



Especialização em  
DIFICULDADES ALIMENTARES NEOPEDIÁTRICAS

2023/2024

**UC 2 – ABORDAGEM INTERDISCIPLINAR NAS  
PERTURBAÇÕES ALIMENTARES PEDIÁTRICAS**

Módulo 8: Osteopatia pediátrica nas dificuldades alimentares

**Docente: FT /Osteo Dr.º Gonçalo Santos**

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29 de Outubro de 2023

# **OSTEOPATIA PEDIÁTRICA NAS DIFICULDADES ALIMENTARES**

## SEGUE O MEU TRABALHO



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# Apresentação Gonçalo Santos

- Fisioterapeuta
- Osteopata, especializado em **Osteopatia Infantil**
- co-fundador da clinica **Kinetic**, e da **Academia de Pais**
- Coordenador da **PG Osteopatia Infantil** pela ESSATLA
- 4 filhos





## Porque é importante este tema?

- **Diariamente** recebemos bebês em consultório com problemas relacionados com as dificuldades alimentares
- **Muita informação desconhecida** sobre as causas destes problemas e gestão do tratamento
- **Reforçar a importância do trabalho multi-disciplinar** na gestão dos casos clínicos



**“COMER É UMA ACTIVIDADE MECÂNICA”**



**“COMER É UMA ACTIVIDADE SENSORIAL”**



**“COMER É UMA ACTIVIDADE SENSÓRIO-MOTORA”**





## RECUSA ALIMENTAR



**PORQUE ALGUNS BEBÉS OU CRIANÇAS TÊM E OUTROS NÃO?**



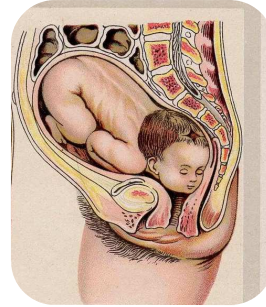


**Músculo-Esqueléticas**

**Osteopatia  
Infantil**

**Gastrointestinais**

**Emocionais**



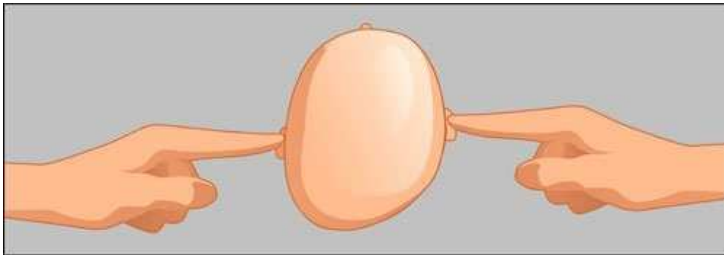
**QUAL A RELAÇÃO ENTRE  
A POSTURA INTRAUTERINA,  
O PARTO  
E AS FUNÇÕES ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS?**





Vamos observar na globalidade o nosso paciente



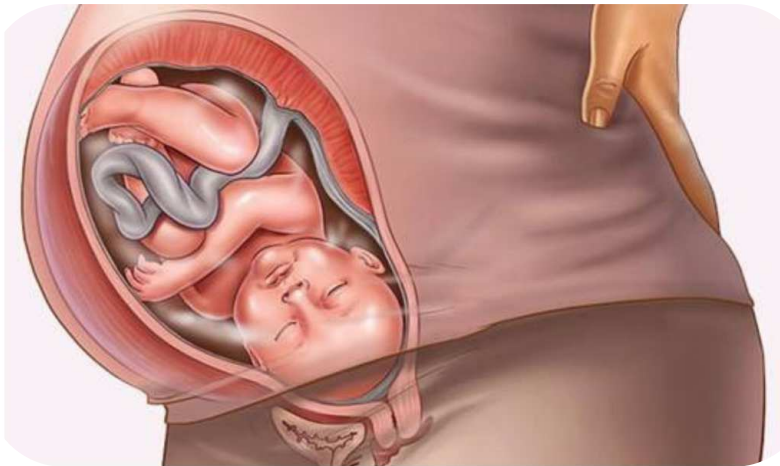


Vamos observar



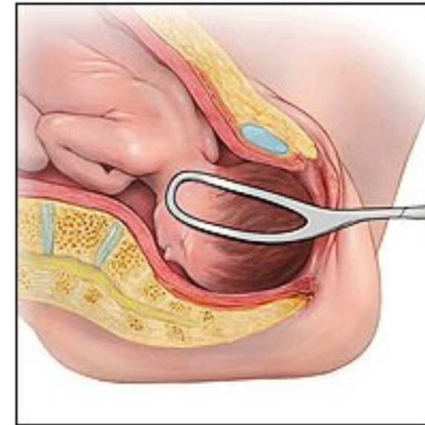
# **ONDE COMEÇAM OS DESALINHAMENTOS?**

# Onde começam os desalinhamentos?

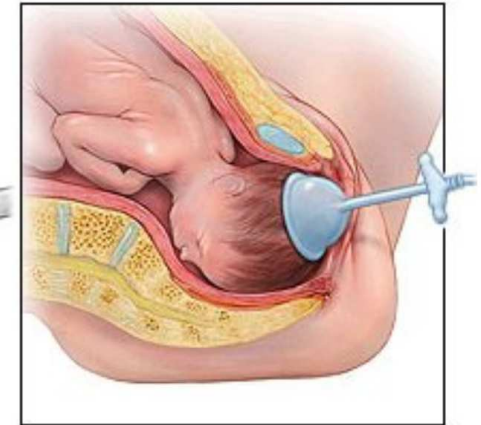


Posição embrionária

Forceps



Vacuum extraction



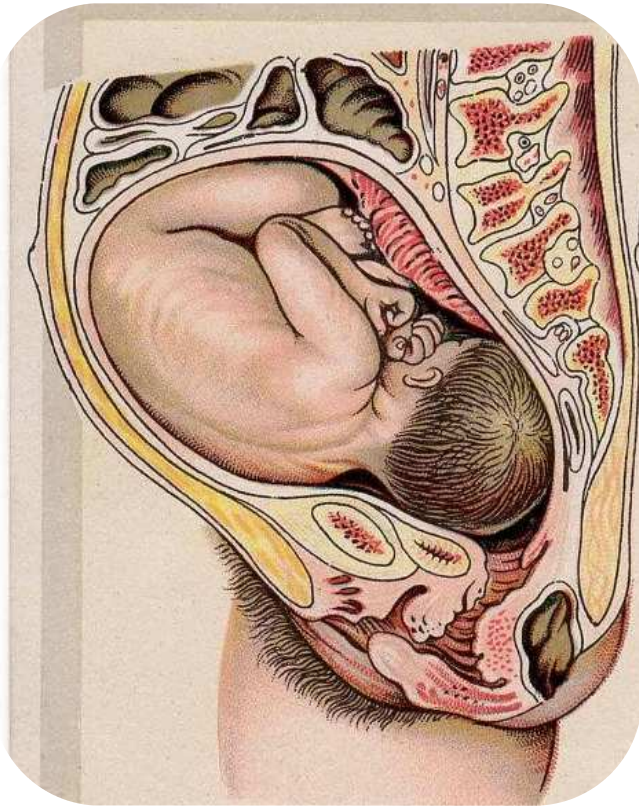
e/ou

Tipos de parto

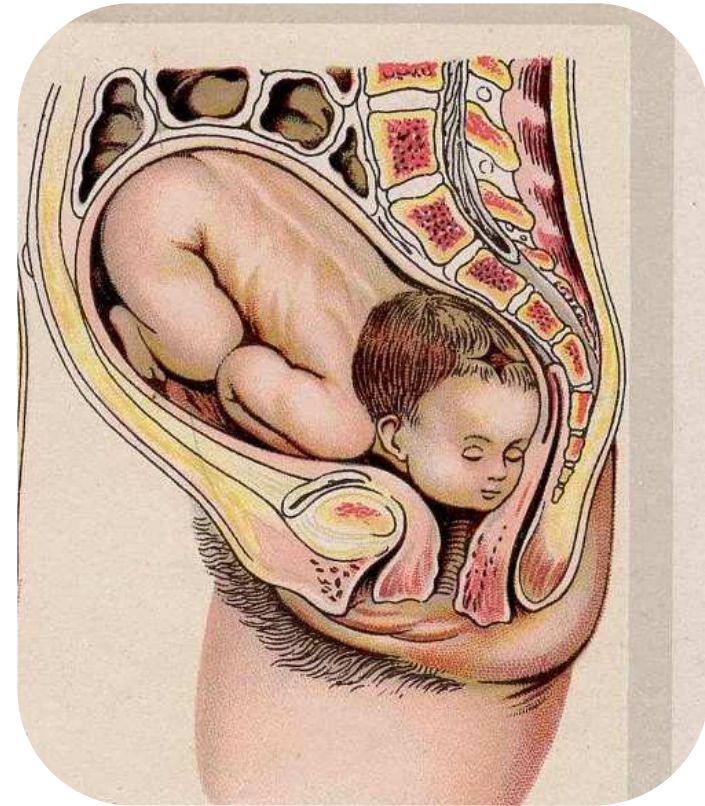


## Posições Embrionárias

1.



2.

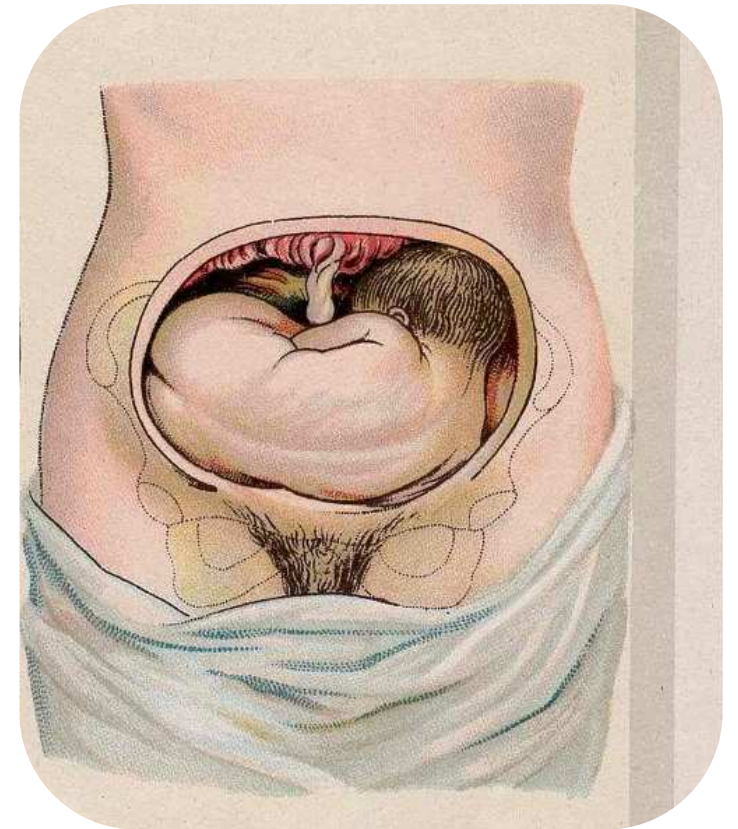


## Posições Embrionárias

3.



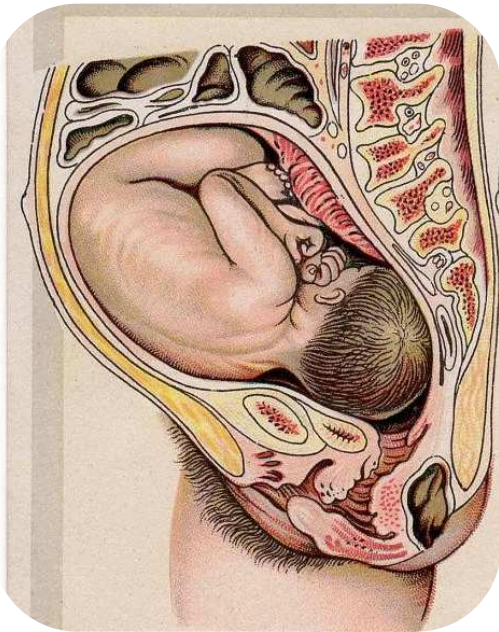
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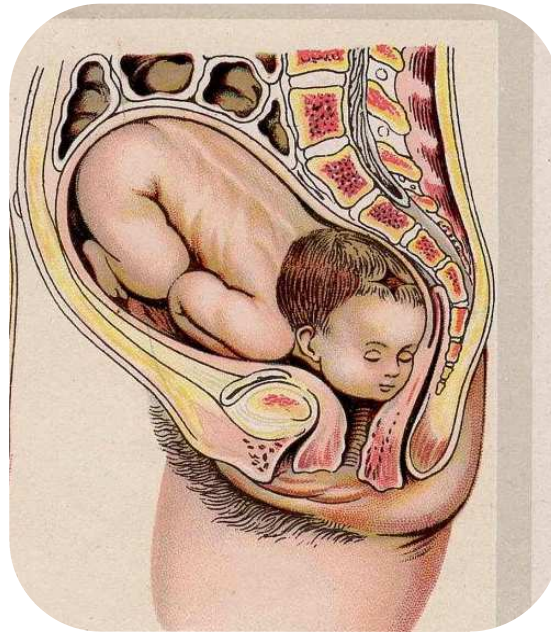


# Posições Embrionárias

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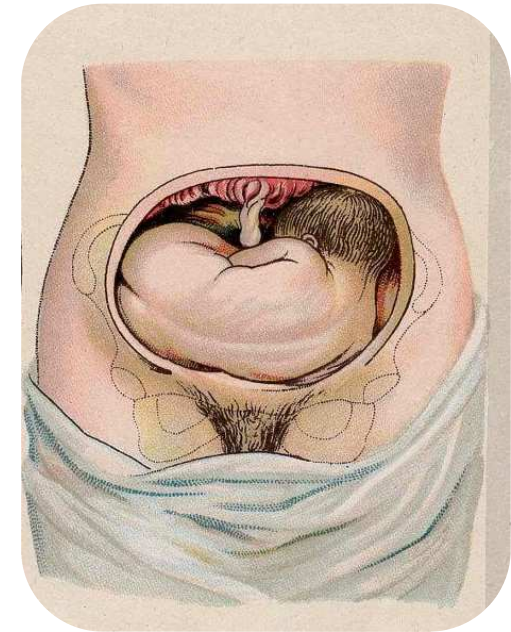
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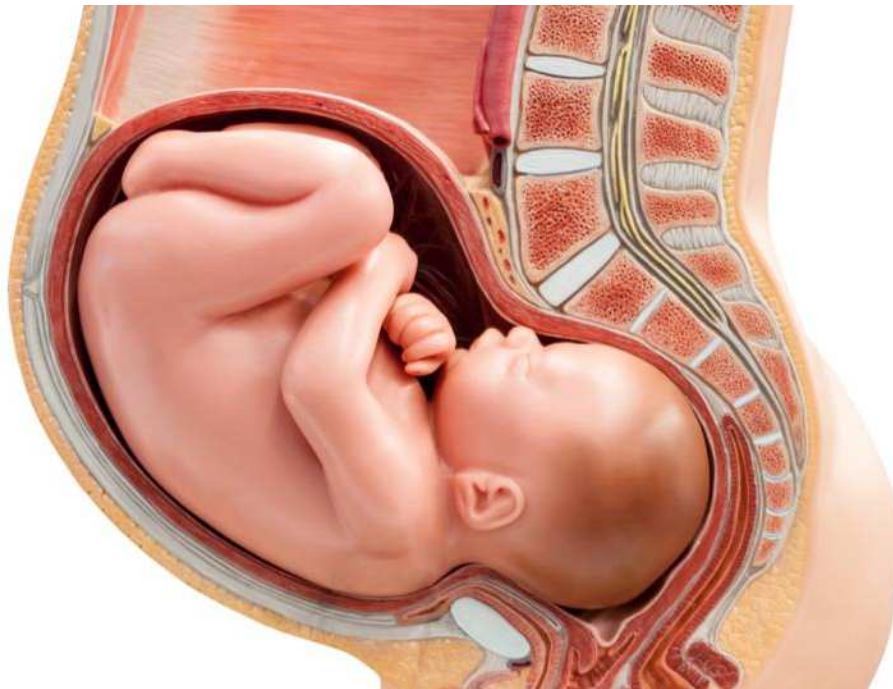
3.



4.



# Posições Embrionárias





# Posições Embrionárias



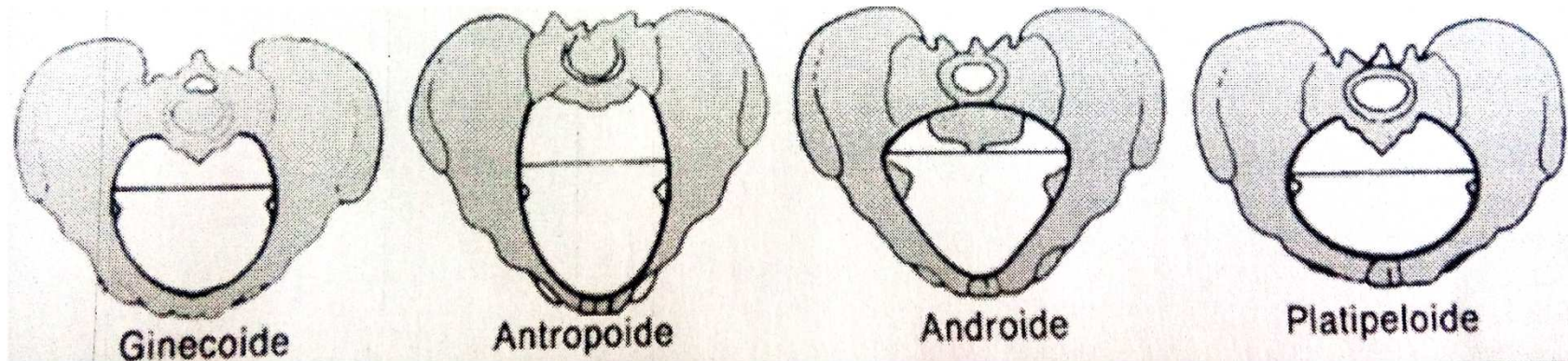
# Posições Embrionárias



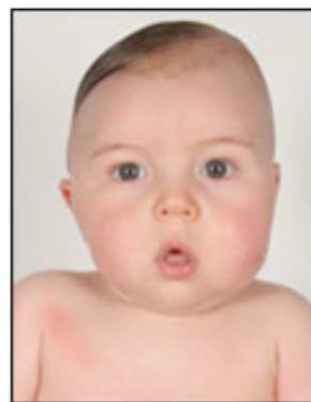
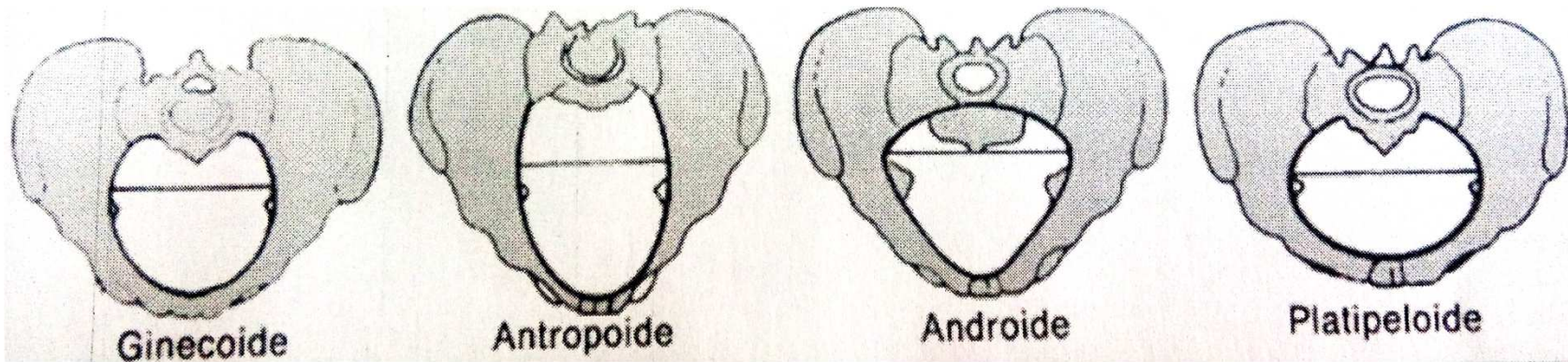
# Anatomia da pélvis materna



