Diagnosis
Torque System

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A.T.S.:

"To find health should be the object of the doctor. Anyone can find disease."
The search for symmetrical balance in the soma and in the osseous system
- Median palentine suture
- Zygomatic-maxillary
- Spheno temporal – parietal
- Temporal-mandibular
- Temporal-parietal
- Lambdal-parietal
- Inion
If it is impossible to calculate forward, is there another way? 
Yes.....working backwards!!

Can we identify a pattern where the body shows us preference for one direction?
Location of torque balance points

• Locate that one point in the head that is maximally deviated from the center of the head
• Measure the location of the point
• Measure from top of head (top of cranium)
• Measure from the nuchal line (bottom of the cranium)
Locate cranial points and record as a percentage of the overall cranial measurement (measurements were arbitrarily chosen):

Height  = 3X
Width   = 2Y
Depth   = 3Z
Cranial balance points

• Treat the head like a cubic structure
• If the superior points of the cranium were measured at
  – 3xheight
  – 2ywidth
  – 3zdepth
• Then the inferior balance points of the cranium will be found in the quadrant diametrically opposite to the superior quadrant at a location of
  – 3xheight
  – 2ywidth
  – 3zdepth
Inter-relationship of the cubes

• The system is intimately inter-related

• The zig zag pattern

• Crosses each cube
  – Head
  – Thorax
  – Pelvis

• Crosses the junctures between cubes and long bones
  – Cervical spine
  – Lumbar spine
• If you are working from the head downwards, double the parameters found in the cranial block to give the parameters for the thoracic block.

• Measure the thoracic balance points from:
  – Sibson’s fascia - top
  – Thoracoabdominal diaphragm - bottom
Calculate thoracic point by multiplying the dimensions of the specific cranial point times the measurements of the thoracic dimensions:

- Thoracic point Height = 3X x 2 = 6X
- Thoracic point Width = 2Y x 2 = 4Y
- Thoracic point Depth = 3Z x 2 = 6Z
Pelvis cube measurements

* To return to the pelvis, use the same measurements as the cranium

• (1/2 of the size of the thorax measurements)

Measure the pelvic balance points from:
- Top of sacrum - top
- (approximately at ASIS level
- To
- Ischial tuberosity - bottom
Diagnosis of the Extremities

- In the diagnosis of the extremities, one must change the conceptualization from cubes to cylinders.
Cylinders

• If the dominant torque point on a cylinder is labeled Q and Q is x from the top of the cylinder, then the balance point will be found at the opposite end of the bone, x from the bottom of the cylinder and 180 degrees from Q. This same balance will be found across cylinders.
In order to establish the pattern for the extremities, the lower points in the cube of the pelvis establish the start point for the calculation of the leg pattern.
Cylinder balancing

• Rename the bottom point of the pelvis as Q.
• Measure how far Q is from the middle of the hip joint (distance x)
• The balance point of the leg will be 180 degrees from the middle of the hip joint, a distance of x on the ipsilateral leg
Cylinders

• If the dominant torque point on a cylinder is labeled Q and Q is x from the top of the cylinder, then the balance point will be found at the opposite end of the bone, x from the bottom of the cylinder and 180 degrees from Q. This same balance will be found across cylinders.
Diagnosis of the extremities

• The extremity points cross the long bones and cross the joints
• There will be
  – Two points on the femur
  – Two points on the lower leg
  – Two points in the foot
    • Tarsals and metatarsals
    • And the digits
Diagnosis of the upper extremity

• In order to diagnose the upper extremity, utilize the upper torque point of the thorax. Take 1/2 of that measurement (same parameters as the head cube and as the leg cube). This number may be utilized to follow the pattern downward from the thorax.
Arm pattern

• The pattern of the arm is now established. The pattern crosses the long bones and crosses each joint. There will be
  – Two points on the humerus
  – Two points in the lower arm
  – Two points in the hand
    • Carpals and metacarpals
    • And the digits
Diagnosis of the arms – method 2 (may be used to diagnose legs)

• Feel around the circumference of the arm above or below the elbow joint.
• Identify the point of most tenderness or tissue tension.
• This point is zero on the circle.
• The next point (above or below) will be at 180 degrees around circle