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Postural Torsion Syndrome Algorithm (PTSA) as a Predictor of Musculoskeletal Health

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Currently in the United States healthcare model, treatment occurs aft er the patient becomes symptomatic. Waiting until we recognize the problemby patient complaints limits our capacity for quality physical and mental health. With this model, the US spends more on healthcare per capita than every other nation. In Physical Th erapy, developing proper preventive healthcare will require screening tools effective in identifying predictors of pain and injury. Our current tools render themselves ineff ective, because they only measure function, which is too variable for accurate assessment . Nevertheless, these inadequate tools are the standard practice for determining a need for skilled interventions and insurance coverage. Musculoskeletal health depends upon the body's ability to support itself under gravity by way of efficient form. The loss of this effi ciency results in a predictable collapse due to constant gravitational force; creating the foundation for Postural Torsion Syndrome Algorithm (PTSA). Gravitational biology dictates, "As a consequence, all biological processes are accustomed to the ever-present force of gravity and even small variations in this force can have significant impact on the health and function of organisms." These disease processes that result from a failure in our musculoskeletal system (MSS) are not limited to the MSS but will result in a myriad of pathologies eff ecting all other systems. PTSA is a musculoskeletal screening tool that uses a 5-point system measuring a specifi c angle of hypomobility in twenty key articulations on each side of the body (Figure 1). These articulations are susceptible to gravitational forces and can collapse when gravities forces exceed their thresholds for sustaining structural integrity. As a result, these articulations are key drivers of posture and movement. Limitations can be measured in a way that refl ect the group dysfunction of that region. Th is measurable dysfunction can be used to predict injury and serve as a guide to justifying preventative care. (Figure 2).

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