# Anatomia da pélvis materna

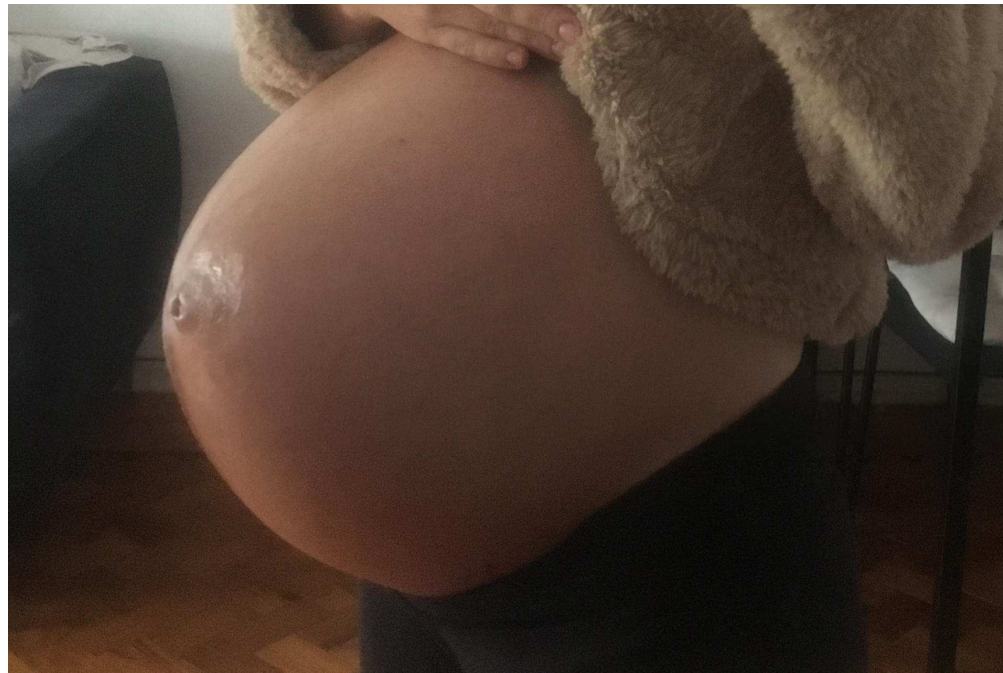


# Posições Embrionárias

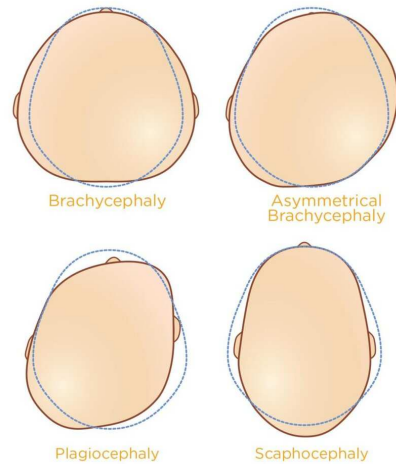




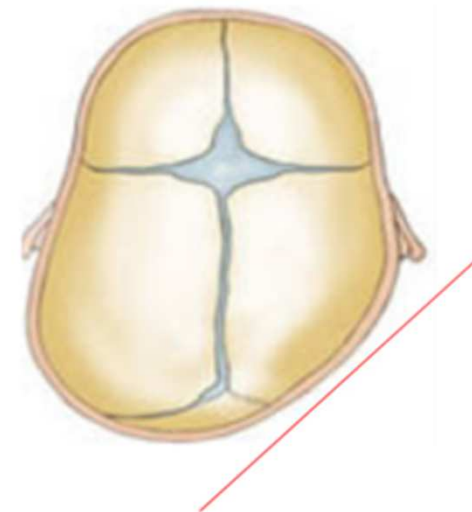
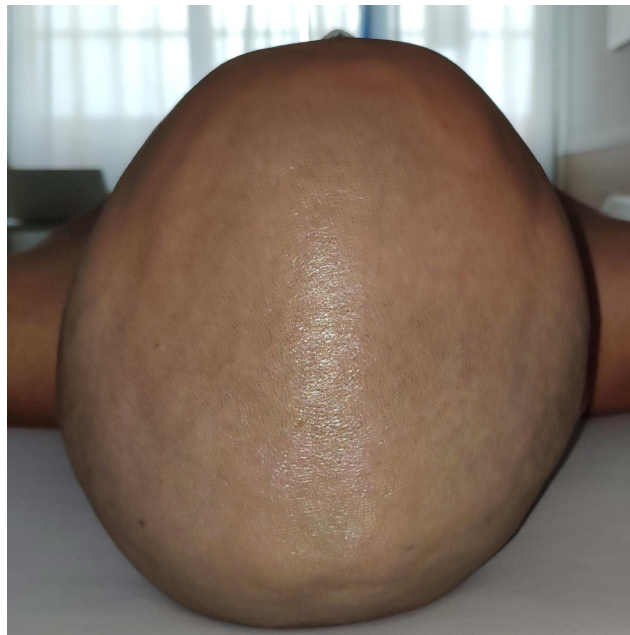
# Posições Embrionárias



# Posições Embrionárias



# Posições Embrionárias



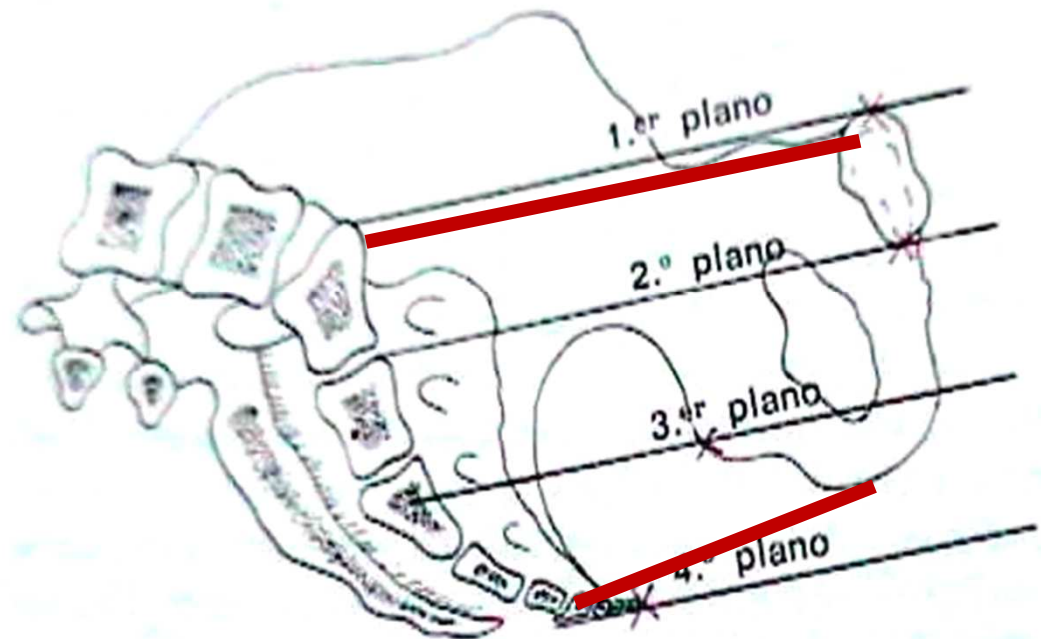


# Posições Embrionárias



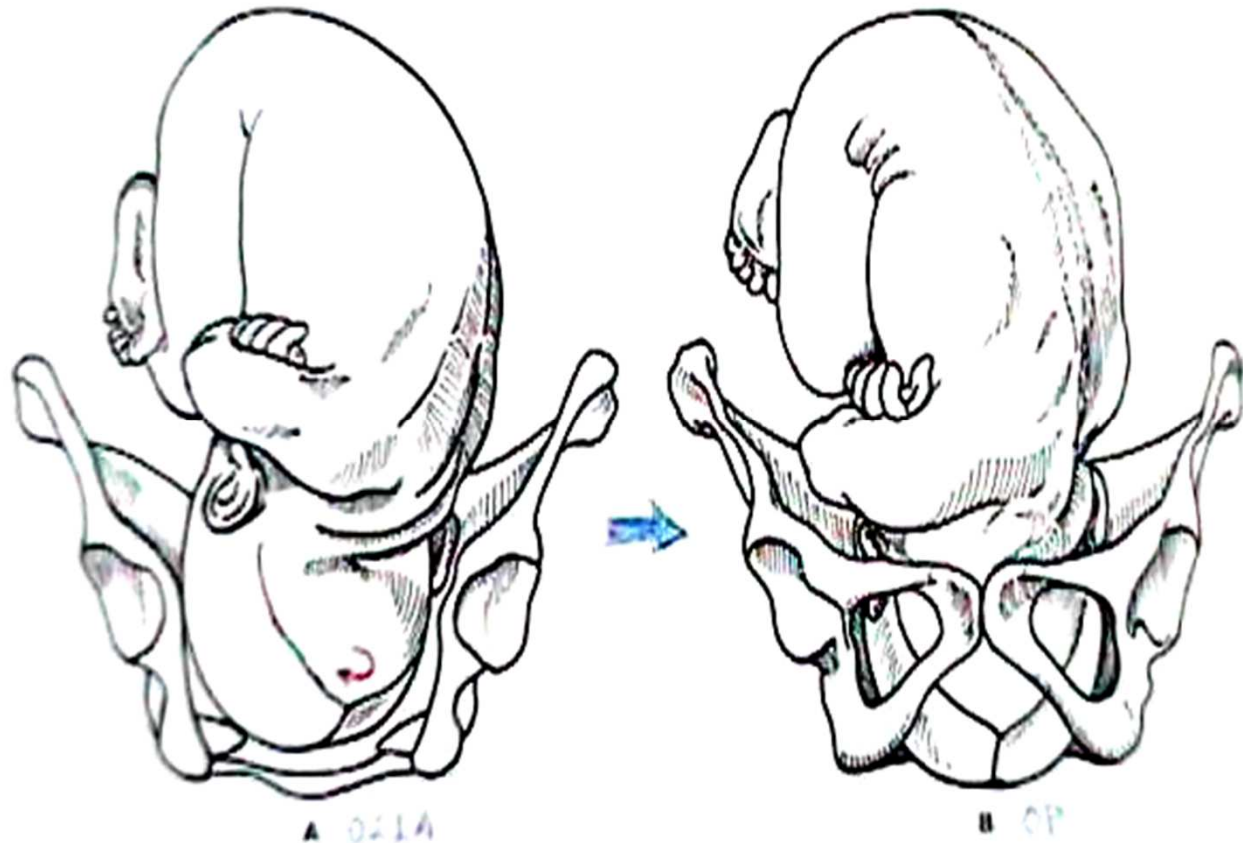
# O PROCESSO NORMAL DO PARTO

# Etapas no Trabalho de parto



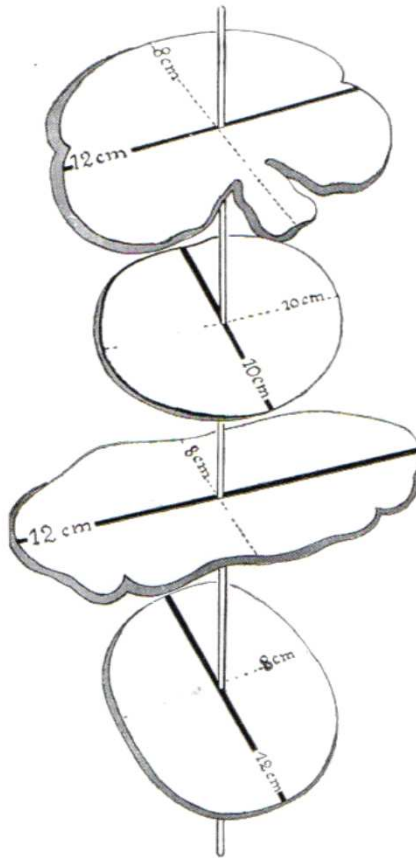
# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

## 1) Rotações



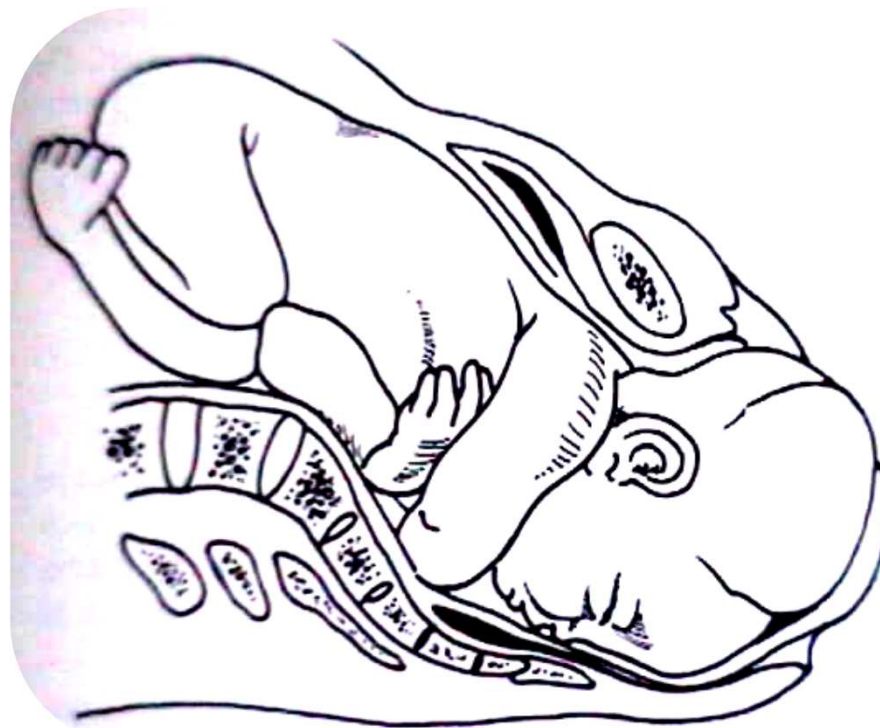
# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

## 1) Rotações



# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

## 2) Flexão



# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

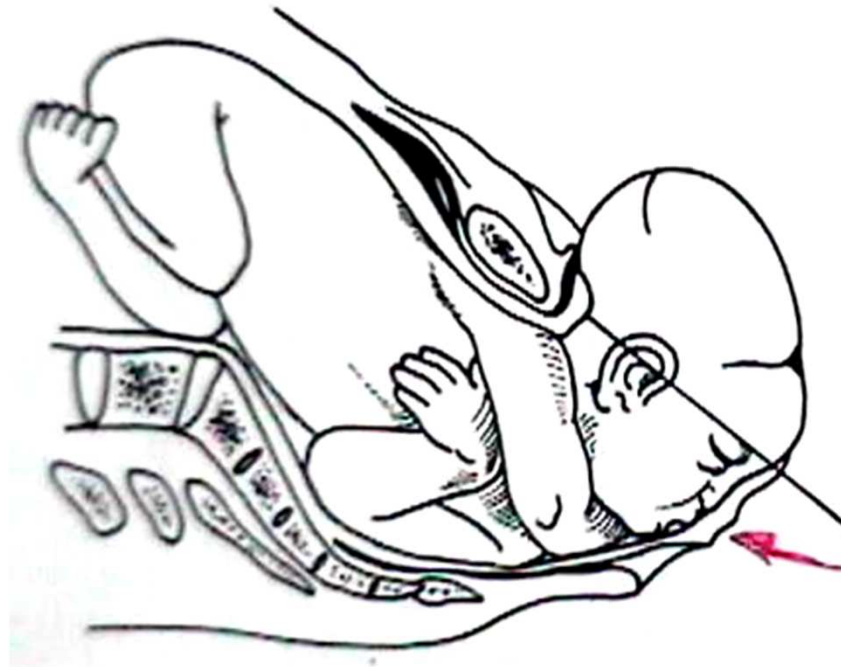
## 2) Flexão





# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

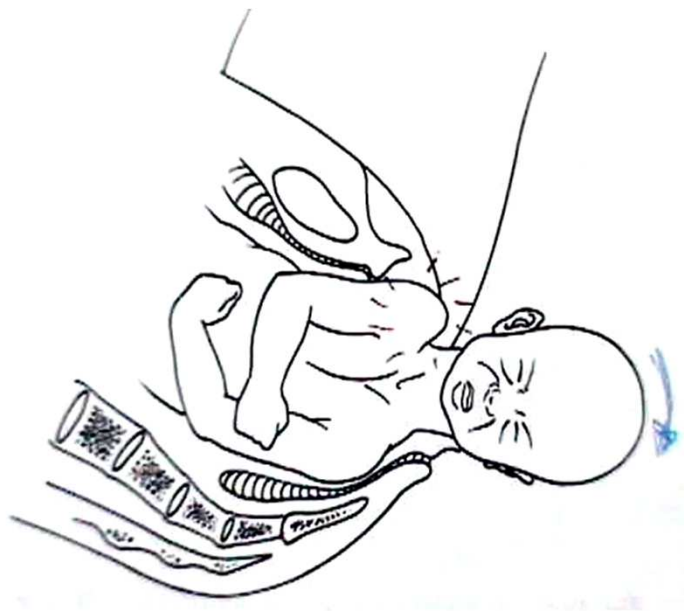
## 3) Extensão





# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

## 4) Passagem dos ombros





# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

- Resumindo:

4 fases:

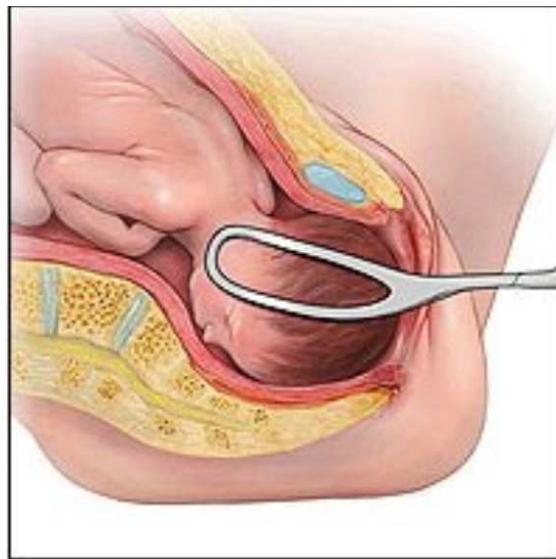
- Rotações
- Flexão ( aperto)
- Extensão ( abertura)
- Saída dos ombros



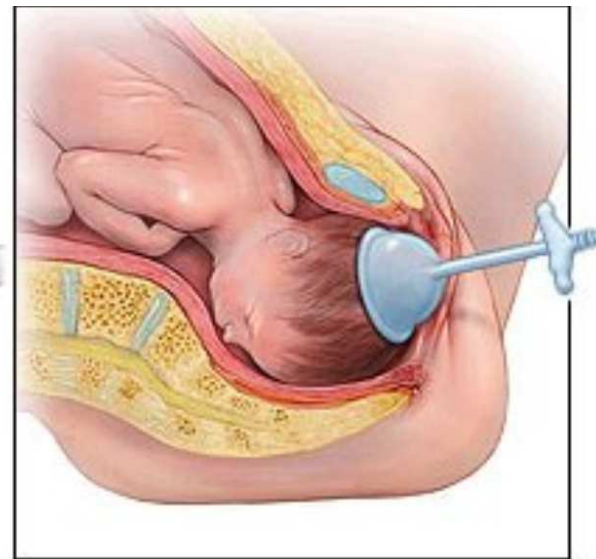
**o que o bebé não tiver passado lá dentro, teremos que estimular cá fora.**

# Tipos de parto

Forceps

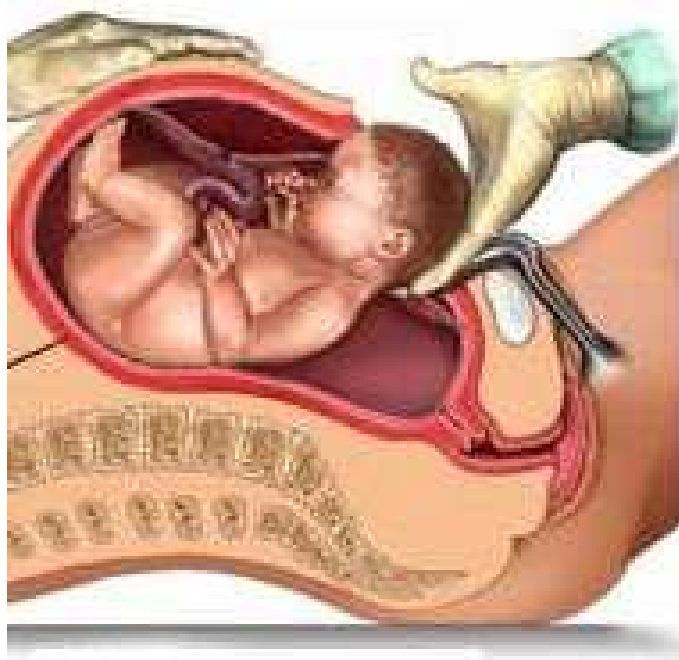


Ventosas



# Tipos de parto

## Cesariana





# Parto vaginal | Parto cesariana

## • Mecânica da Cervical do bebé:

**PARTO NORMAL**  
Parto vaginal de inicio espontáneo, sin complicaciones ni uso de instrumentos

**✓ Pros**    **✗ Contras**

- ✓ La lactancia materna es más fácil de establecer
- ✓ Se produce a término, con el bebé plenamente formado
- ✓ Recuperación de la madre más rápida
- ✓ La madre envía hormonas que preparan al organismo del bebé para el medio externo
- ✓ En el canal de parto el bebé es colonizado con las bacterias de la madre, para las que tiene anticuerpos que le protegen

- ✗ Fecha exacta impredecible
- ✗ Suele durar varias horas

**Parto vaginal**

**CESÁREA PROGRAMADA**  
Pensada como una operación de salvamento, se ha popularizado como una opción cómoda para alumbrar un bebé, a pesar de tener importantes problemas

- ✗ Lactancia materna difícil de establecer
- ✗ El bebé es colonizado con bacterias del medio hospitalario para las que no tiene protección
- ✗ Cicatriz abdominal
- ✗ No es a término: el bebé no está plenamente formado ni ha recibido ciertas hormonas maternas
- ✗ Recuperación y estancia hospitalaria más larga
- ✗ Problemas en el bebé: mayor mortalidad, alergias, celiacía, diabetes, problemas emocionales...

