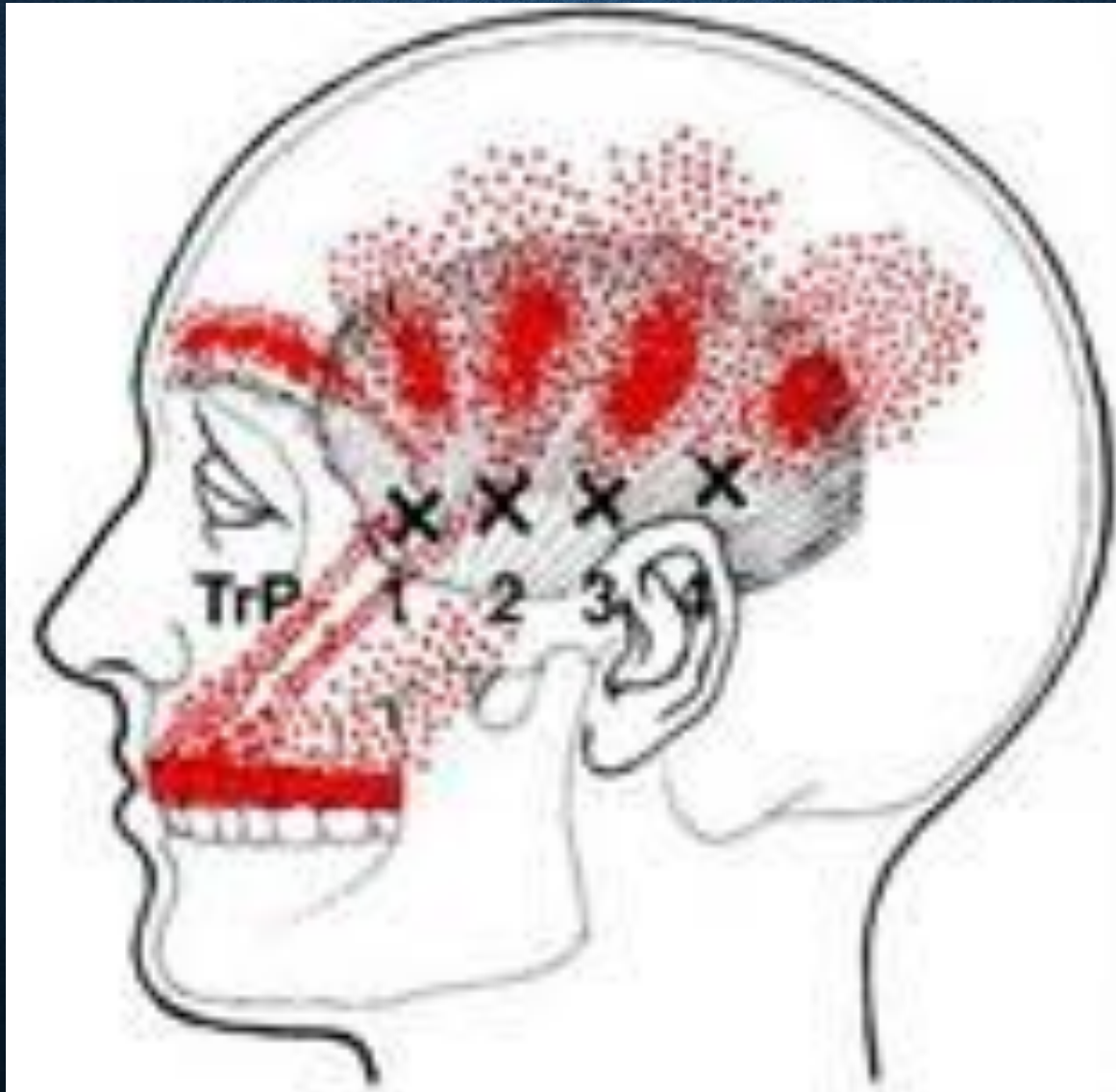
Lateral Pterygoid



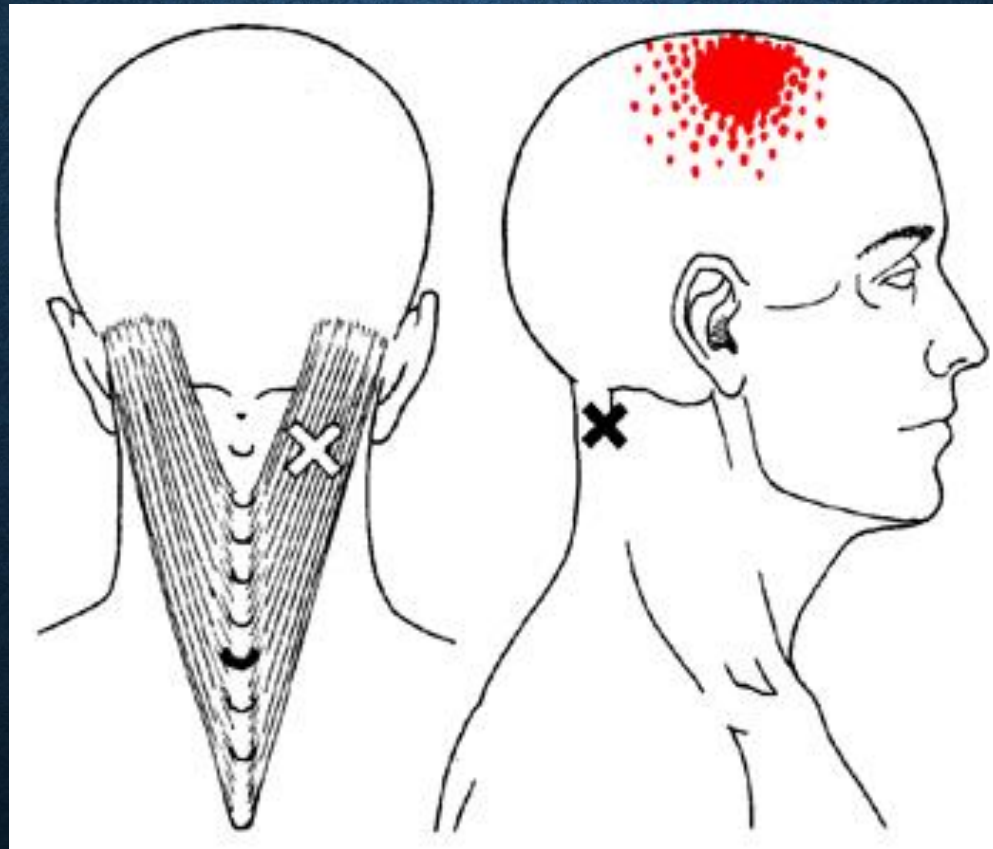
LATERAL PTERYGOID TRP



TEMPORALIS TRP

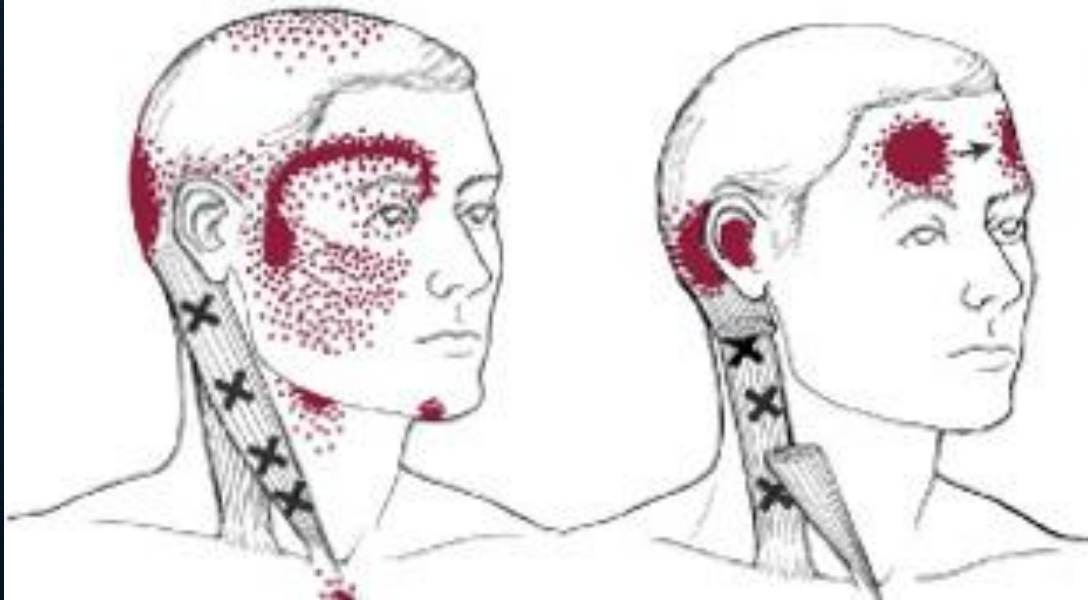


SPLENIUS CAPITUS TRP



SCM AND TRAPEZIUS TRP

Sternocleidomastoid

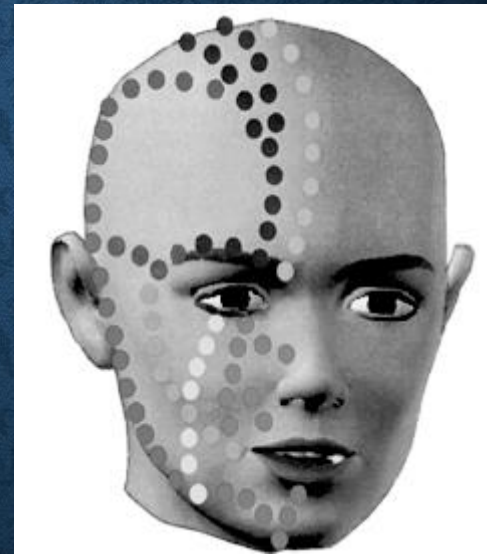


Trapezius



PINS TECHNIQUE

- Introduced by Dennis Dowling D.O.
- Found patterns on tenderpoints throughout the body including the head.

