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Stephen M. Foreman, Arthur C. Croft
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Stephen M. Foreman, Arthur C. Croft : Whiplash Injuries: The Cervical Acceleration/Deceleration Syndrome
before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Whiplash Injuries: The Cervical Acceleration/Deceleration Syndrome:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Great improvement over the first printingBy Louis Bailey, DCUnless you have been in practice a few years this is likely over your head. Explanations are top of the heap however you really have to have advanced anatomy knowledge to get started. Drs Foreman and Croft help us understand why physics is a required series of classes. Great improvement over the first printing, that one has the blue cover. I have twenty six years of practice and anatomy studyfor over thirty years, I learned about neuroanatomy not discovered when I was in school. Not a fun or simple read a text of why it takes two years to recover from whiplash.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. I used the earlier edition of this bokk during my ...By drburtondcI used the earlier edition of this bokk during my training and it remains the "Bible" cervical injuries resulting from "whiplash" injurries.31 of 36 people found the following review helpful. The True Encyclopedia of WhiplashBy A CustomerCroft and Foreman are to be greatly commended on this work, the BEST in the field of whiplash traumatology. Apparently, there will be a 3rd edition coming soon.The nonsense coming from Canada this year, including the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) Cassidy study (April 2000) and anything that Robert Ferrari has written, and is likely to write (Whiplash "Encyclopedia"), is an utter shame. The author of the recent NEJM study

(Cassidy) has been accused of falsifying data (Emma Bartfay, PhD vs. Cassidy), and the views of QTF and Ferrari on chronic whiplash have been refuted over and over again. Research in this field is of two types, with one out-weighting the other exponentially: insurance company-sponsored stuff such as Cassidy's, the "Quebec Task Force" or "QTF" study (1995), and much of the Ferrari literature IS VASTLY OUTWEIGHED by the other 95% of the university-based and engineering research that refutes it. This book, especially in its new edition (pending), is and will be the definitive treatise on whiplash-related injuries. It is not written for the layperson, and covers complex medical topics. However, for physicians and health care professionals working with the whiplash-injured, it is indispensable. When all the hubbub surrounding the latest weak studies from Canada subsides, Foreman and Croft's work will still be standing tall and unscathed. And that is because these two authors understand the difference between a strong study and a weak one. It is NOT true that you can use the research to prove anything. For example, the April 2000 NEJM study by Cassidy et al. states that when you remove the tort system, whiplash-injured persons miraculously heal faster. But upon closer inspection, it turns out that the authors of this study equate "recovery" with "return to work". They did not report on the physical exam findings of their research subjects at the time of claim closure (so-called "recovery"), so we do NOT really have an honest study. With Ferrari, he is just so out in left field that one cannot imagine how he survives. The only answer must be that insurance company money is paying for his "research". Is it? Ferrari has been refuted over and over again by Croft and Michael Freeman, DC, PhD, MPH in the literature (see SPINE 1998 and 1999). Ferrari is actually on record as saying that chronic whiplash pain is from a psychological disturbance. The 1995 QTF study is on record as saying that pain "is not harmful". These are doctors? Of course, if you have had a brain injury and have been diagnosed with MTBI (mild traumatic brain injury), which is often permanent, there is a psychological disturbance. But this is not what Ferrari argues. He basically believes that the millions and millions of chronic whiplash sufferers world-wide are all faking it. Nikolai Bogduk, one of the top, if not the top, researchers in the world in the study of pain, has conclusively proved that whiplash injuries, even at VERY LOW SPEEDS (less than 5 mph) do damage the cervical zygapophyseal (facet capsules) or "z" joints of the neck, and that those injured in this way have chronic pain, and often full (actually too much) range of motion in their necks. The recent excellent crash tests by Ono, Kanno, Siegmund, Brault, Croft himself, and many, many others all confirm Bogduk's findings in a very conclusive way. The fact that "researchers" like Cassidy, Ferrari, Russell, and now the NEJM never cite these authors, who are the most respected in the field, is certainly suspect. I look forward to the next edition of this book, which should address all of the misinformation being propagated by the insurance industry and its representatives (do they fear an even larger class-action suit than big tobacco? You betcha!). Then we can all know the real science, well-written and more thoroughly referenced than any book on whiplash to date.

This second edition of a clinically-orientated text has been expanded to cover up-to-date treatments for common whiplash disorders, and is intended for chiropractors. Features of this new edition include: a new chapter on treatment covering the effects of manipulation, the clinical effects of traction, immobilization and physical therapy, and the treatment protocols for the different stages of injury; a new chapter on CT and MRI, with diagnostic protocols and algorithms for clinical use; a rewritten chapter on TMJ injuries; and major revisions in chapters on biomechanics, soft tissue healing and repair, electrodiagnostic tests and thermography. The book also contains over 1,280 references to current literature on cervical spine injuries.