- ✓ Fecha programable
- ✓ Menor duración

✓ Es una intervención que salva vidas en casos en que el parto vaginal no es posible

**Parto Cesariana**

# Parto vaginal | Parto cesariana

BREASTFEEDING MEDICINE  
Volume 8, Number 1, 2013  
© Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.  
DOI: 10.1089/bfm.2012.0018

## A Comparison of Early Sucking Dynamics During Breastfeeding After Cesarean Section and Vaginal Birth

Vanessa S. Sakalidis,<sup>1</sup> Tracey M. Williams,<sup>1</sup> Anna R. Hepworth,<sup>1</sup> Catherine P. Garbin,<sup>1</sup>  
Peter E. Hartmann,<sup>1</sup> Michael J. Paech,<sup>2</sup> Yasir Al-Tamimi,<sup>3</sup> and Donna T. Geddes<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

**Background:** The impact of cesarean section (CS) birth and pethidine for post-CS epidural analgesia on early breastfeeding behavior is unclear. This study aimed to measure infant sucking and breastfeeding behavior in infants of mothers who delivered by CS (CS group) and used pethidine patient-controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA) after CS with that of infants who were delivered by vaginal birth (V group), during secretory activation and again after the establishment of lactation.

**Subjects and Methods:** Sucking dynamics and milk intake of breastfeeding infants were assessed on approximately 3 and 20 (follow-up) days postpartum (CS group,  $n=19$ ; V group,  $n=15$ ). Nipple diameters, tongue movement, and nipple position during sucking were measured from ultrasound scans of the intra-oral cavity during breastfeeding. Time of the first breastfeed and day of breast fullness were recorded, and infant neuro-behavior was assessed.

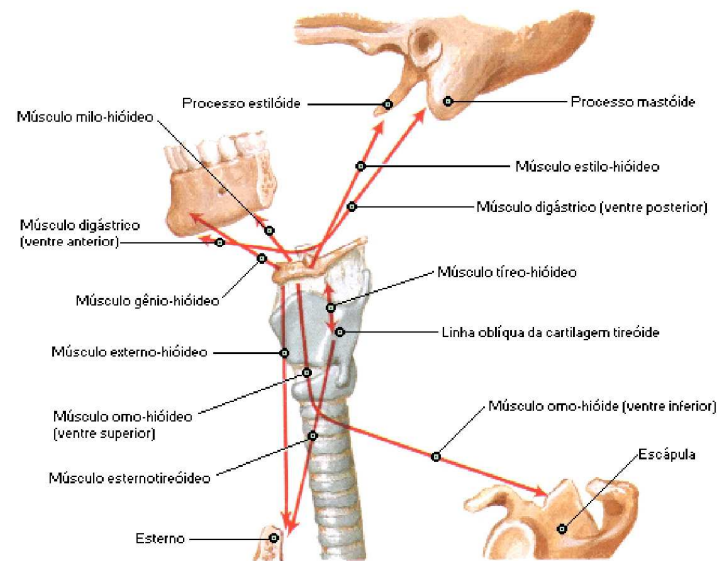
**Results:** CS infants displayed more anterior tongue movement on Day 3 than at follow-up compared with the V group, which showed a similar amount of movement at each assessment ( $p$  for interaction  $<0.001$ ). Compared with the V group, the CS group showed faster suck rates, especially on Day 3 ( $p<0.001$ ), later times to first breastfeed ( $p=0.01$ ) and breast fullness ( $p=0.03$ ), and lower neurobehavioral scores ( $p=0.047$ ). Breastfeeding duration and milk intake were similar between groups.

**Conclusions:** Although the observed effect of CS birth followed by pethidine PCEA after CS during the period of secretory activation was small, our results indicate that successful initiation of lactation may require additional breastfeeding support and monitoring at Day 3 postpartum for mothers who undergo CS.

# Etapas do parto

## A importância da cintura escapular

Músculos Infra-hióideos e Supra-hióideos, Ações  
Esquema



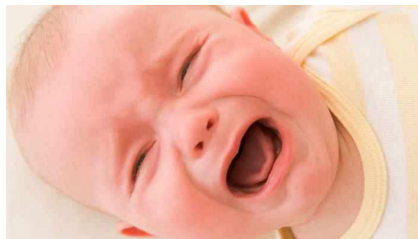
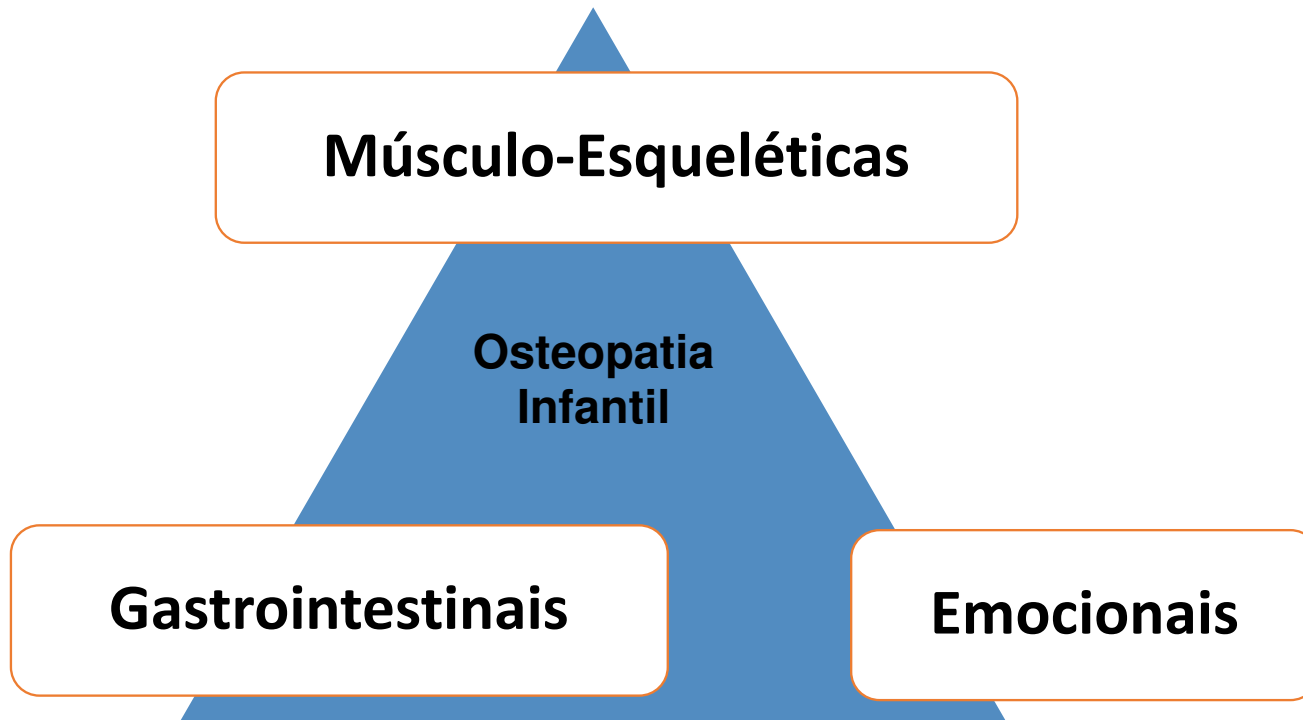
# Etapas no Trabalho de parto

# clavícula:



# O TRABALHO DE UM **OSTEOPATA INFANTIL**

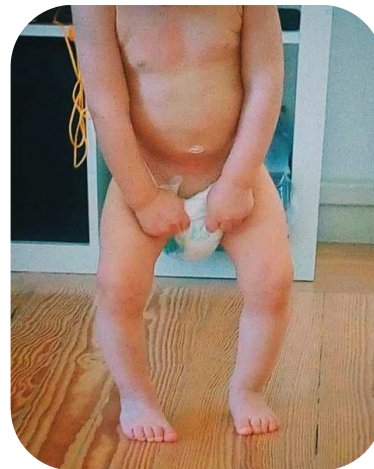




## O trabalho de um Osteopata Infantil

- Conceito de alinhamento

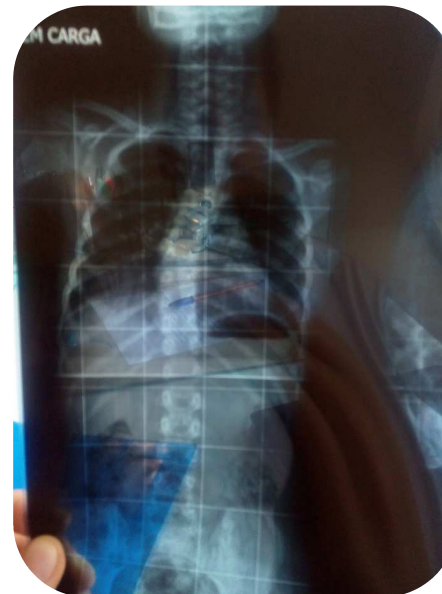
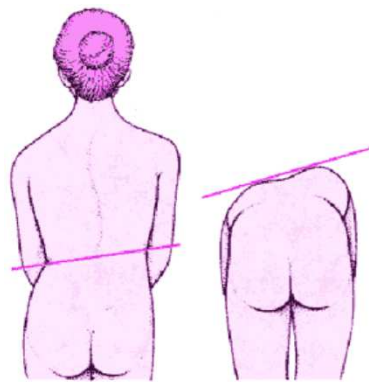
Alinhar e Corrigir o que está desalinhado



# O trabalho de um Osteopata Infantil

- Conceito de alinhamento

Alinhar e Corrigir o que está desalinhado



## Torcicolos e Deformações do crânio



## Torcicolos e Deformações do crânio



Normal



Plagiocephaly



Brachycephaly



Scaphocephaly

## Torcicolos e Deformações do crânio



Normal



Plagiocephaly



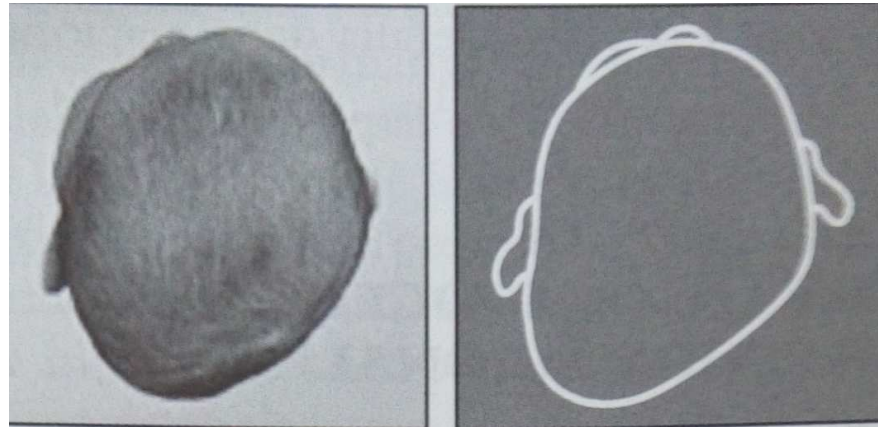
Brachycephaly



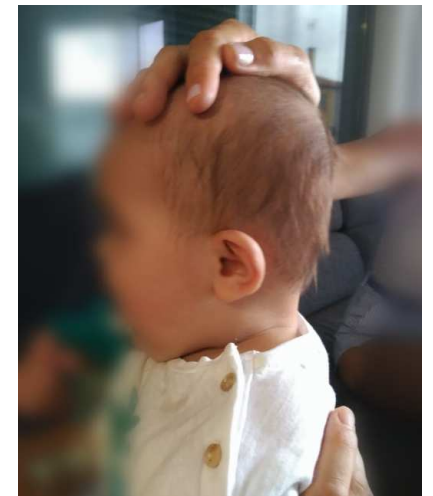
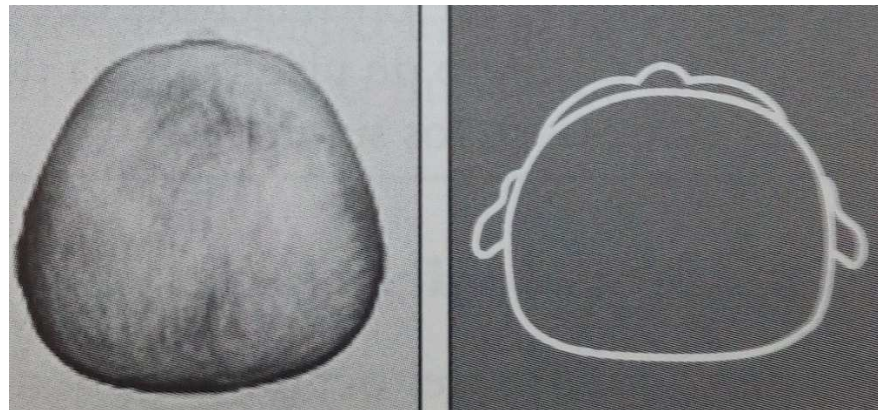
Scaphocephaly



- **PLAGIOCEFALIA**



- **BRAQUIOCEFALIA**



# Correction of dental and cranial sidebend with ALF

Article in International journal of orthodontics (Milwaukee, Wis.) · September 2010

Source: Published

## FEATURE

This article has been peer reviewed

### Correction of Dental and Cranial Sidebend with ALF

By Dennis Strokron, DDS

**Abstract:** Specific characteristics of a sidebend cranial strain result from displacement of the skull base, i.e. the sphenoid and occiput. Sidebend strain has skeletal, facial and dental consequences which are described in this patient example. An asymmetric occlusion is commonly seen in conjunction with sidebend strain, where the posterior occlusion is more Class II on the sidebend side and more Class I on the opposite side. By addressing the cranial base problem with A.L.F. appliances, this case example demonstrates an effective means of restoring facial, structural balance, and correcting the malocclusion that accompanies the sidebend strain.

#### INTRODUCTION

This male patient was seen at age 14 years for orthodontic consultation. The parent was concerned about her son's deep overbite. The patient is a healthy, active individual with no symptoms being reported.

Although conclusive identification of a cranial (or strain) is not possible by facial features alone, this case illustrates a typical left sidebend pattern. A

article all diagrams and the patient example are describing a left sidebend.

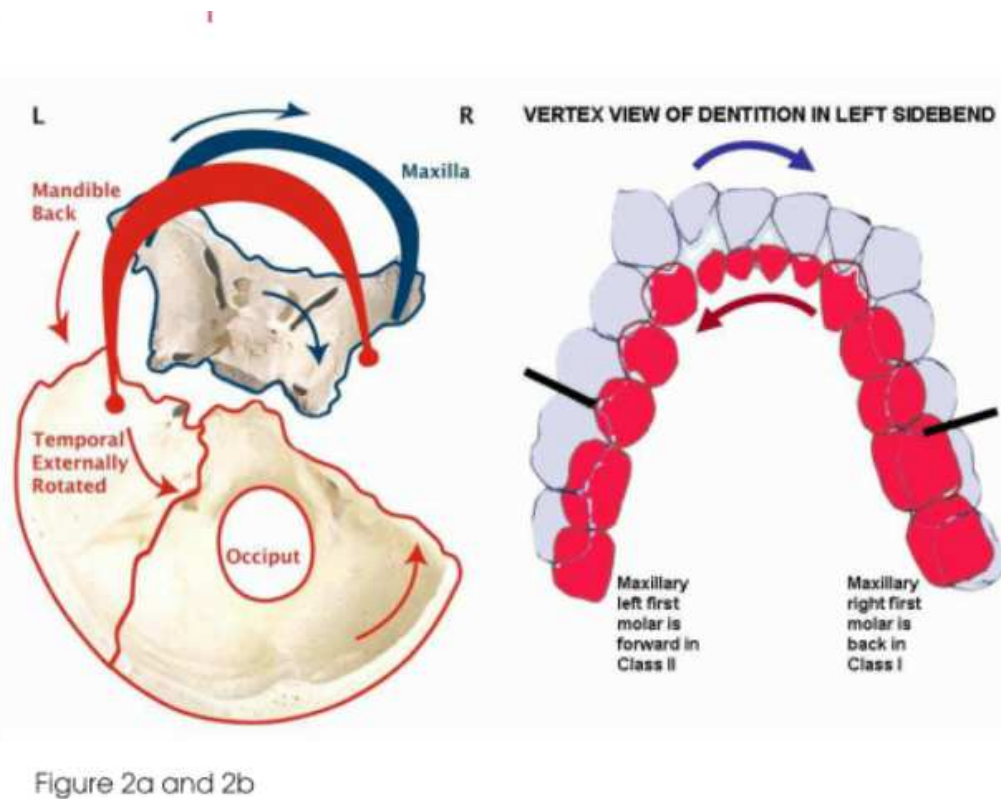
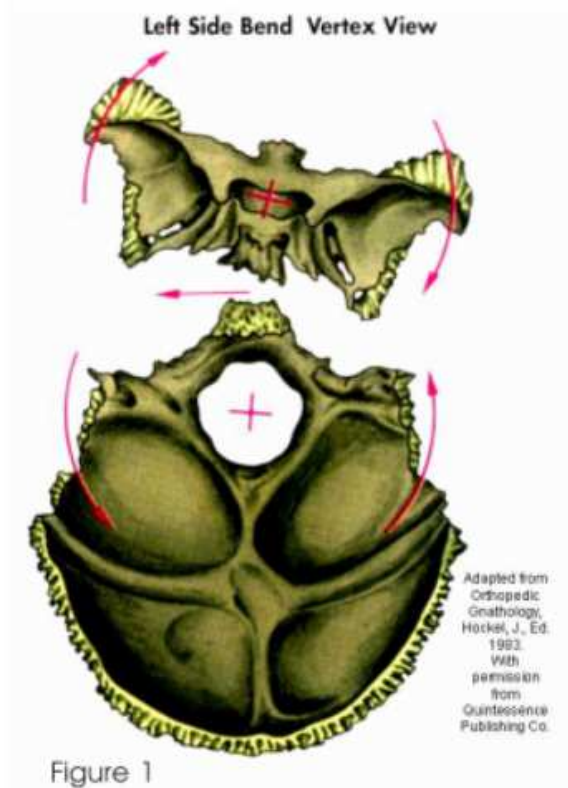
#### OSTEOPATHIC DESCRIPTION

The key to explaining the sidebend distortion is in the cranial base. There are two factors involved. Rotation of the cranial base occurs in both horizontal and vertical planes. In order to make it easier to understand the features of the strain, the following

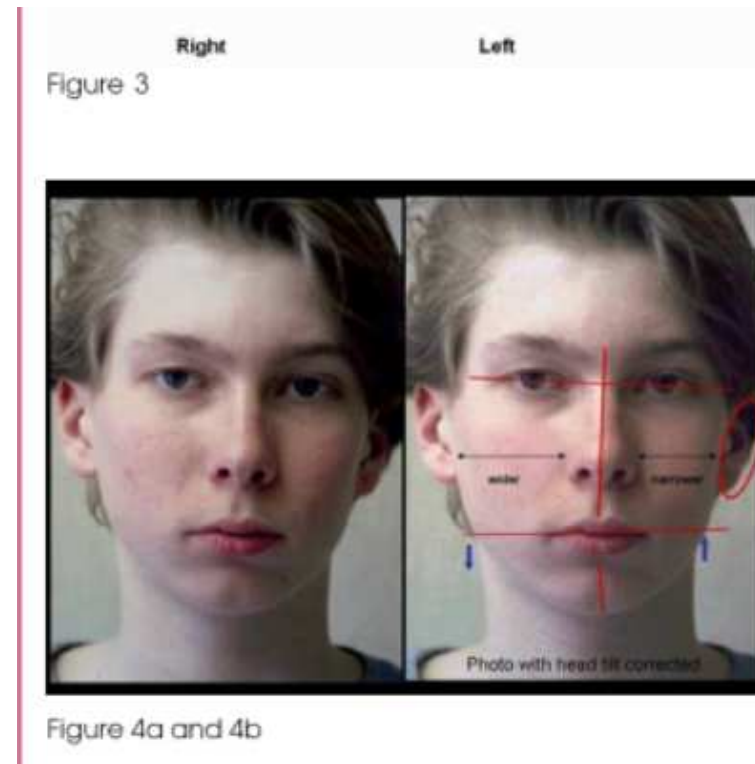
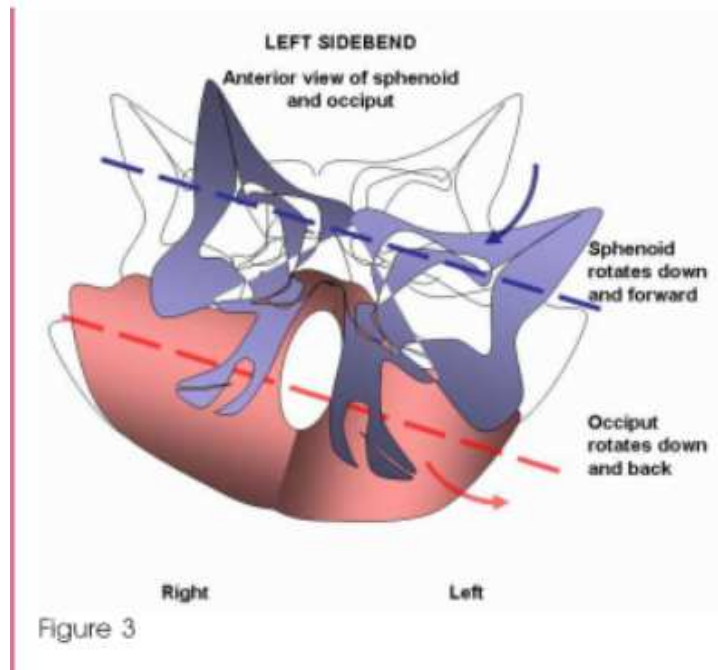
All content following this page was uploaded by Dennis Strokron on 29 June 2015.

The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file.