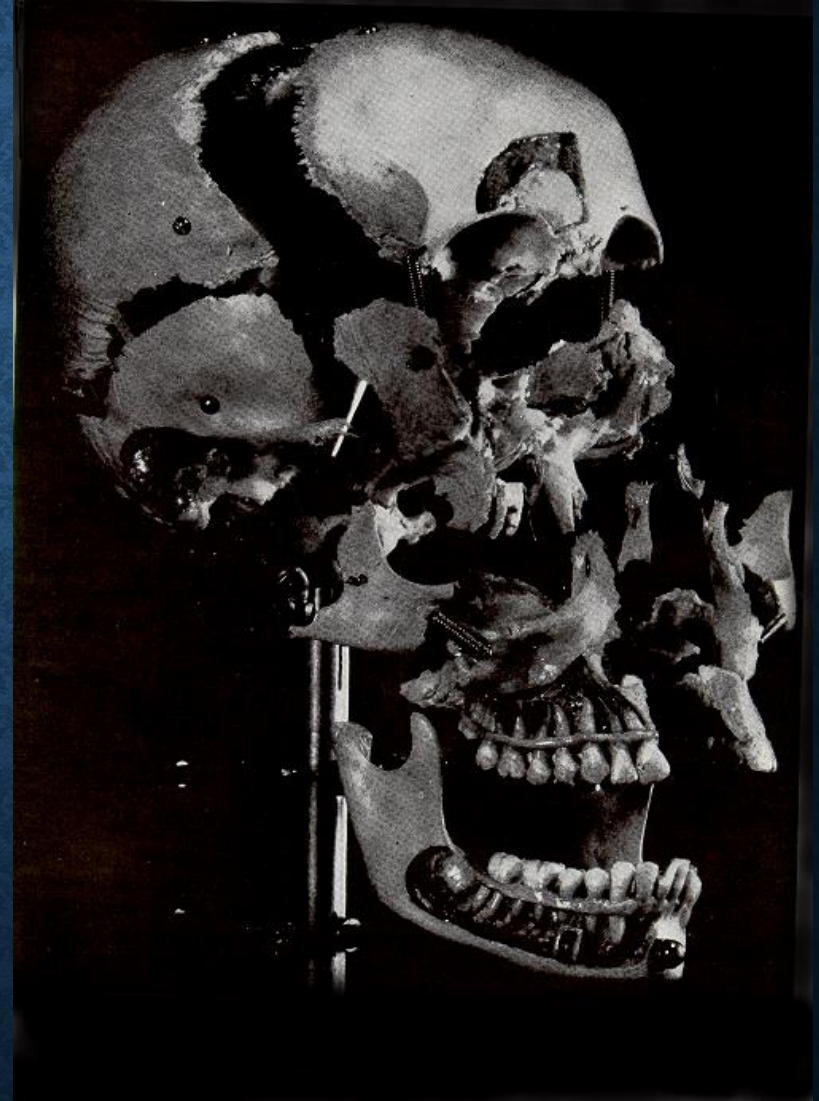


PINS TECHNIQUE

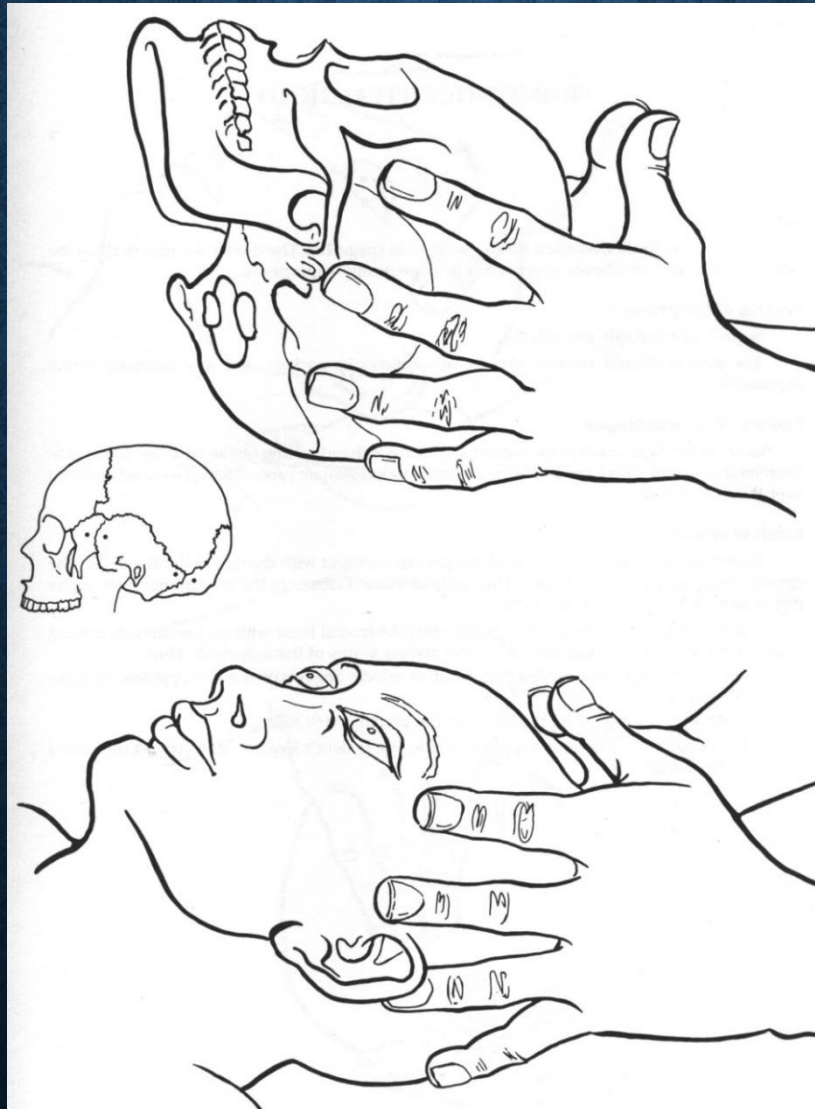


OSTEOPATHY IN THE CRANIAL FIELD (OCF)

- William Sutherland, D.O. saw a disarticulated skull and observed the edges of the sutures
- Noted that the bevels in the joints changed
- Beveled Temporal Squama as resembling “the gills of a fish”
- “...indicating articular mobility for a respiratory mechanism”



OCF



TREATMENT APPROACH

The 2 minute treatment

- Head- Vagus: OA release 739.0
- Cervical- FPR 739.1

The 5 minute treatment

- Cervical spine: MFR, ME and or HVLA 739.1
- Upper Extremity: DIR
- 739.7
- Thoracic spine-Seated ME 739.2



TREATMENT APPROACH

The Extended treatment

- Direct inhibition or CS to trigger points
739.0, 739.1, 739.2
- Head- Decreased CRI- CV4 hold 739.0
- Cervical- Anterior cervicals-MFR 739.1
- Thoracic- MFR and or HVLA 739.3
- Head, Cervical- PINS technique to the head
739.0 and neck 739.1



ADDITIONALLY

- Home Exercise Program
- Physical Therapy
 - Stretching
 - Deep tissue massage
 - Modalities
 - TENS
 - Ultrasound
 - Iontophoresis
 - Biofeedback

SUMMARY

- Recognize the large number of muscular and boney contributors to Headache
- A focused structural exam can reveal a lot
- Treat and refer based on need, time and experience

THANK YOU



TECHNIQUES TODAY

- Head
 - DIR to pterygoids
 - OA release
- Thoracics
 - Seated HVLA (Full Nelson)
- Upper Extremity
 - DIR trapezius