

A Historical, Contemporary, and Future Vision of the Clinical Application and Theory of Network Spinal Analysis (NSA)

Donald Epstein, Developer of NSA*

Abstract

Network Spinal Analysis has developed from a system of classifying, prioritizing, and adjusting vertebral subluxations to a system of wellness care and education that is unique regarding clinical outcomes and emerging strategies achieved by the human body while receiving care.

This presentation will discuss the evolution of NSA from a method with the same objectives as traditional chiropractic to an independent discipline. Its theory and health related outcomes have found applications that bridge biology, physics, physiology, chiropractic, medicine, psychology, sociology, and mathematics.

To a large extent, the current objectives and application of NSA have been derived from information provided through research. Some of this information will be discussed by the other speakers. Additionally, as a consequence of clinical outcomes, I was led to develop the current concepts and methodology found in the application of NSA. I have no doubt that ongoing research will provide more evidence regarding the potential for NSA to affect health and wellness. That information will lay the basis for the future of NSA.

Concepts from several areas of study have been integrated into the current model of NSA. These include: adverse spinal cord tension,¹ systems theory,² the somatopsychic network,³ illness and wellness models and social science outcomes assessments,^{4,5} spinal and neural integrity,⁶ self organizing systems,⁷ biological entrainment,⁸ pattern generation,² frequency entrained oscillators,² and personal and transpersonal Psychology.^{8,9}

Dr. Epstein can be contacted through the following:

www.donaldepstein.com

www.AssociationforNetworkCare.com

Phone: 303-678-8101

444 North Main Street, Longmont, Colorado 80501 (USA)

References

1. Breig A. *Adverse Mechanical Tension in the Central Nervous System*. (1978; Stockholm, Sweden: Almqvist & Wiksell Int., New York: John Wiley & Sons) 39-41, 45, 96, 116, 121-123, 129-130, 155.
2. Kelso, J.A.S. *Dynamic Patterns: The Self-Organization of Brain and Behaviour*. Cambridge. The MIT Press, 1995, 228-229.
3. Pert, C. *Neuroimmunomodulatory Control of Oncogenesis and Tumor Growth: The Neuropeptide Network*. Part V. Bethesda, Maryland: National Institutes of Health, Annals New York Academy of Sciences, 1990.
4. Wilson, I.B., Cleary, P.D. *Linking Clinical Variables with Health-related Quality of Life: A Conceptual Model of Patient Outcomes*. Journal of American Medical Association 1995; 273 (1): 59-65.
5. Panjabi, M. *The Stabilizing System of the Spine, Part I. Function, Dysfunction, Adaptation, and Enhancement*. Journal of Spinal Disorders 1992; 5(4): 383-389.
6. Prigogine, I. *Order Out of Chaos*. New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1984.
7. Guyton, A.C. *Textbook of Medical Physiology*. (5th edition), Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders 1976: 222-513.
8. Wilber, K., Engler, J., Brown, D. *Transformation of Consciousness*. New York Science Library, Shambala, Boston, 1986.
9. Engler, J. *Therapeutic Aims in Psychotherapy and Medatatin: Developing Stages in the Representation of Self*. Journal of Transpersonal Psychology, 1984, 16(1): 35-61.