• Deformação do crânio



- Assimetria ossos da face



# Torcicolos e Deformações do crânio

- Oclusão assimétrica



Figure 6- Class I side - Class II side - the sidebend side

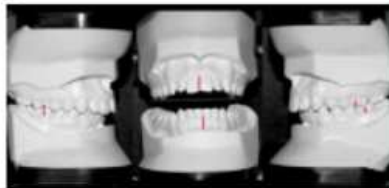


Figure 7



Figure 8

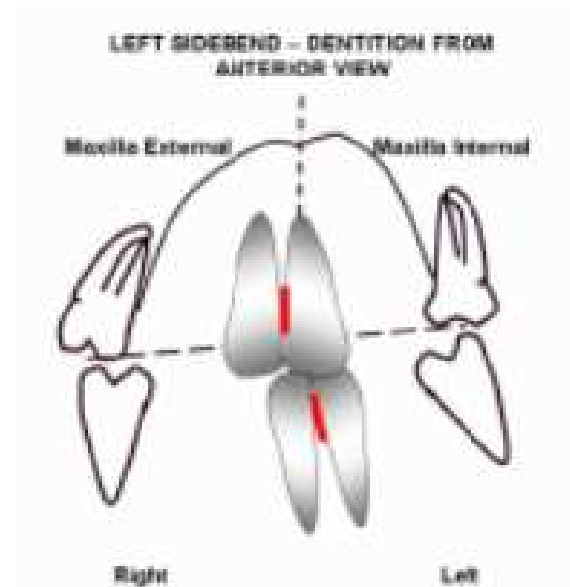


Figure 9- Dental consequences of Left Sidebend



## O trabalho de um Osteopata Infantil

- Conceito de elasticidade:

Devolver a elasticidade e a mobilidade às estruturas afetadas





# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Nariz



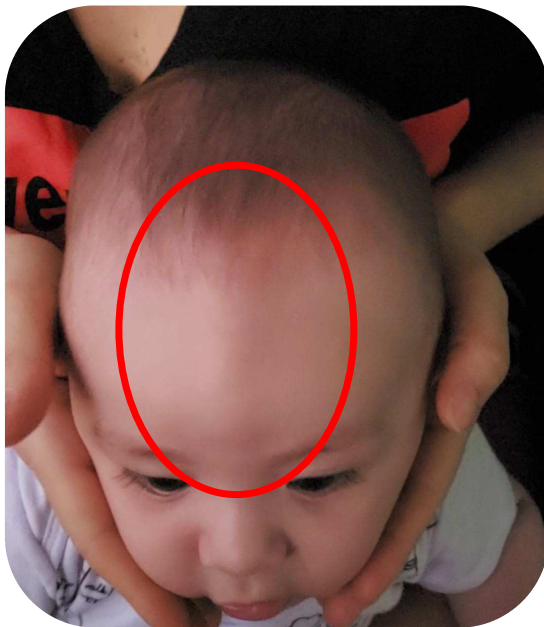
# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Nariz



# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Sutura metopica



# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Escama do occipital





# Fenómenos de Compressão

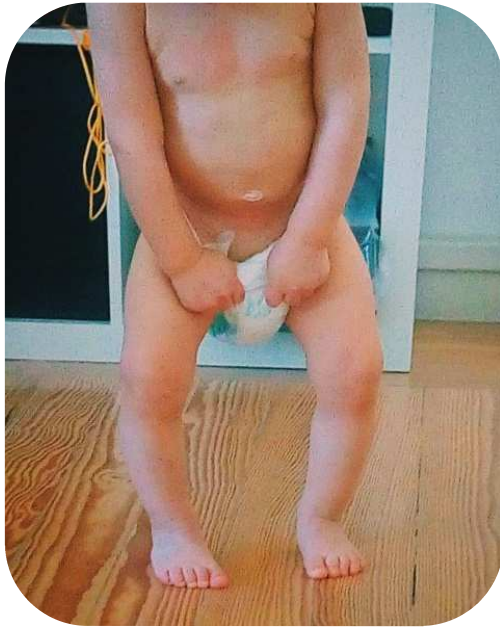
## Coluna vertebral

“ O meu bebé não tem pescoço”



## Se não forem corrigidas..

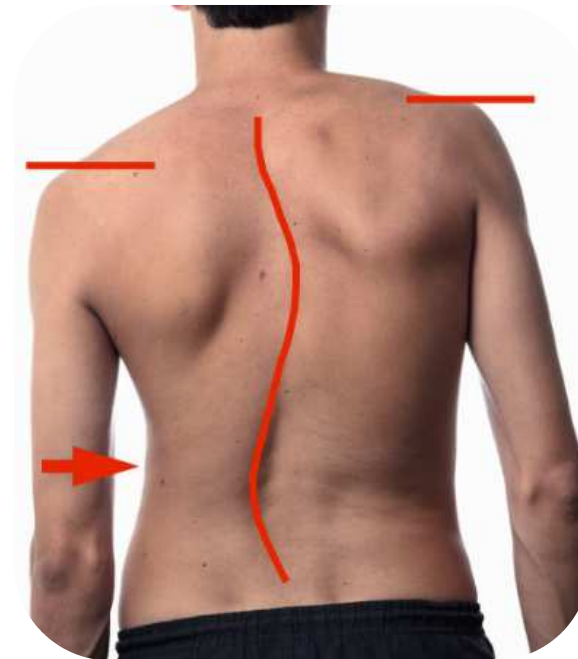
... permanecem no tempo





## Se não forem corrigidas..

... permanecem no tempo



## Se não forem corrigidas..

... permanecem no tempo



## Se não forem corrigidas..

... permanecem no tempo



# Avaliação



# Avaliação

Circular cervical:





# Avaliação





# Avaliação



# Avaliação

**Boca / palato / peças dentárias**



# **OSTEOPATIA PEDIÁTRICA NAS DIFICULDADES ALIMENTARES**



## RECUSA ALIMENTAR:

1. **DISFUNÇÕES NA AMAMENTAÇÃO**
2. **DEFORMAÇÕES DO CRÂNIO**
3. **REFLUXO GE**



## RECUSA ALIMENTAR:

### 1. DISFUNÇÕES NA AMAMENTAÇÃO

**“O SUCESSO OU INSUCESSO NA AMAMENTAÇÃO DÁ-NOS  
PISTAS CLARAS DE COMO ESTÁ O BEBÉ EM TERMOS FÍSICOS ”**

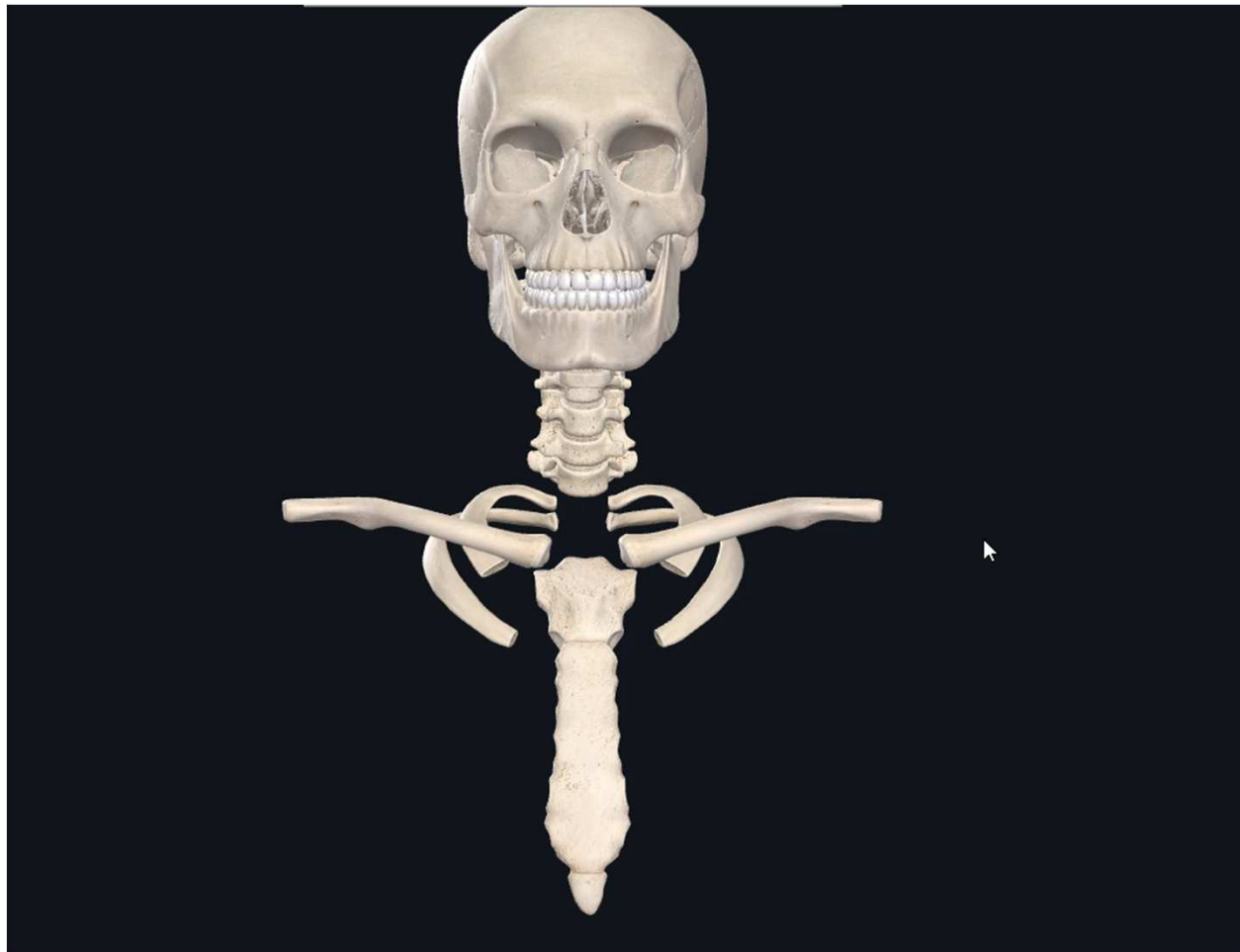




## RECUSA ALIMENTAR:

**“O QUE NÃO FOR CORRIGIDO EM BEBÉ, IRÁ PERMANECER NAS RESTANTES ETAPAS DO CRESCIMENTO”**

## Sistema Musculo-esquelético



## Principais problemas na Amamentação

- **Disfunções na Amamentação**

- **Abertura de boca**
- **Sucção**
- **Deglutição**
- **Obstrução nasal**



- **Disfunções na Amamentação**

- **Abertura de boca**



## Cervical e Mandibula

- Desalinhamento e/ou compressão



## Principais problemas na Amamentação

### Quais os sinais de má pega?

- Fissuras
- Mamilos de silicone
- Masseração da mama





## Cervical e Mandibula

- Tratamento:



- **Disfunções na Amamentação**

- **Sucção**



# Sucção

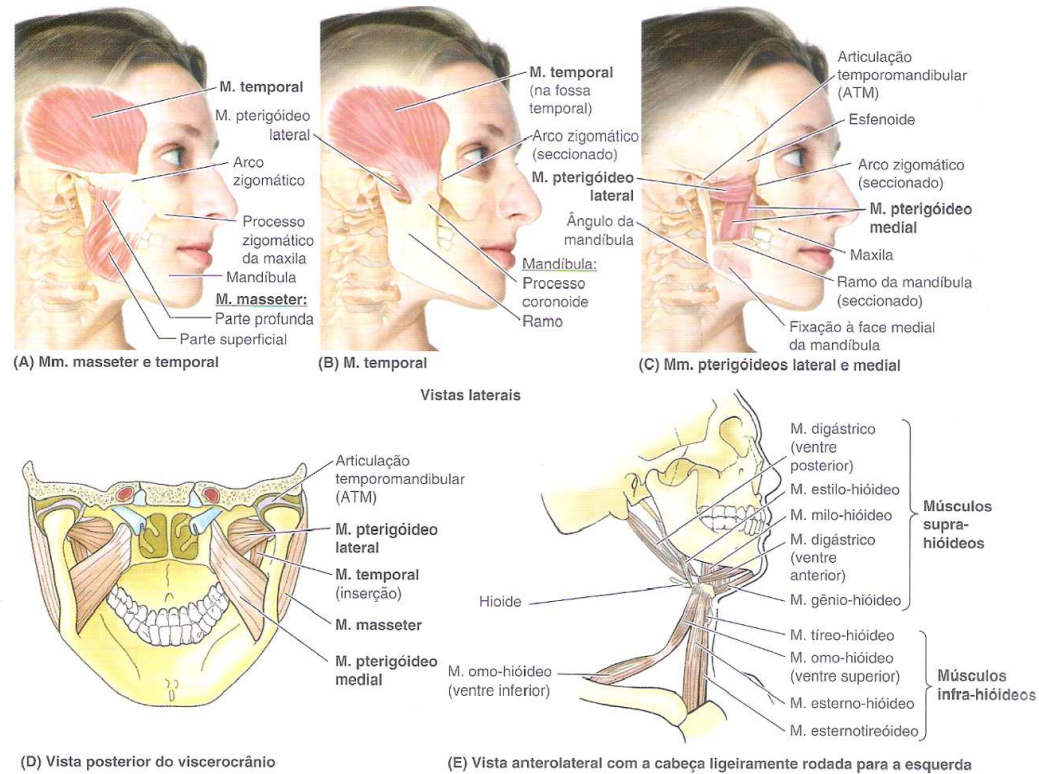


Fig. 7.72 Músculos que atuam na mandíbula/ATM.

## Músculos envolvidos na sucção:

- **Abertura de boca:** supra e infra-hióideos, miloióideo, genoióideo e digástrico
- **Protrusão mandibula:** pterigóideos médio e lateral e masséter
- **Elevação da mandibula:** masséter, pterigóideo médio e temporal
- **Retrusão da mandibula:** temporal e digástrico e pterigóideo lateral

# Principais problemas na Amamentação

## Problemas na sucção

- Torcicolos e deformações no crânio

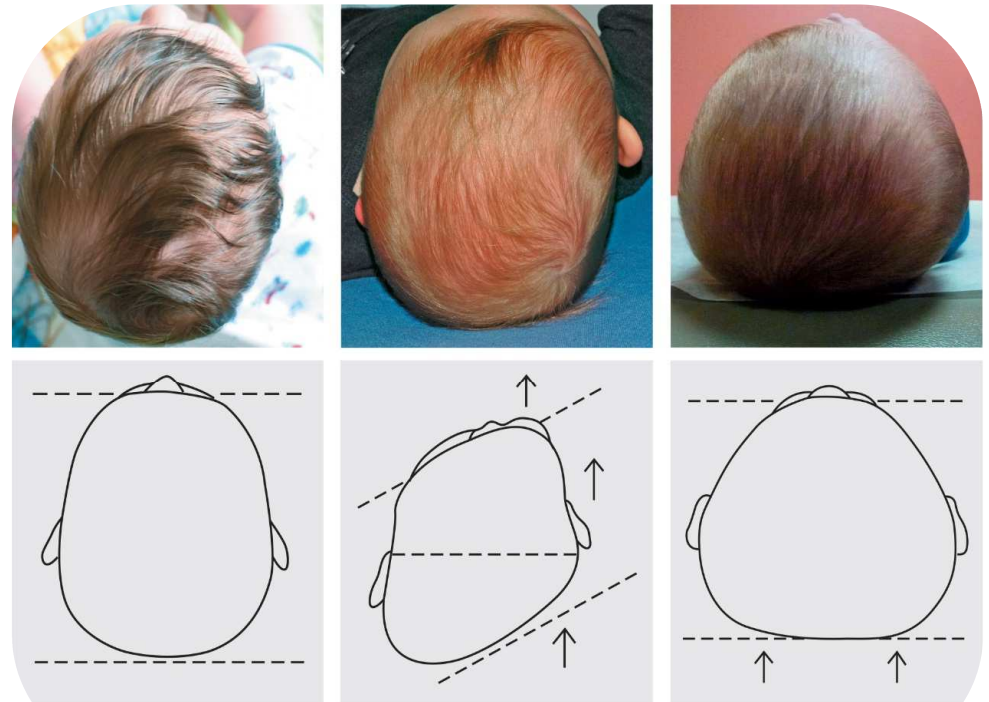


FIGURE 1 Normocephalic head shape.

▲ FIGURE 2 Unilateral plagiocephaly.

▲ FIGURE 3 Brachycephalic head shape.

# A importância da cintura escapular

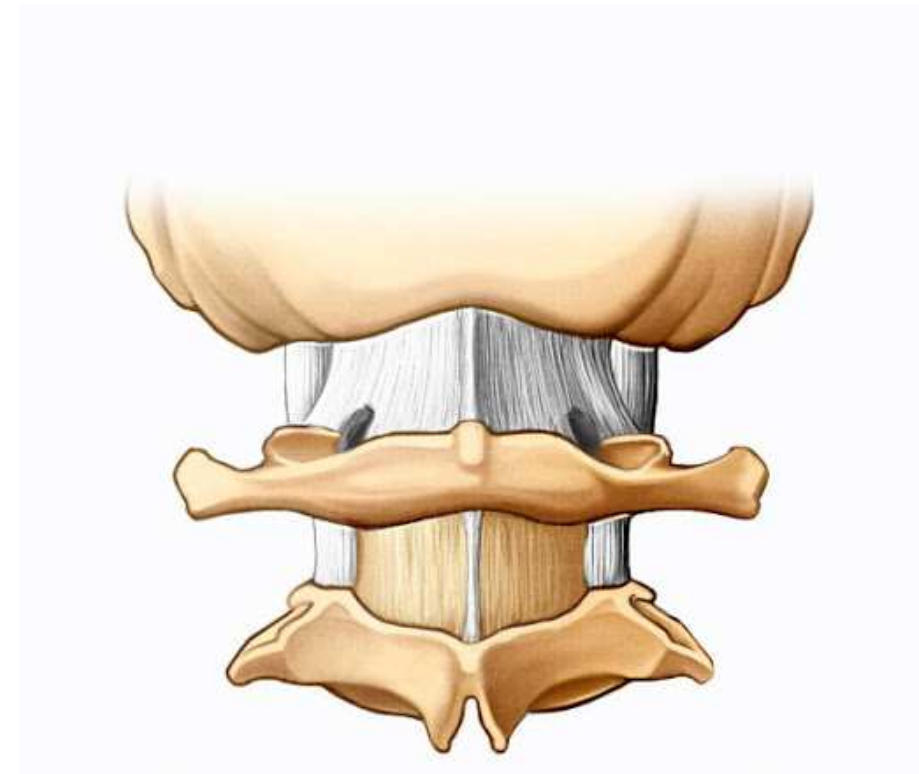
## Músculos Infra-hióideos e Supra-hióideos, Ações Esquema





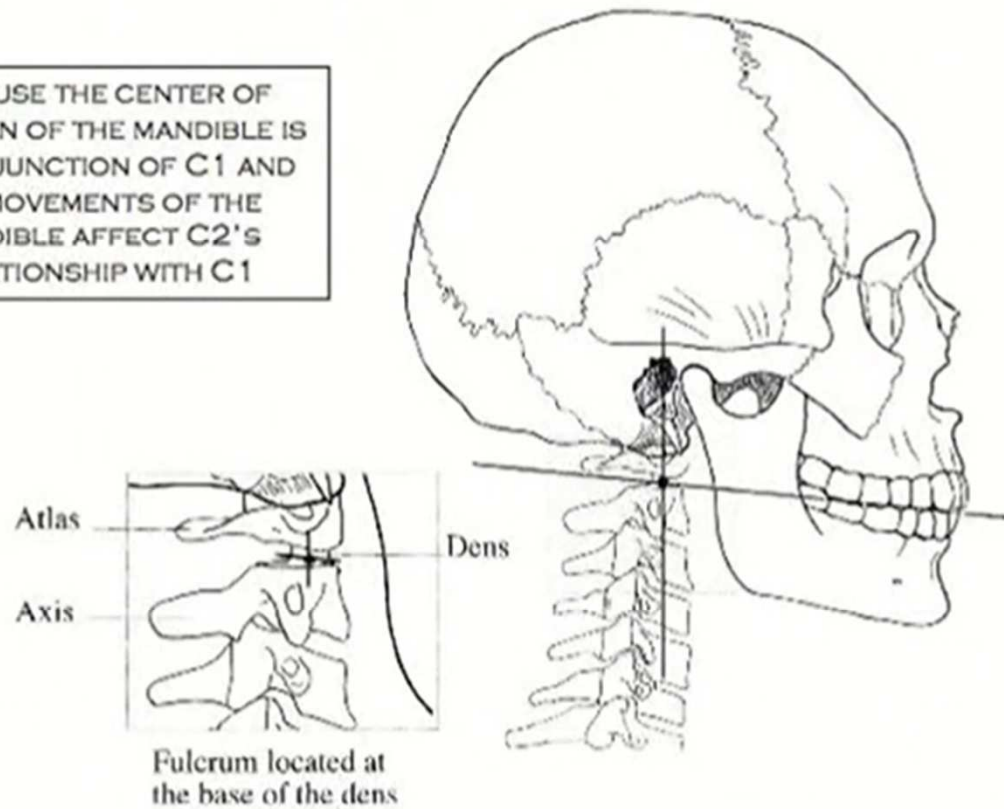
## • Relação craniocervicomandibular

- **Articulação C0-C1**
  - flexão, extensão e inclinação lateral
  - Ligamentos atlanto-occipital anterior e posterior
  
- **Articulação C1-C2**
  - 50% Movimento de rotação cervical
  - Rotação de C2 – rotação mandíbula



- **Raízes nervosas C1, C2 e C3**
  - Fibras sensitivas trigêmeo

BECAUSE THE CENTER OF ROTATION OF THE MANDIBLE IS AT THE JUNCTION OF C1 AND C2, MOVEMENTS OF THE MANDIBLE AFFECT C2'S RELATIONSHIP WITH C1



12.3 The fulcrum for mandibular motion

Eriksson PO, Zafar H, Nordh E. Concomitant mandibular and head-neck movements during jaw opening-closing in man. *J Oral Rehabil.* 1998;25(11):859-870.

