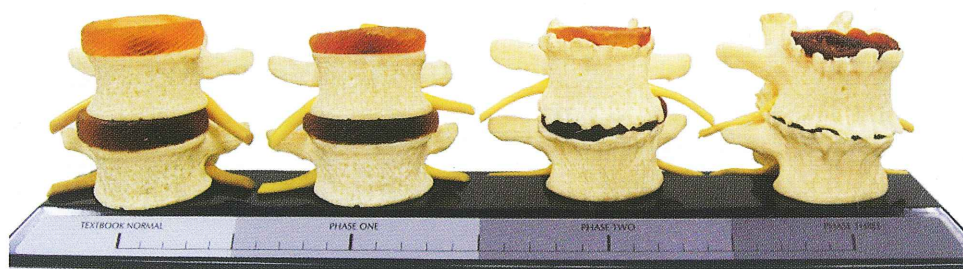


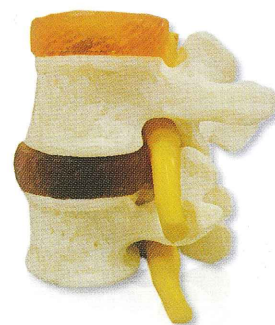
# VERTEBRAL SUBLUXATION



## A Disease Occurring World-Wide in Epidemic Proportions

### Normal

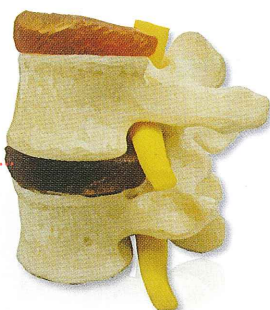
A healthy vertebrae is smooth with no subluxation present. There is equal spacing of the discs. This provides the spine its proper curvature. The openings are unobstructed and allow the nerves to flow without interference.



### Phase One

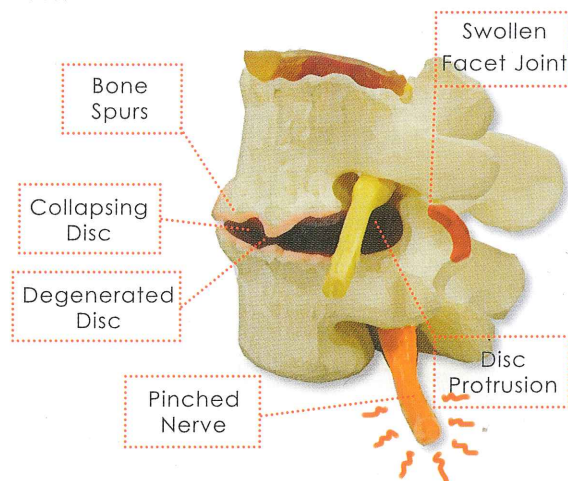
When a vertebrae is out of alignment, subluxation and spinal degeneration occur. As a result, the vertebrae will not be able to move properly and causes stress to the surrounding discs and nerves. This phase of subluxation is at an early stage, and symptoms might not show up until months or years later. Symptoms include pain, swelling of tissue and muscle stiffness.

Early stage degeneration



### Phase Two

If left untreated, the vertebrae will degenerate. The subluxation can cause calcium deposits and bone spurs, resulting in rough and uneven ends of the subluxated vertebrae. The discs become thinner due to fluid loss from compression and fixation of the disc. The nerves also become irritated (pinched) and problems can become chronic. Additional neurological symptoms may occur like numbness, tingling sensations, pain going down the limbs, and organ-related symptoms like gastric problem, constipation, heartburn, etc...



### Phase Three

The degenerative process accelerates and causes a loss of bone mass. The discs start to collapse. The fusion process begins and health problems may become more severe. This is the final stage of degeneration. Bones start to fuse together becoming permanently subluxated and joints are immobilized. Heavy nerve damage and soft tissue damage are part of this degenerative process.

