

Application of the Detensor-Therapy

The children were treated on a special children Detensor-Therapy-Mat for 20 minutes. The treatment was applied daily in the first half of the day for a total of 10 times. The influence of the positive effect of the Detensor-Therapy was observed immediately on 33 of the children. Children with bronchial pathology stopped coughing, physical affections in the lungs vanished, bronchial asthma attacks remained absent during the entire time of treatment on the Detensor. Patients with pathologies in the duo-intestinal region became pain free, bowel movements were normalized, itching in pseudoallergic hives regressed considerably without formation of new urticaria.

Especially interesting are the test results of respiratory functions obtained from children with bronchial asthma and dermatorespiratory syndrome accompanied by anomalies in the cervical region (vertebral dislocation and discogenic disorders), attributed to natal trauma. The tests were conducted irrespective of any increase in severity of the major disease before and after Detensor-Therapy. The data obtained verify the improvement of ventilation in the great, medium and even small bronchioles.

The traction therapy had produced correction in the cervical region and a positive influence in the respiration.

In other nosologic forms, especially pathologies of the duo-intestinal tract depend upon the effectiveness of the Detensor-Therapy and its manifestations in the functional condition of the central and vegetative nervous system.

Nevertheless, reference must be made to the undesired side effect during treatment on some of the children. One child with osteogenesis imperfecta was subject to nausea and vomiting during the first two treatments. A scoliosis patient reported pain in the cervical region during treatment on the therapy mat, hyperkinesia and nocturia was increased. The treatment was discontinued for this child. It has to be mentioned, however, that such side effects during the Detensor-Therapy were seldom incidences amongst the observed children without influencing the generally positive impression of this form of treatment. Pronounced results were achieved on children with organic pathology of the nervous system. The condition of one of the epileptic children became worse by increasing spasmodic seizures in spite of administration of spasmolytic medication.

The results of the EEG methods of test showed the disappearance of arrhythmia during positive clinical development, while the threshold of aggressivity subsided even during the absence of the positive effect. Indications of paroxysmal activity of epileptoid characteristics were noted.

The functional determination of the vegetative neurological system showed a cardio intervallography which increased the activity of the sympathetic region with just a single treatment.