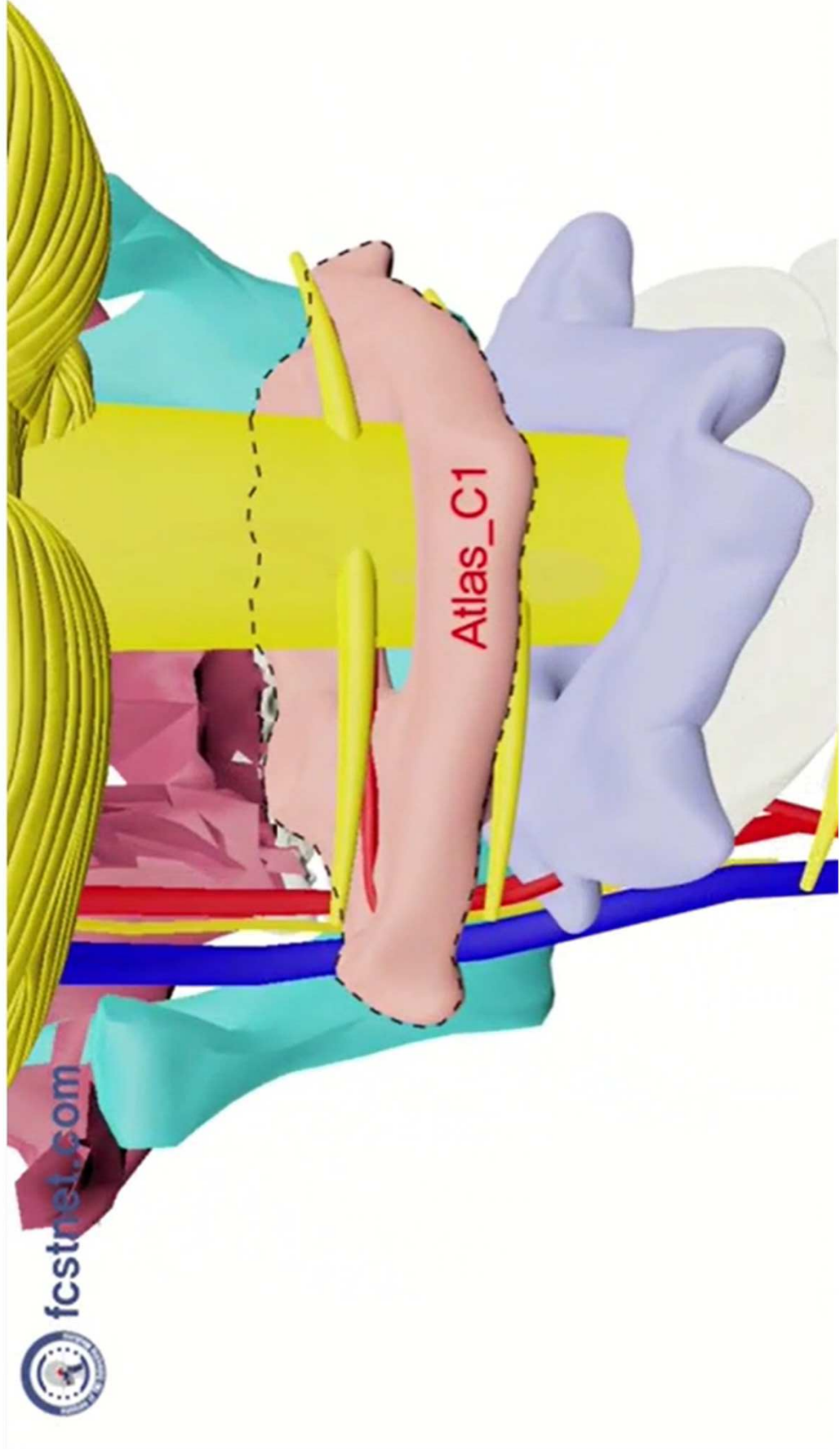
## Influencia da cervical alta na posição da Mandibula



- Mandibula retrognata



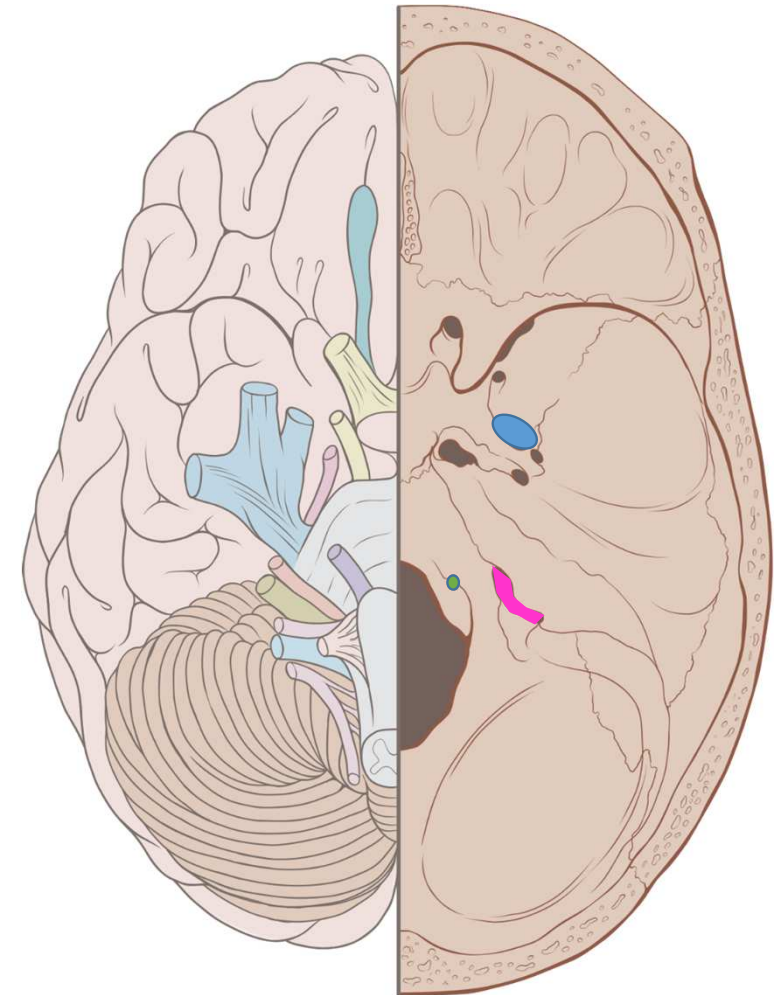
- Mandibula Prognata



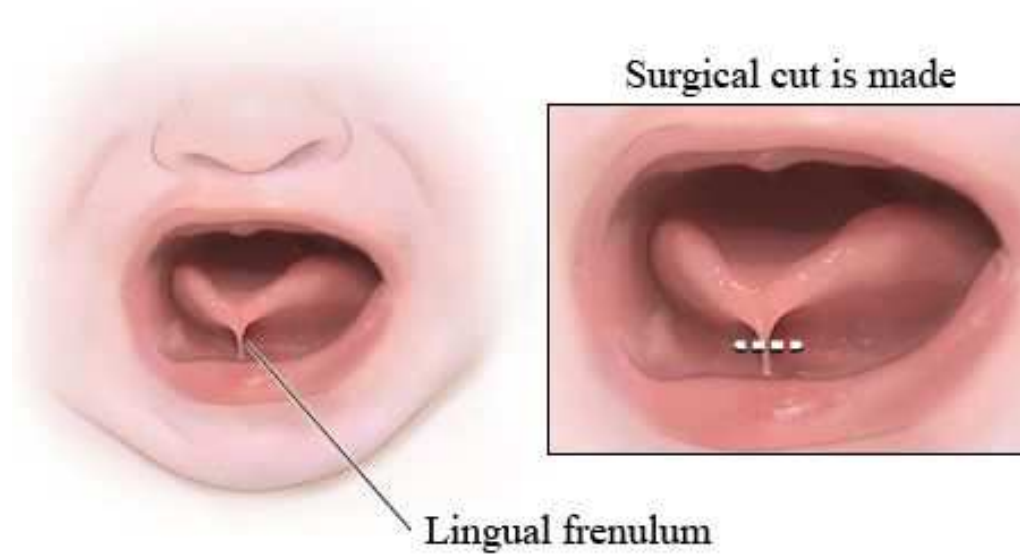
- **Reflexo de sucção e deglutição**

- **Pares cranianos:**

- Trigêmeo – V3 (forame oval)
    - Facial – VII ( meato acústico interno)
    - Glossofaríngeo – IX (forame jugular)
    - Vago – X (forame jugular)
    - Hipoglosso – XII (canal hipoglosso)

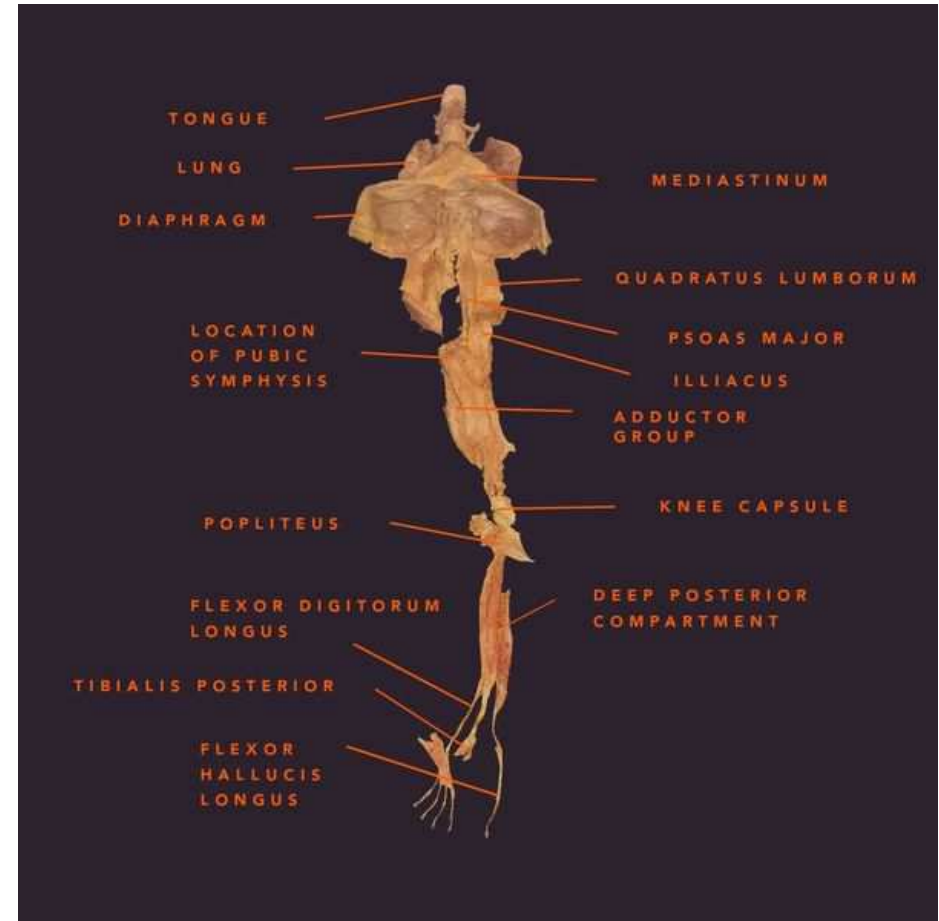
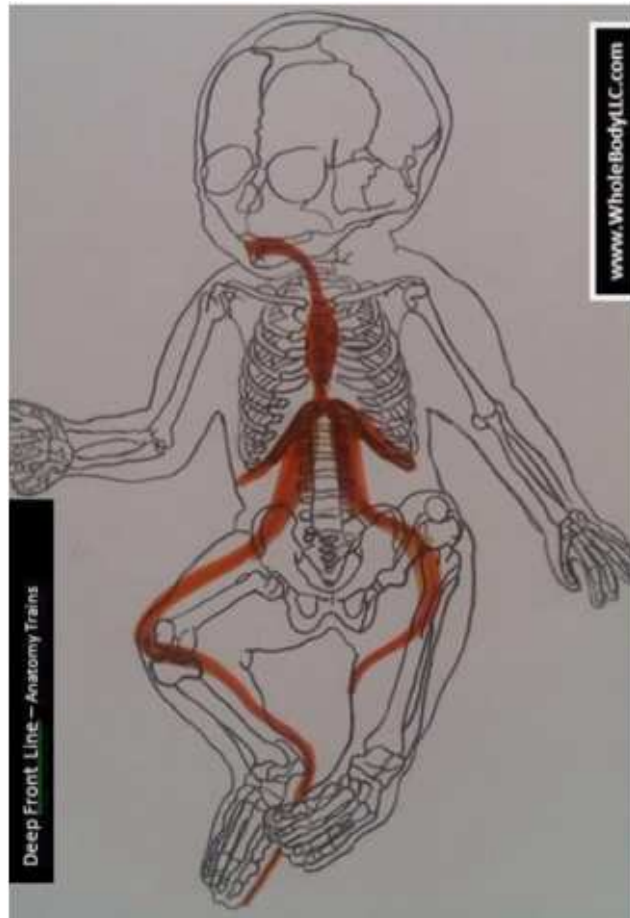


## Alterações no Freio

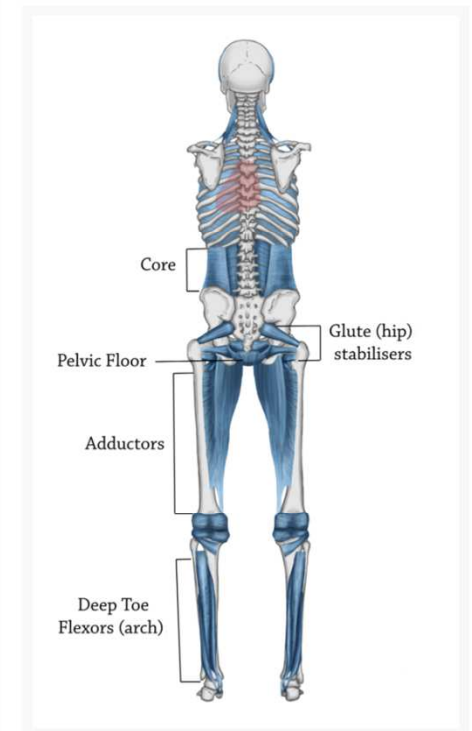
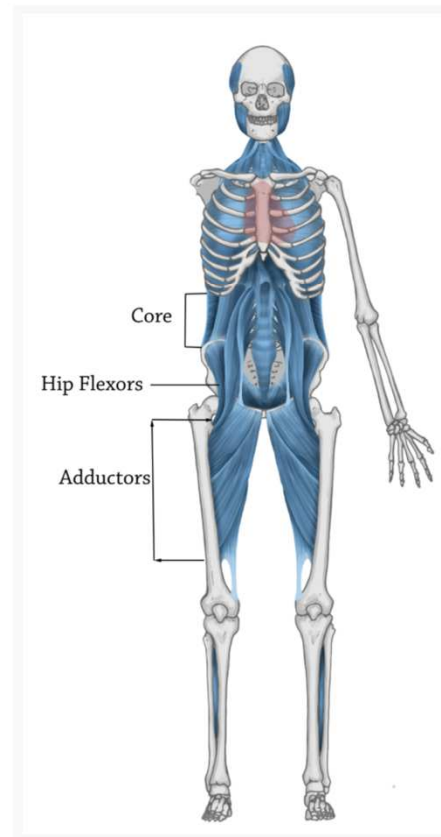
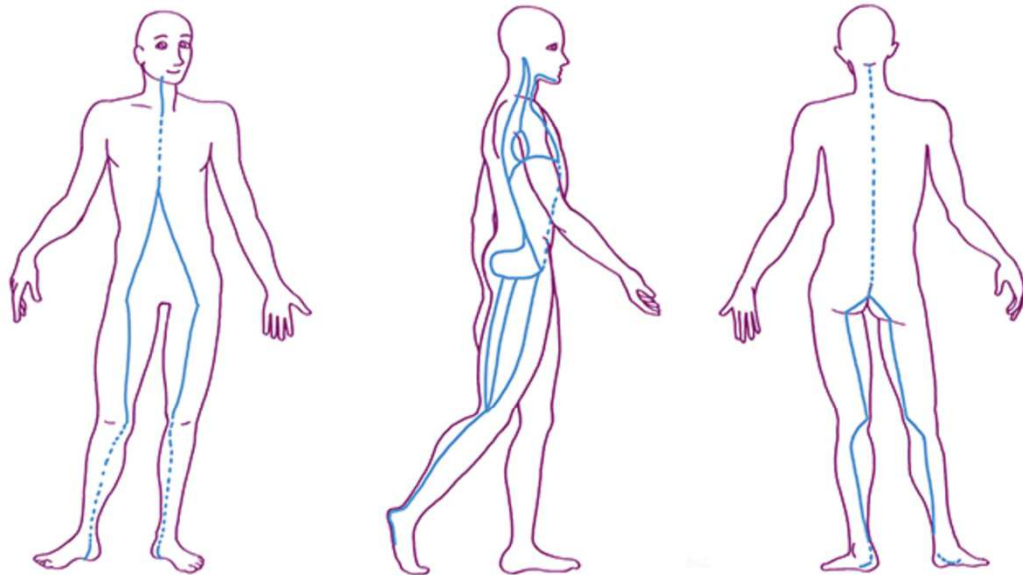




## Alterações no Freio



## Alterações no Freio



## Ossos do Crânio

- Tratamento:



# Cervical alta e restante c.vertebral

- Tratamento:



- **Disfunções na Amamentação**

- **Deglutição**





# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Coluna cervical





# Cervical alta e restante c.vertebral

- Tratamento:



- **Sucção e deglutição**



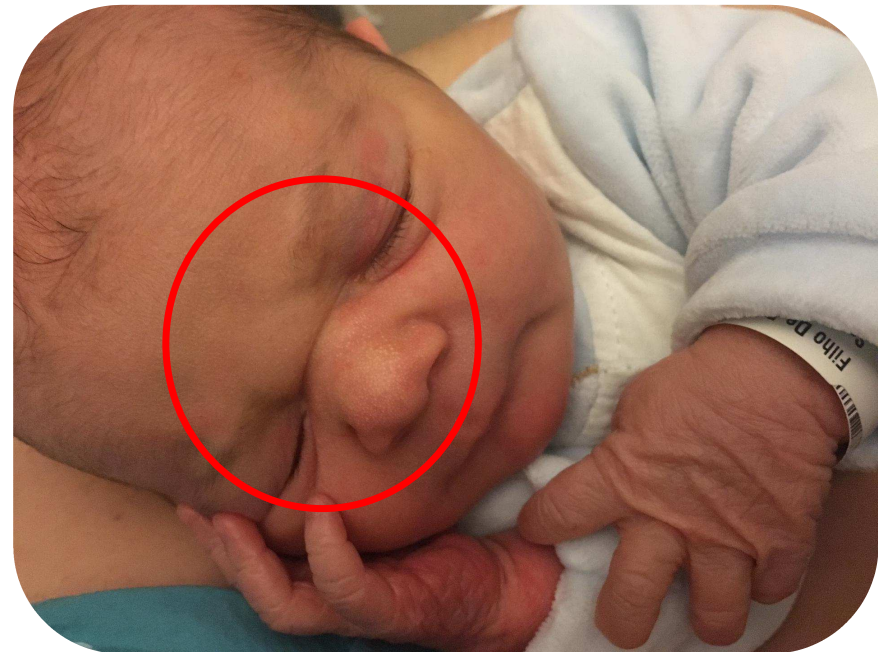
- **Disfunções na Amamentação**

- **Obstrução Nasal  
(coordenação deglutição/respiração)**



# Fenómenos de Compressão

## Nariz



# Principais problemas na Amamentação

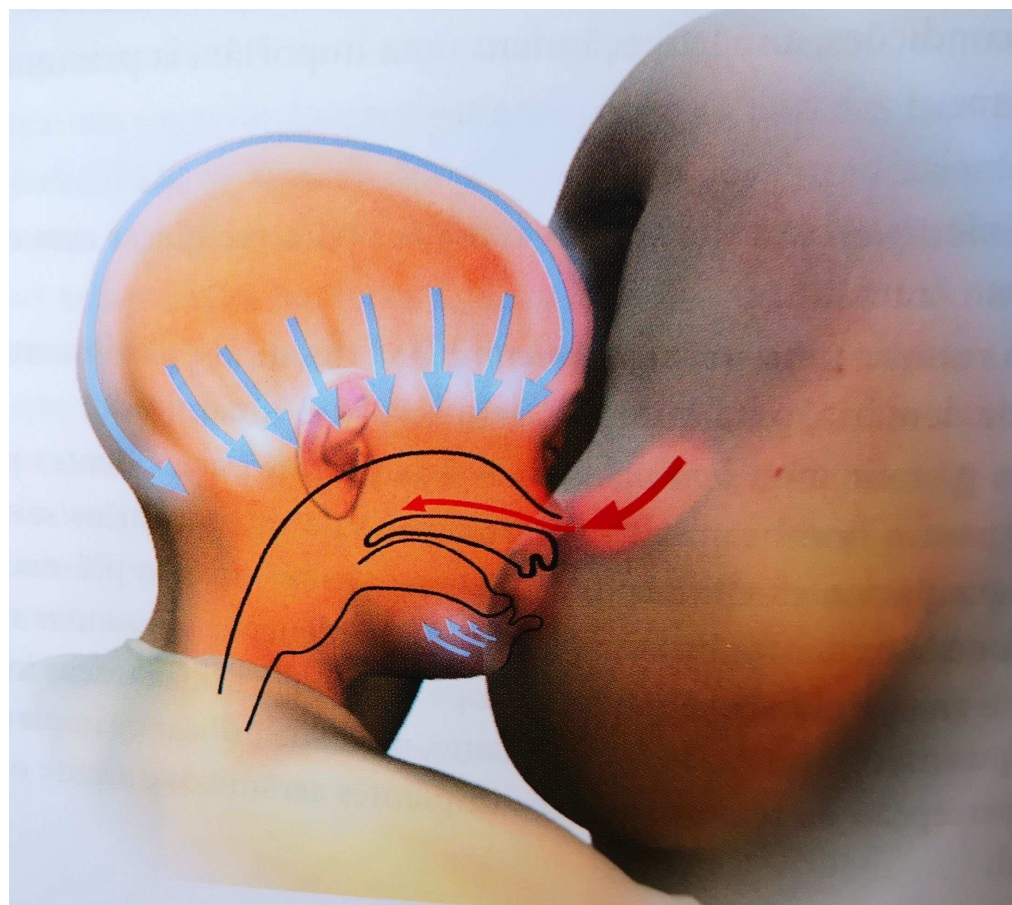
## Possíveis causas:

