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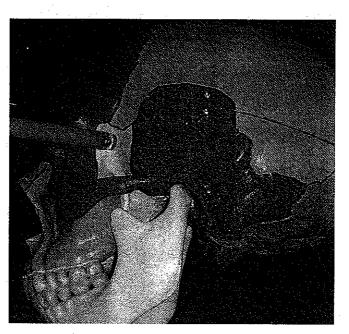
Reader Not Convinced by Koren & the Italians

Dr. Tedd Koren titles his technique article "Do Cranial Bones Move? (Ask the Italians)" in the June 2006 issue of The American Chiropractor. He does not address the question in his article, however. Except for directing us to "the Italians" (whoever they are??), there is nothing particularly convincing in this article to substantiate any significant motion of the cranial bones across the sutures. I don't read Italian and do not appreciate being directed to some "secret research" locked up in Major DeJarnette's se-

cret vault somewhere (the other answer I get when I ask for details about some esoteric technique).

If there is evidence of cranial bone motion, then present it. There is a lot of motion at the TMJ by those promoting techniques for treatment of cranial bone problems, but I am not aware of anything that would pass for scientific investigation of motion of skull bones, at least not in the last seven decades. The issue should not be hard to resolve for those who are promoting cranial techniques—there are exquisitely sensitive motion detecting devices available that would provide a clear yes/no on the fundamental question that Dr. Koren asks in his article title.

The burden of proof is on the guy with the theory; it is not the job of science to disprove every crank with an idea-that's the way science works. If chiropractors want to sell correction of cranial motion patterns on a fee-for-service basis as health care, then let's see some evidence. First, establish that there



is actually significant motion between the bones that these techniques are supposedly addressing. After that, make some connection to CSF circulation, or whatever else you think it affects. Jeff Thompson, D.C.

Dr. Tedd Koren responds:

I suggest Dr. Thompson re-read my paper, especially where I wrote:

Recently, original research on live monkeys and sections of human skull (containing sutures) demonstrated objectively that the cranium moves in a rhythmical manner. Additionally, the sutures, when viewed under high-powered microscopes, rather than being fused and filled with calcified tissue are patent or open and contain connective tissue, nerve tissue and blood vessels. (Retzlaff EW, Michael D, Roppel R and Mitchell F. The structures of cranial bone sutures. Journal of the American Osteopathic Association. 1976;75:607-608.)

I think Dr. Thompson would find Retzlaff's paper most enlightening, since it objectively demonstrates cranial motion movement. However Retzlaff's paper is just one among others that deal with this subject

The changes in health after cranial corrections are well documented. I refer the good doctor to Liem T. Cranial Osteopathy Principles and Practice 2nd edition, Edinburgh: Elsevier Churchill Livingstone 2004:29-30, the great osteopathic cranial pioneer William Sutherland, Dr. John Upledger (developer of CranioSacral Therapy) and others who have discussed this subject in great detail.

I especially would direct Dr. Thompson to classes taught by the Upledger Institute (some are one-day classes) and by various cranial osteopaths. Many tens of thousands of practitioners are able to actually feel the rhythmic movement of the cranial bones and-in the case of various health conditions-the non-movement of the bones.

The more I practice cranial analysis and correction via Koren Specific Technique (KST), the more I am amazed at how cranial bones can affect health. For example, when the temporal bones are locked, people often suffer from vertigo, hearing problems and a host of auditory problems which resolve immediately after a cranial correction (adjustment). The same is true for the sphenoid which, when locked, is related to depression, insomnia, "brain fog," hormonal problems, dyslexia and m: 1y other conditions.

Tedd Koren, D.C.

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