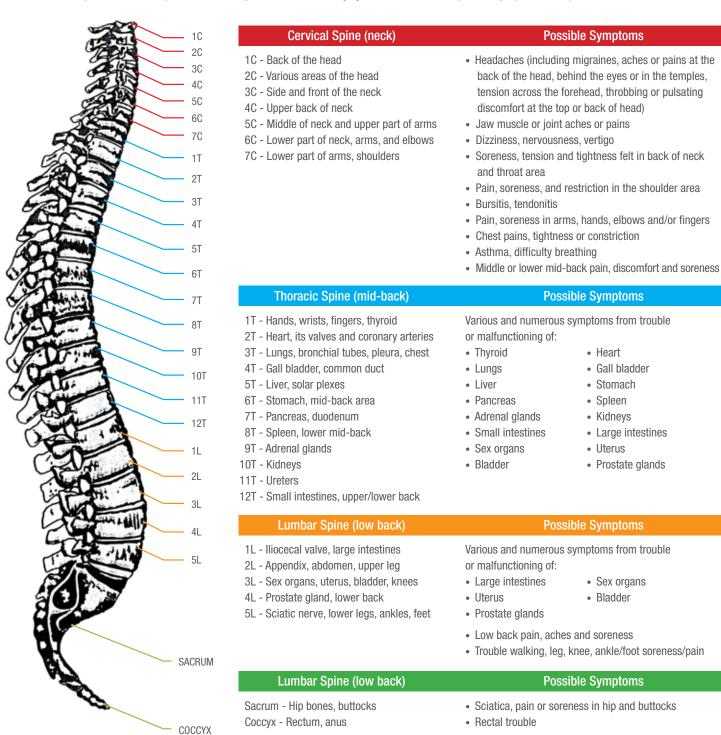
## VERTEBRAL SUBLUXATION AND NERVE CHART

A Vertebral Subluxation Complex (VSC, Bio-Mechanical Lesion) has numerous components, i.e., osseous (bone), neurological (nerve), connective tissue (muscles, ligaments and discs), lymphatic, circulatory, biomechanical alterations (curvatures, etc.) and somato-visceral (tissue, organs, etc.), which may cause irritation and/or compression of nerve roots and affect these components.<sup>1</sup> The nervous system controls and coordinates all organs and structures of the human body. Many nerves come from the spinal cord, pass through foramina (holes) formed by notches of 24 vertebrae in the movable spinal column, and innervate or supply specific areas and parts of the body.<sup>2</sup> Whenever specific areas or parts of the body are malfunctioning, generalized and/or specific symptoms are possible.<sup>3</sup>



## For further explanation of chart, ask your Doctor of Chiropractic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Murkowski, K.S.J.: *Collected Works–Vertebral Subluxation Complex*, 1988-1990

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gray's Anatomy, 29th Edition. Page 4 Note: Neurological innervation of the spinal nerves of the human body overlap in its supply to different areas and parts of the body as well as differ somewhat in different persons. This chart is a simplification of actual innervation. It has been designed for ease of layman's understanding and general edification and is not meant and should not be construed as anatomically accurate in its specific sense.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Leach, Robert A: The Chiropractic Theories—A synopsis of scientific research, 2nd Edition, Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1986©.

Note: The possible symptoms listed on this chart are not meant and should not be construed to mean that all these possible symptoms are produced whenever there is a vertebral subluxation complex at a specific vertebral level or that chiropractic care will correct all of these conditions.