- Torcicolo
- Fratura da clavícula/ Plexo braquial
- Padrão escoliótico
- Fenómeno de compressão



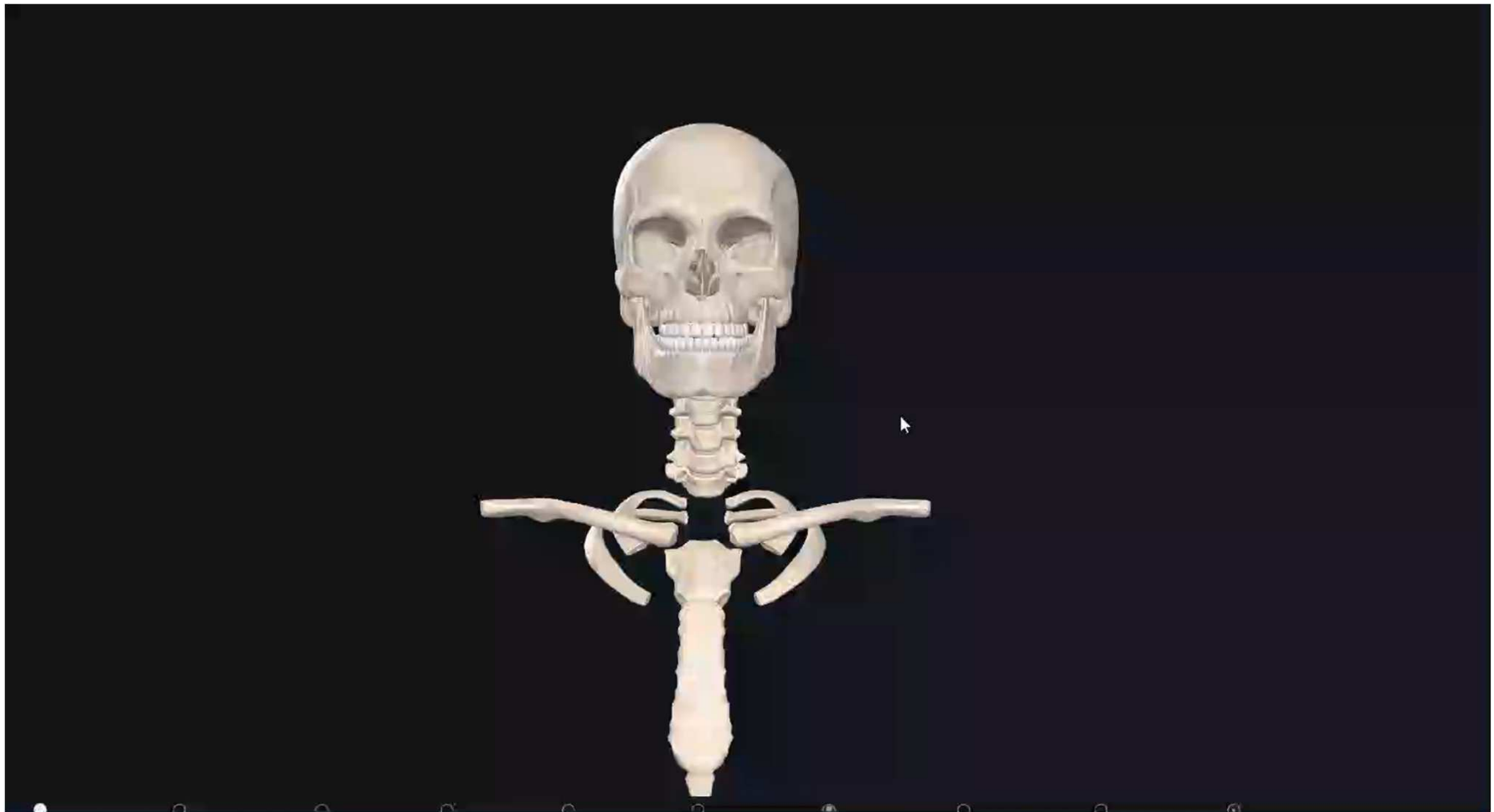


## Principais problemas na Amamentação





## Anatomia do crânio



## Esfenoide-maxilar



## Mobilidade Sincondrose Esfeno-Basilar



## Imagem RM funcional SNC

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## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Respiradores orais
- Respiradores orais
- Mordida aberta
- Mordida cruzada

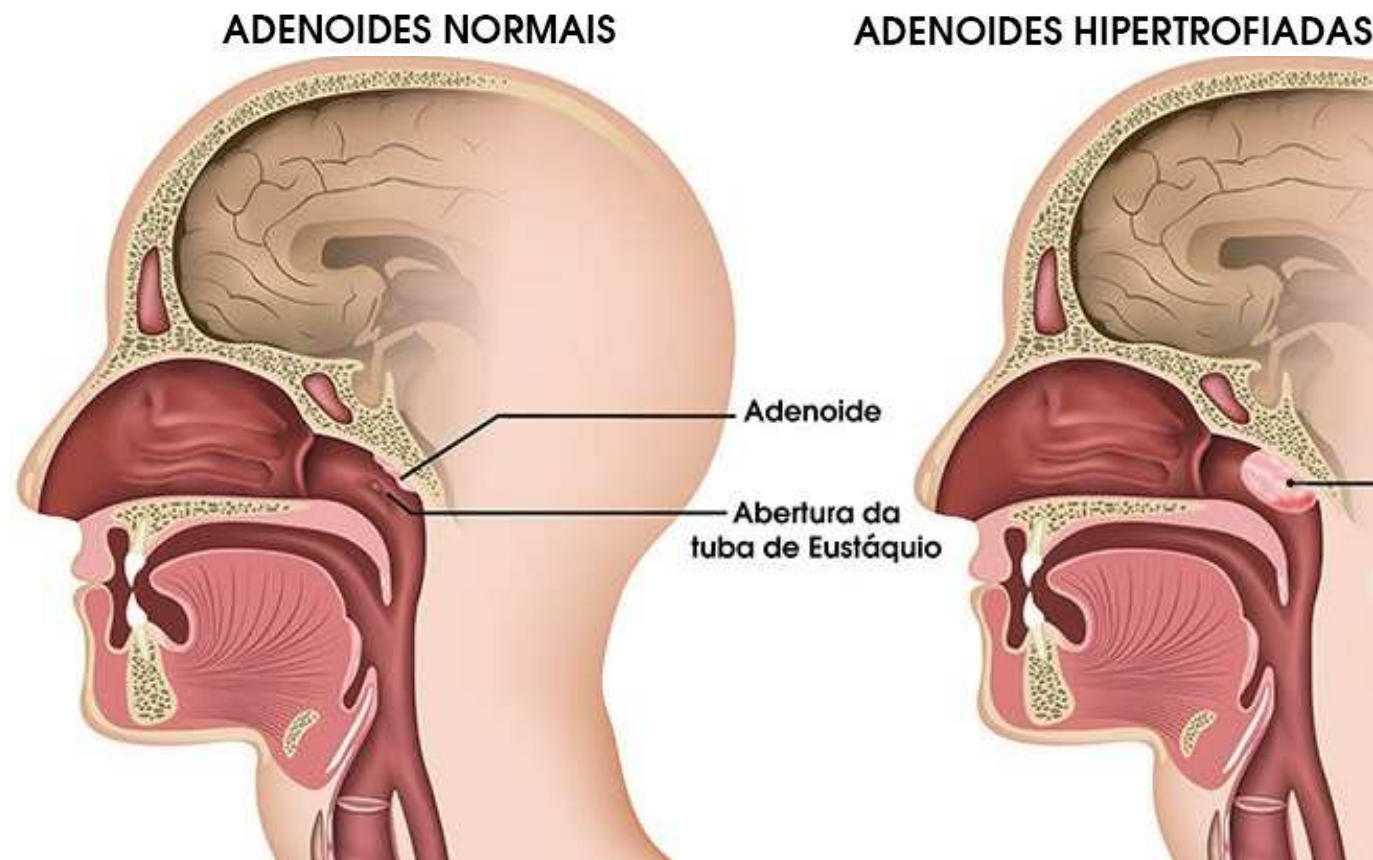


## Respiradores orais

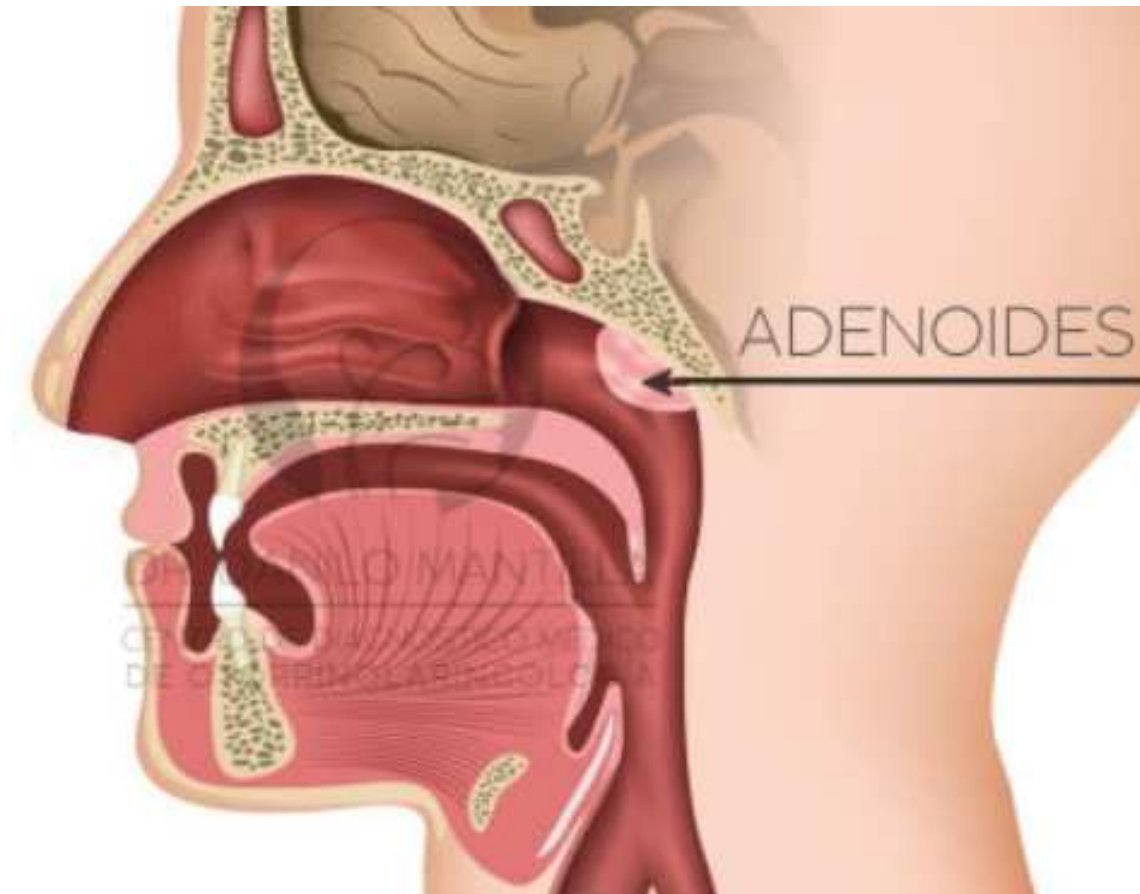




## Hiperatrofia dos adenoides



## Hiperatrofia dos adenoides



## Mordida cruzada



# Mordida cruzada

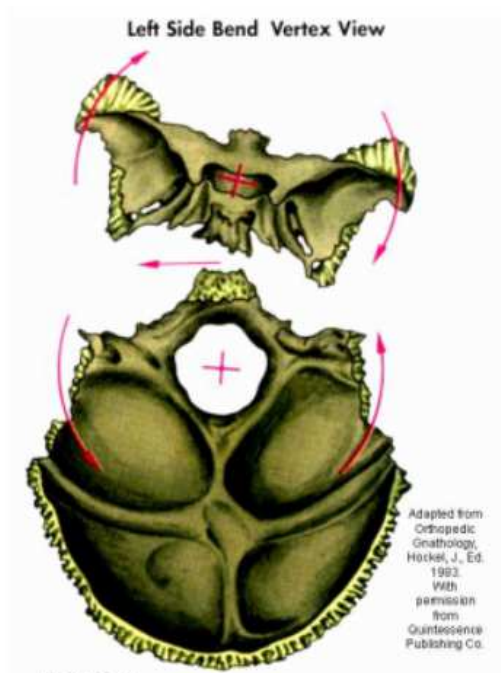


Figure 1

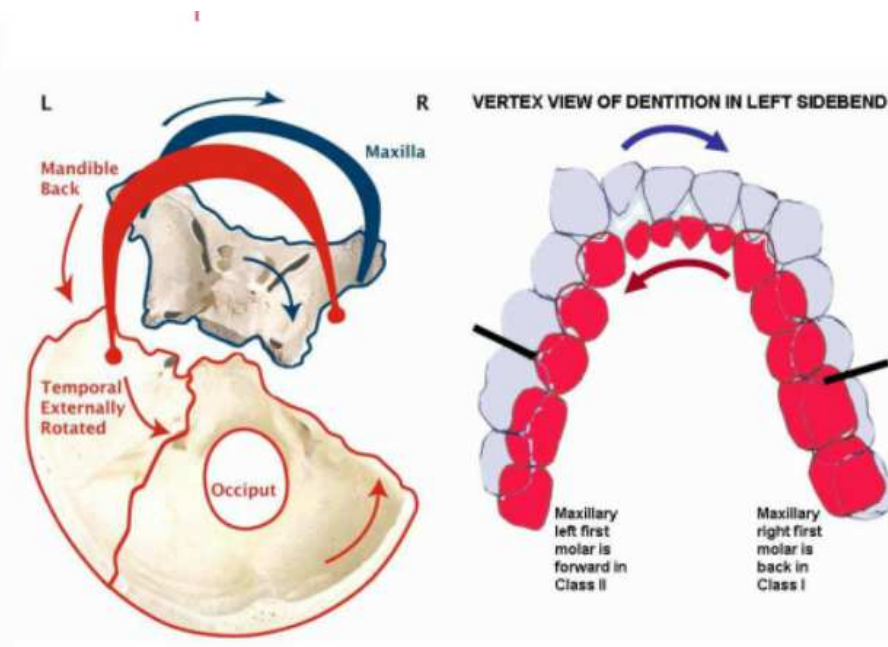
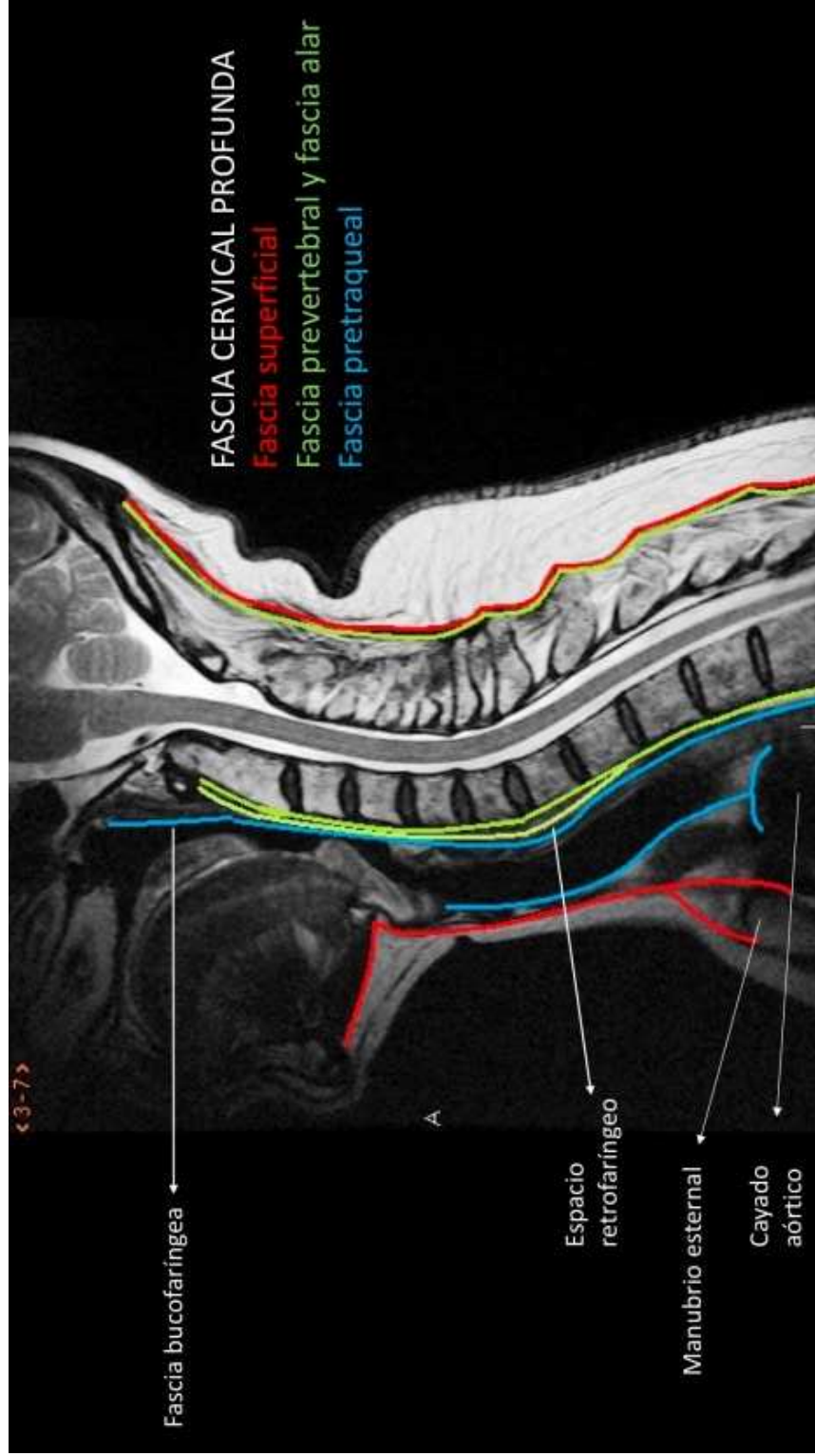


Figure 2a and 2b

## Mordida aberta







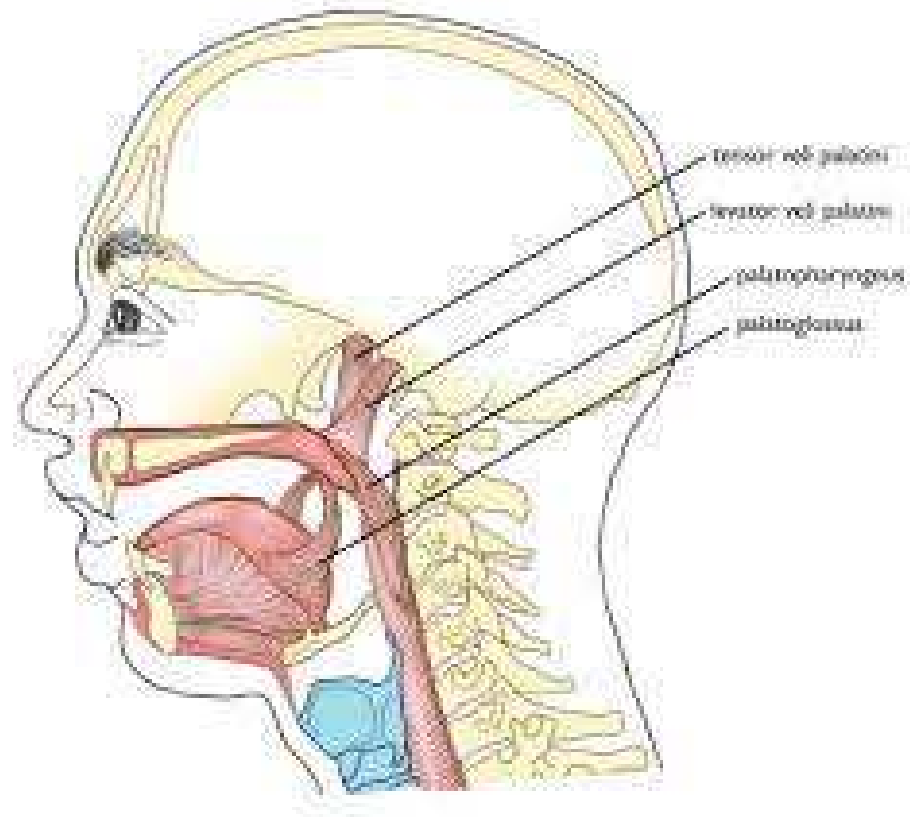
## Otites

- A trompa de eustáquio é mais horizontal, mais curta, mais larga e flexível que os adultos
- Esta característica faz com que seja mais fácil a acumulação de bactérias e uma maior dificuldade de drenagem



