

ULUSLARARASI KATILIMLI VI. NÖRAL TERAPİ KONGRESİ

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SÖZLÜ SUNUM ÖZETLERİ - 2. Bölüm

ABSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS - Part 2

S18: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HENRY HEAD TO ANATOMO-PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN NEURAL THERAPY PRACTICE

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Henry Head has been a British neurologist widely recognized by his contributions in respiratory physiology, discrimination between prothopatic and epicritic sensibility and aphasia. However, maybe one of the most important contribution and less acknowledged was the creation of the most complete map dermatomes of the history. His thesis "On disturbances of sensation with especial reference to pain of visceral disease" was awarded as meritorious and it was published in the British Journal "Brain" in 1893. This discovery was made from the observation of several patients with visceral disease unlike to Sherrington's works about dermatomes which were based only on touch.

The segmental therapy is a therapeutic modality in Neural Therapy which could enriching from functional continuity theory between skin and viscera proposed by Head with neuroanatomical and neurophysiological basis. Head found that there are defined zones in the skin which had a segmental correspondence with viscera. This zones are called "Head Zones" corresponding to "algetic" dermatomes which differ from touch dermatomes in that the first don't exhibit overlapping. In daily practice of Neural Therapy, Head Zones are useful in the treatment of both infectious and inflammatory causes of acute and chronic visceral diseases.

In a study made by Beltrán et al published in 2014, it were found anatomico-functional relationships between Head zones with 14 acupuncture channels and 235 acupoints. The anatomical areas which greater correlation were: 1) Head Zones of heart and lungs with heart and pericardium channels; 2) Head zones from genitalia with bladder and kidney channels. Moreover, it were found strong functional relationships between all Head zones and acupuncture channels/acupoints as they following the pattern of segmental dermatomes.

Finally, Head also studied the mental changes associated with visceral disease observing 150 patients from the Victoria Park Hospital. Depression, exaltation, suspicion as well as visual, olfactory and hearing hallucinations were some of the mental changes described by Head.

Regarding to this facts is important to point out that Colombian School of Neural Therapy has taken a neutral monistic view in which each organic or physical disturbance associates with a mental-emotional change. Accordingly, Head's work contributes with experimental foundations and explanatory hypothesis for body-mind phenomenon.

S18: HENRY HEAD'İN NÖRAL TERAPİ UYGULAMASINA ANATOMO-FİZYOLOJİK VE PSİKOLOJİK BİLİM AÇILARINDAN KATKILARI

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Kolombiya Nöral Terapi Derneği Başkanı

Henry Head bir İngiliz nörologtur ve solunum patolojisine katkıları ve protopatik ve epikritik duyarlılık ve afazi arasında yaptığı ayırım ile yaygın olarak tanınmış bir hekimdir. Ancak, belki de en önemli ama az bilinen katkısı tarihteki en geniş ve tam dermatom haritasını oluşturmuş olmasıdır. "Viseral hastalık ağrısına özel atıfta bulunulan duyu bozuklukları hakkında" başlıklı tezi takdir almış ve İngiliz Dergisi "Brain'de 1893'de yayınlanmıştır. Bu keşif yalnızca dokunmaya dayanan Sherrington'un dermatomlar hakkındaki çalışmasının tersine viseral hastalığı olan bir kaç hasta üzerinde yapılan gözlemlere dayalıdır.

Segmental terapi Nöral Terapide bir terapötik yöntemdir ve Head tarafından nöroanatomik ve nörofizyolojik temelde öne sürülen deri ve organlar arasındaki fonksiyonel devamlılık görüşü ile zenginleştirilmiştir. Head deri üzerinde organlarda segmental karşılığı bulunan tanımlanmış bölgeler olduğunu saptamıştır. Bu bölgelere "Head Zonları" adı verilmiştir ve örtüşme göstermemesi bakımından dokunma dermatomlarından farklı olan "algetic" dermatomlara karşılık gelmektedir. Gündelik nöral terapi uygulamasında, Head Zonları