## Otites

- As plagiocefalias e formatos de crânio dólico têm maior tendência a desenvolver Otites media aguda
- O controlo da dilatação da trompa de eustaquio é feita pelo **TENSOR VELI PALATINI (TVP)** e o **levantador veli palatini (LVP)** - **ESFENOIDE**



## Tratamento deformações do crânio



- **Mob SEB**



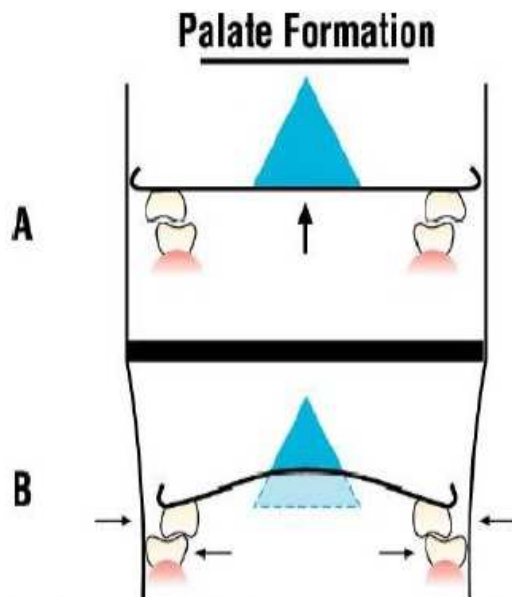
- **Mob TEMPORAIS**



- **Tratamento deformações da face**

# Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

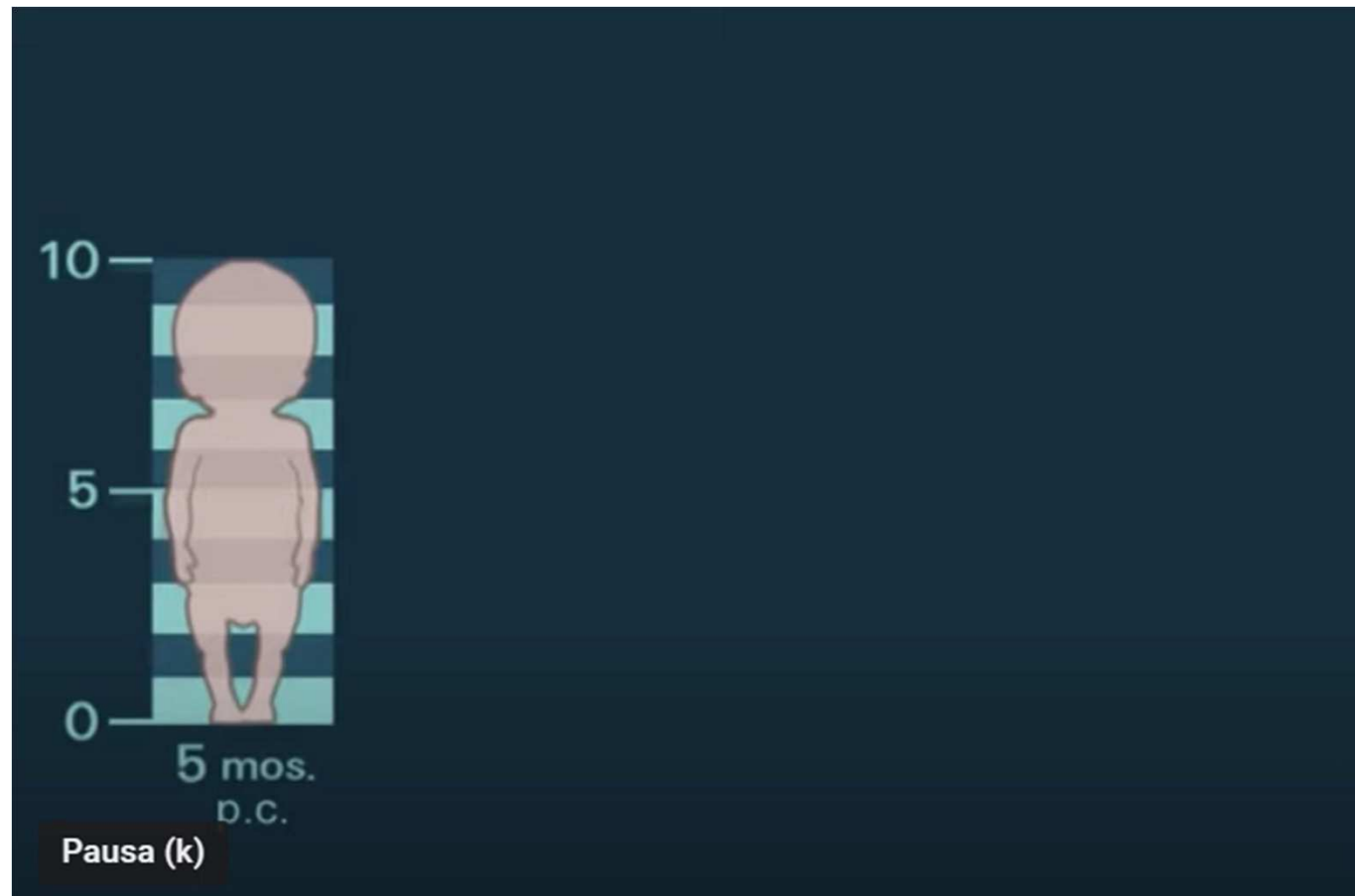
## • Alterações no Palato



Upward forces on palate and vacuum can alter oral development.



# Até quando se pode corrigir as deformações do crânio?





## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Alterações Complexo Cranio-Vertebro-mandibular



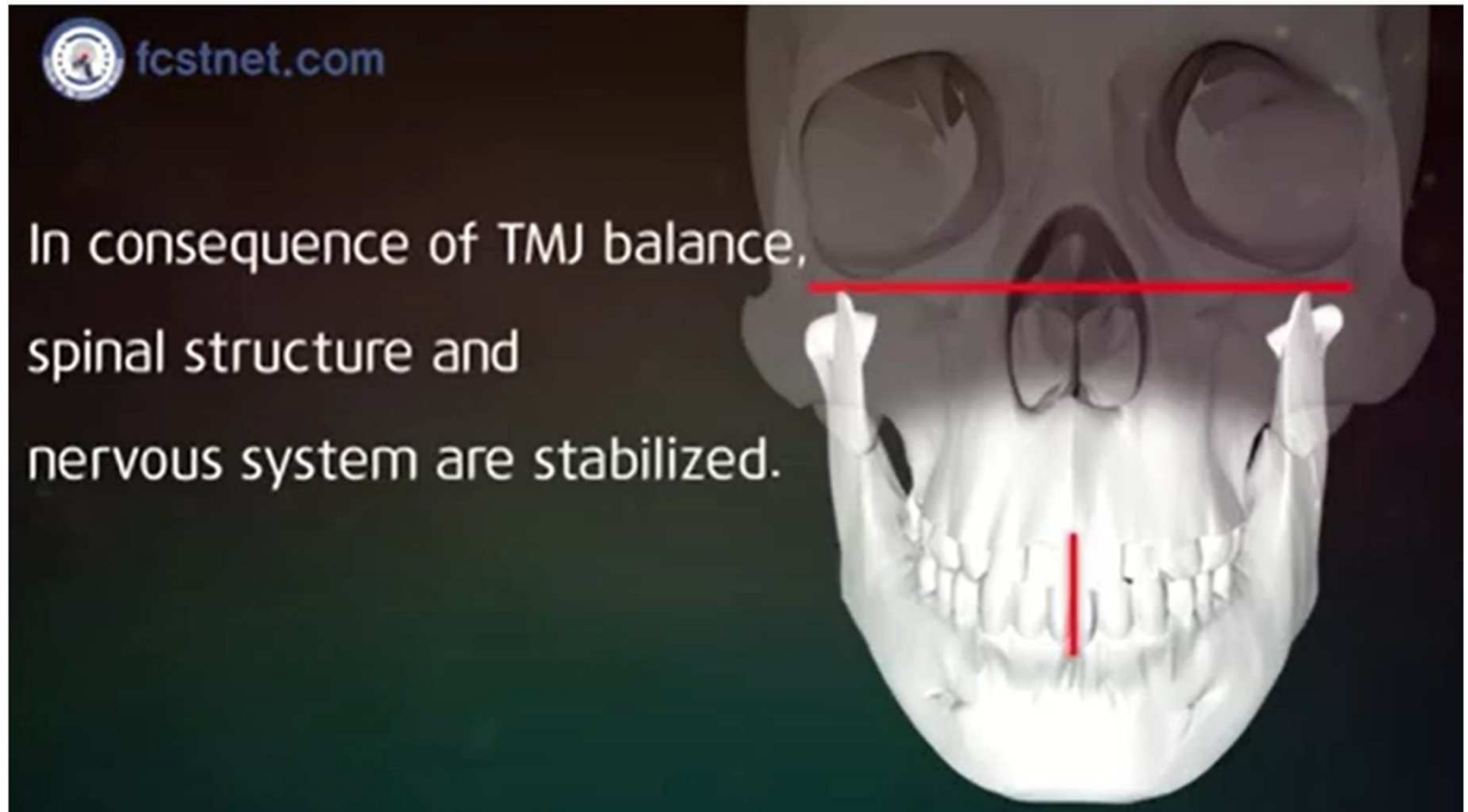
## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Alterações Complexo Cranio-Vertebro-mandibular



## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Alterações Complexo Cranio-Vertebro-mandibular



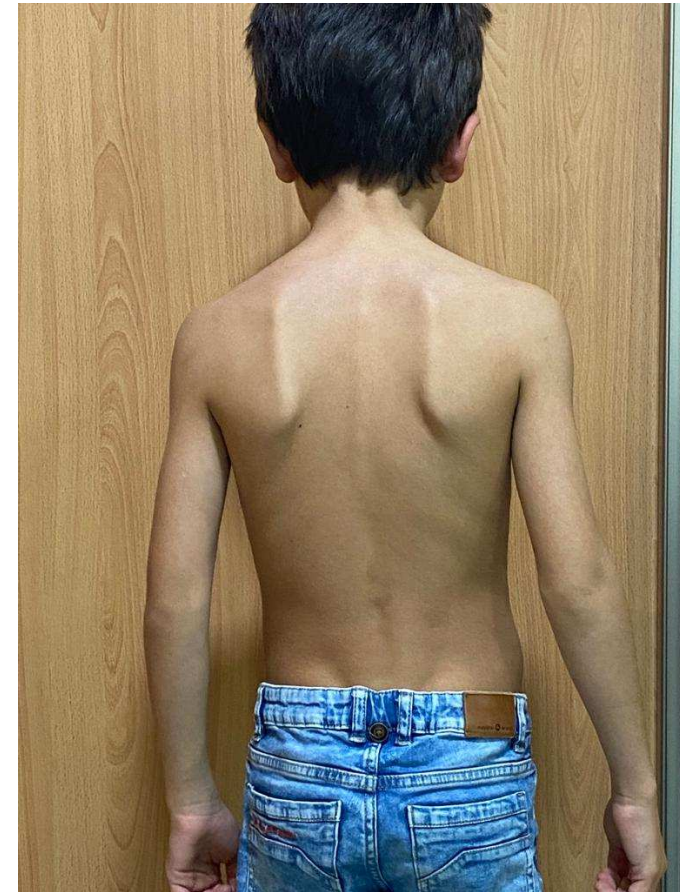
## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Alterações posturais



## Alterações ESTOMATOGNATICAS

- Alterações posturais



## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Alterações posturais





## Alterações ESTOMATOGNÁTICAS

- Recusa alimentar



# Dependência das Chuchas

- Quando as retirar?

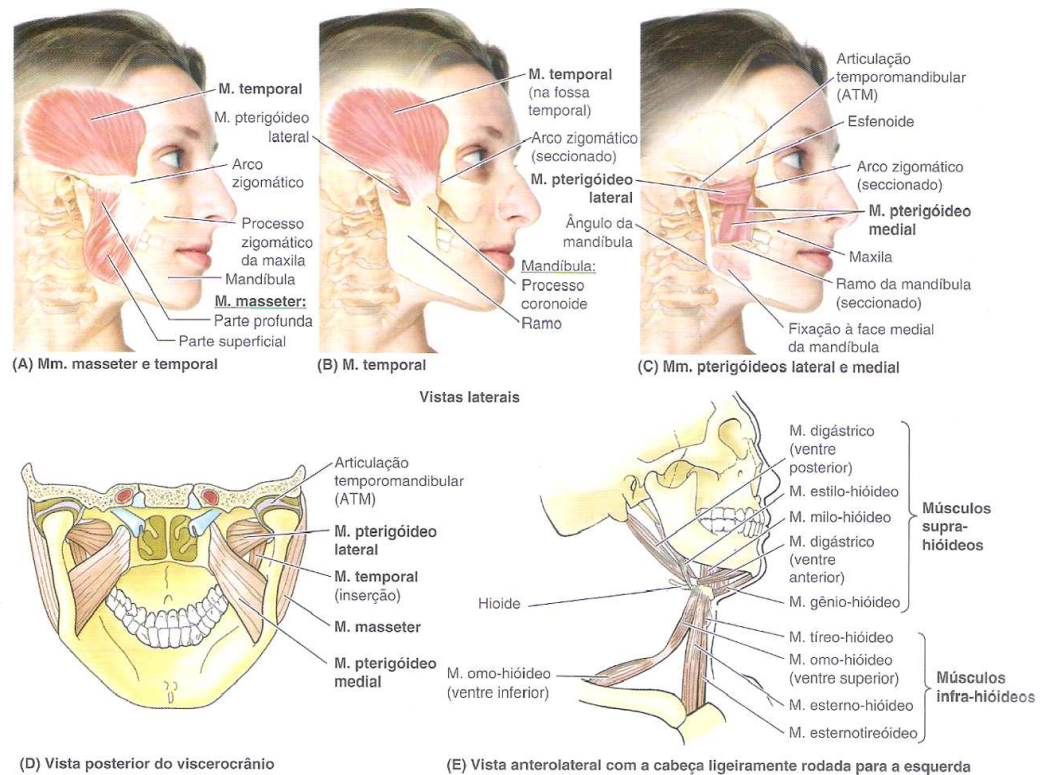
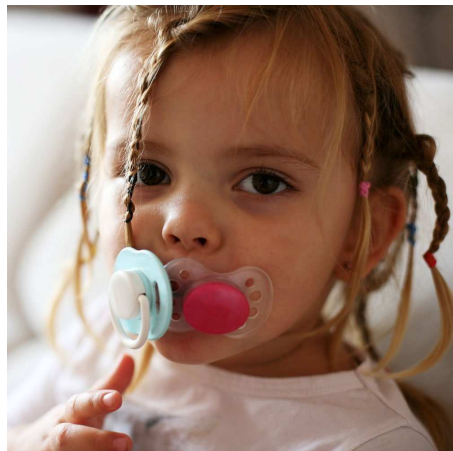


Fig. 7.72 Músculos que atuam na mandíbula/ATM.





## RECUSA ALIMENTAR:

### 2. DEFORMAÇÕES DO CRÂNIO



**“SE TIVER PERANTE UM CASO DE RECUSA ALIMENTAR,  
OBSERVE O FORMATO DO CRÂNIO E DA FACE.  
ALGUMAS RESPOSTAS VIRÃO DESSE DETALHE”**

## Deformações do crânio



Normal



Plagiocephaly



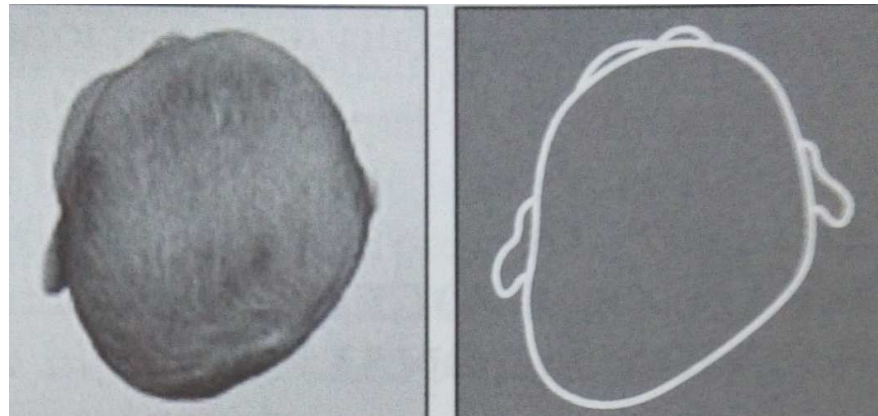
Brachycephaly



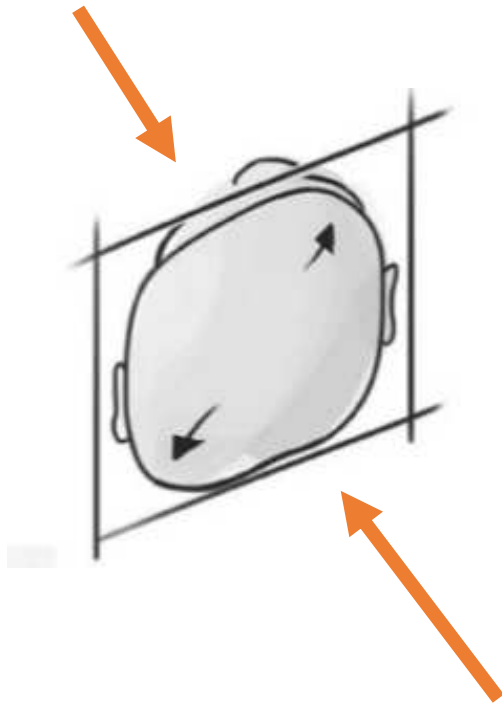
Scaphocephaly



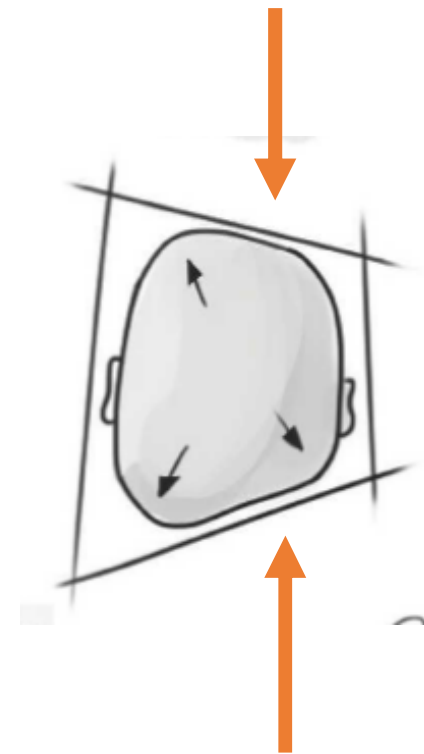
# PLAGIOCEFALIA

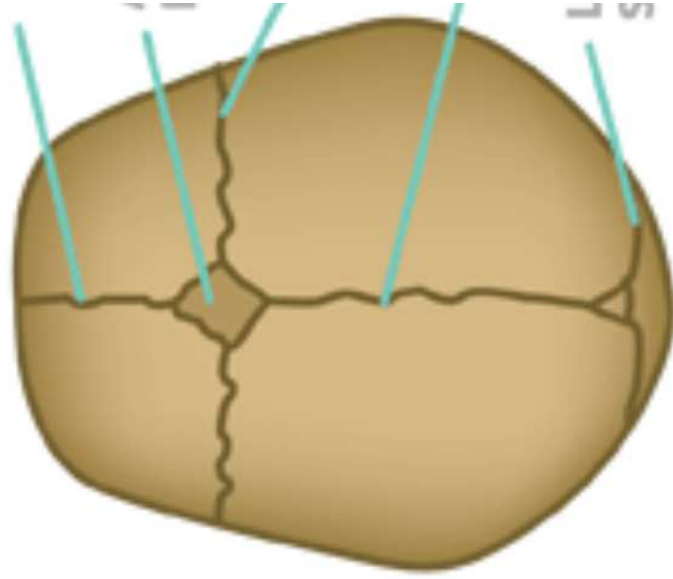


Plagiocefalia Não Sinostótica ou  
**POSICIONAL**

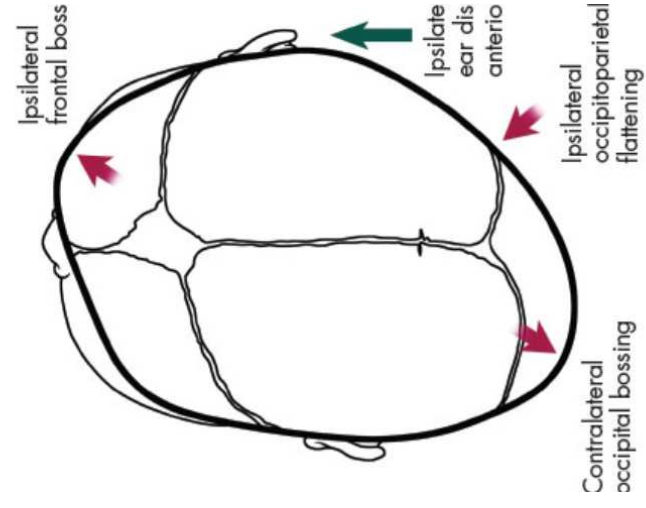


Plagiocefalia **Sinostótica**

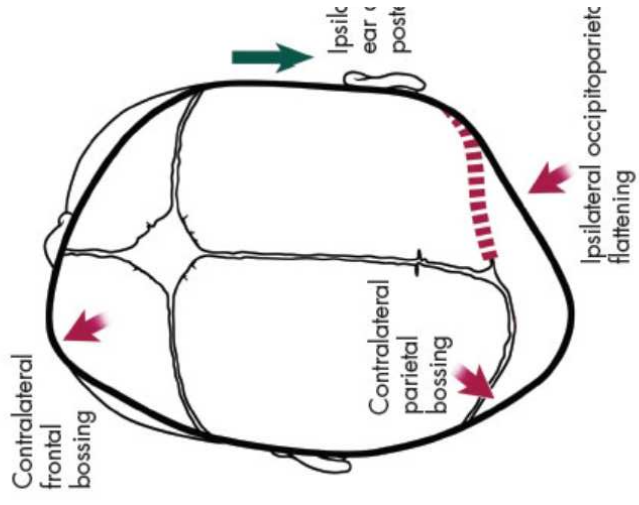




**Deformational plagiocephaly**



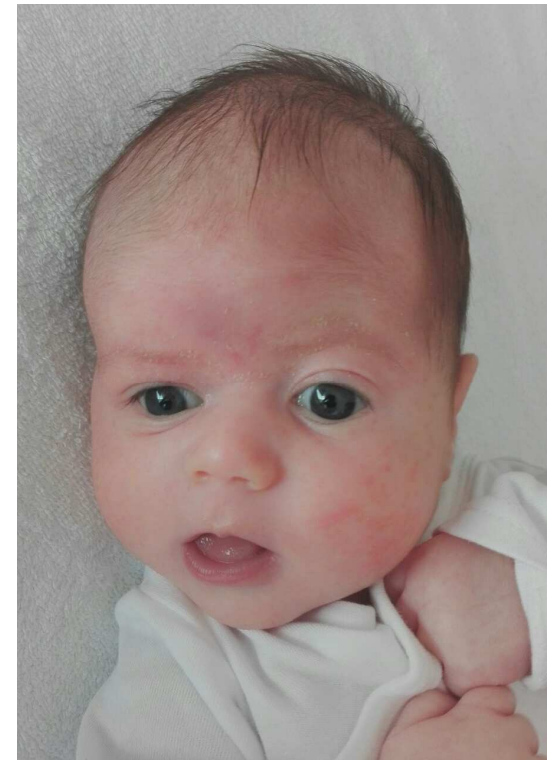
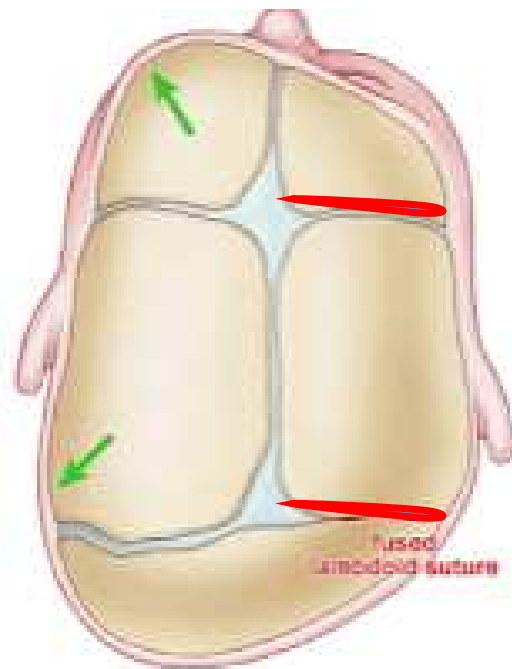
**Unilateral lambdoid synostosis**



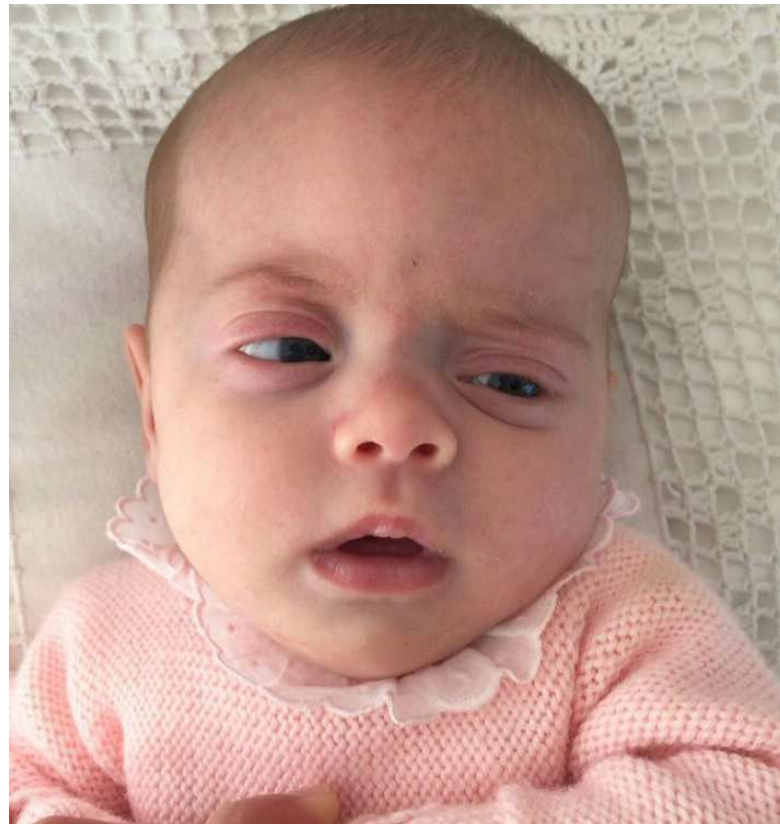
# PLAGIOCEFALIA SINOSTÓTICA

## Plagiocefalia SINOSTÓTICA / Craniossinostose

- Fusão prematura da sutura coronal ou lambdoideia
- Tratamento cirúrgico



## Plagiocefalia SINOSTÓTICA / Craniossinostose





## Plagiocefalia SINOSTÓTICA / Craniossinostose



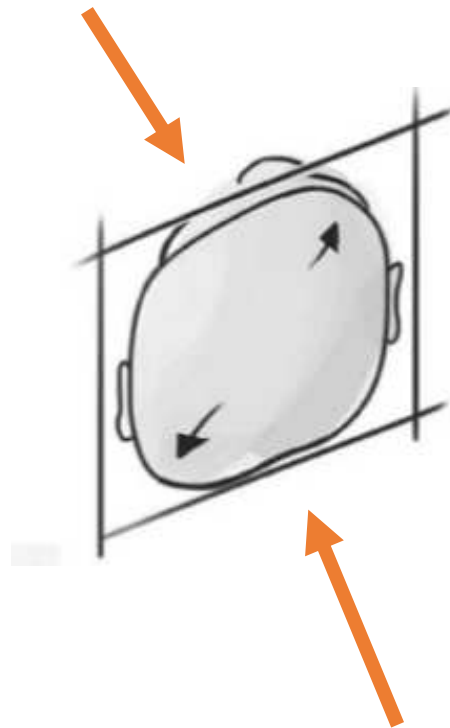
## Craniosinostose



## Craniosinostose



# PLAGIOCEFALIA NÃO SINOSTÓTICA OU POSICIONAL



# PLAGIOCEFALIA

I- LEVE



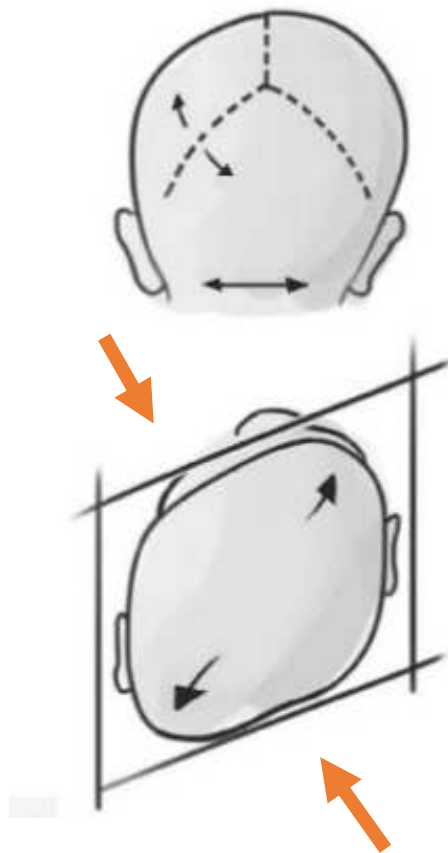
II- MODERADA



III-AVANÇADA



## Plagiocefalia POSICIONAL

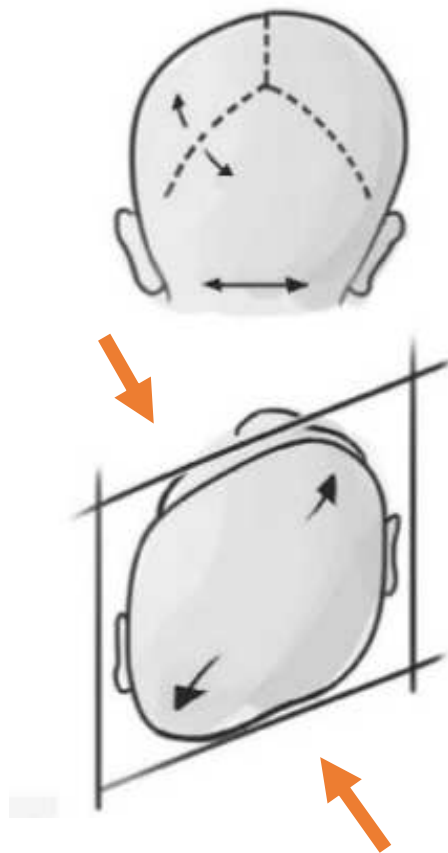


### Tratamento:

1. Osteopatia Infantil (técnicas manuais)
2. Exercícios de mobilidade global
3. Posicionamento constante
4. Almofada (MIMOS)



## Plagiocefalia POSICIONAL



### Tratamento:

1. Osteopatia Infantil (técnicas manuais)
2. Exercícios de mobilidade global
3. Posicionamento constante
4. Almofada (MIMOS)

# Exercícios

- 1) Rotações
- 2) Fecho
- 3) Abertura
- 4) Cint Escapular



## Osteopatia Infantil

- 1) Mobilidade das zonas rígidas
- 2) Alinhamento das sobreposições
- 3) Modelagem
- 4) Revisao c.vertebral e membros
- 5) Tratamento visceral
- 6) Sincronismo entre membranas intracranianas
- 7) Sincronismo entre membranas extracranianas



## Posicionamento

- Evitar ao máximo os pontos de contacto com o achatamento
- Através de rotação do tronco. Não posicionar apenas a cabeça. A rotação deverá ser dirigida a todo o corpo
- Feito pelos pais ou cuidadores

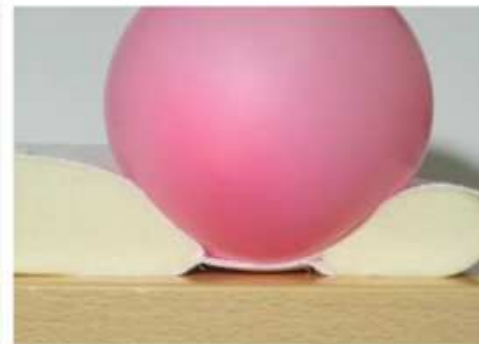
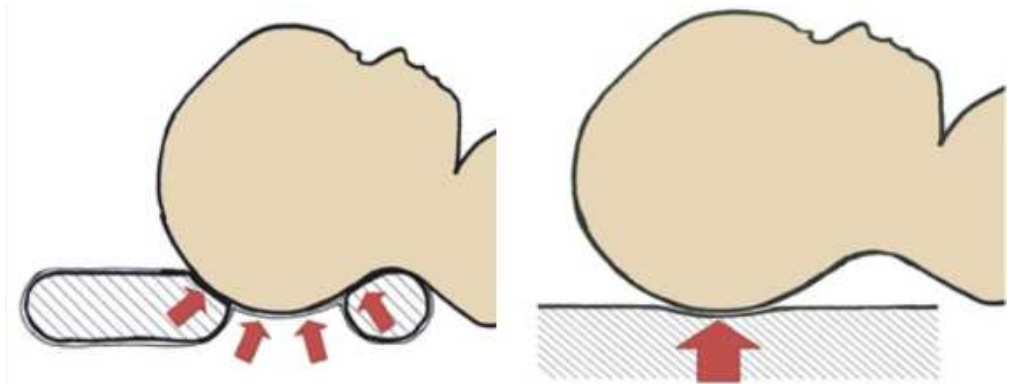




- Almofada MIMOS

ALMOFADA MIMOS

ORTOPEDIA  
PORTUGAL



Com ALMOFADA MIMOS



NORMAL



- Almofada MIMOS

Qual o tamanho da Mimos indicado para o seu bebé?



passeio de 0 a 6 meses



de 0 a 3 meses



de 1 a 10 meses



de 5 a 18 meses



# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



**Correção das disfunções da SEB**

# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



Alinhamento das suturas em compressão

# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



Sincronismo membranoso

# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



- **Palpação Fronto-occipital**



- **Alinhamento dos occipitais**

## Tratamento das deformações do crânio



- Normalização crânio-cervical



- Libertação da base do crânio



# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



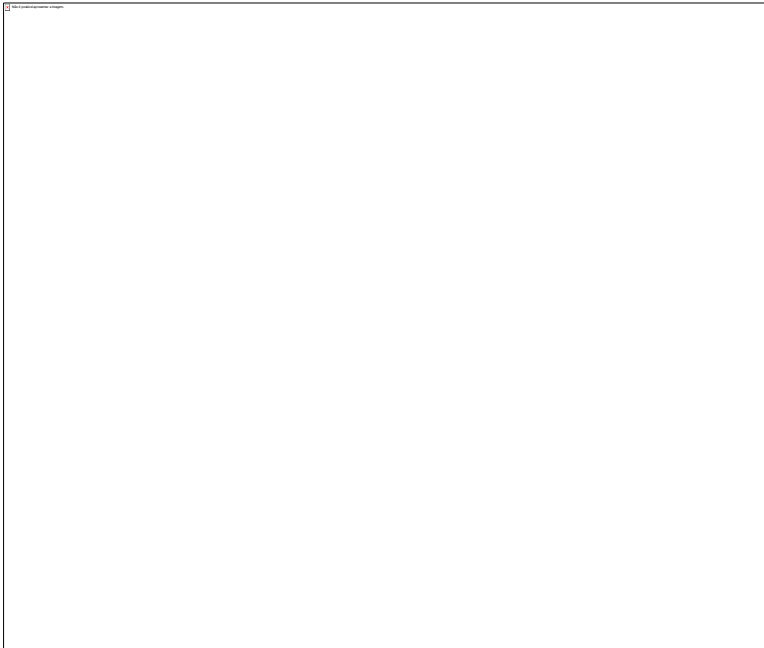
Alinhamento dos Fulcros

# Tratamento das deformações do crânio



Lesões intraósseas

# Tratamento das deformações da face



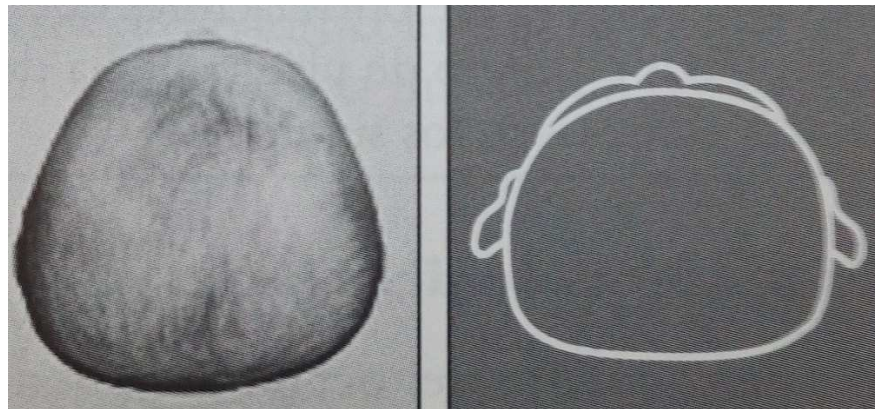
Mobilização do palato e peças dentárias

# Tratamento das deformações da face



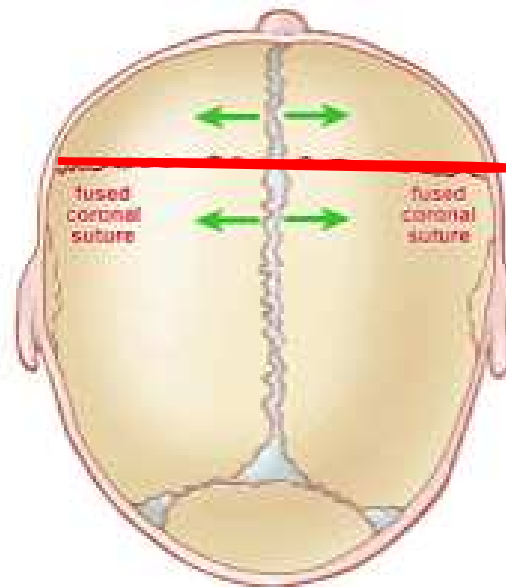
Mobilização ossos da face

# BRAQUIOCEFALIA



## Braquiocefalia

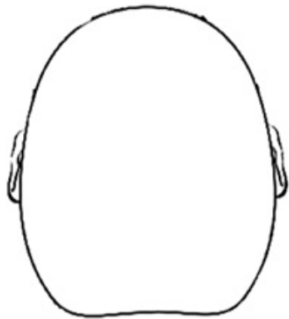
- Alteração da **sutura coronal**
- Achatamento **Posterior**
- Compressão **parietais**
- Escama **Occipital**



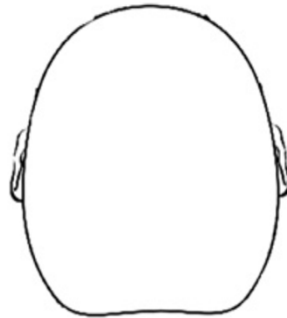


# BRAQUICEFALIA

**LEVE**



**MODERADA**



**AVANÇADA**



## BRAQUICEFALIA



### Tratamento:

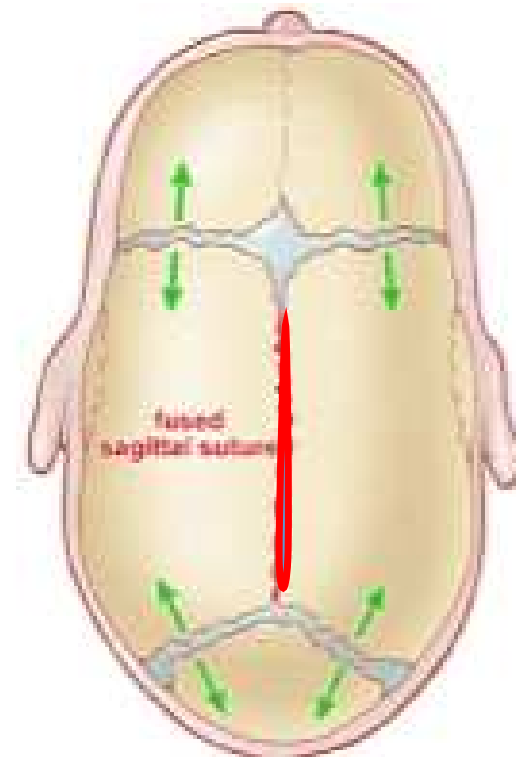
1. Osteopatia Infantil (técnicas manuais)
2. Exercícios de mobilidade global
3. Posicionamento constante
4. Almofada (MIMOS)

# DOLICOCEFALIA



## Dolicocefalia

- Alteração da **sutura sagital**
- Achatamento lateral
- Crânio alongado



# DOLICOCEFALIA



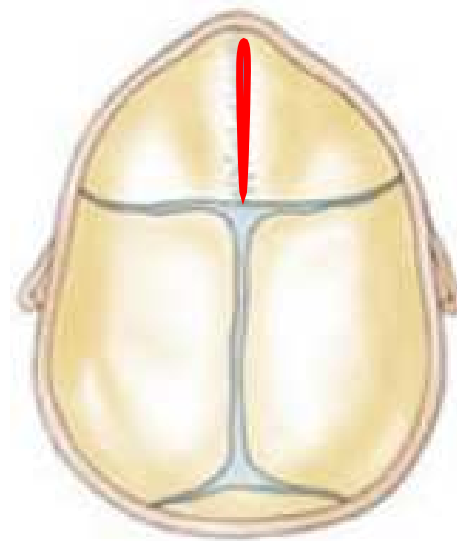
# TRIGONOCEFALIA





## Trigonocefalia

- Alteração da **sutura metópica**
- Compressão **frontal**
- Formato **triangular**



## Capacetes



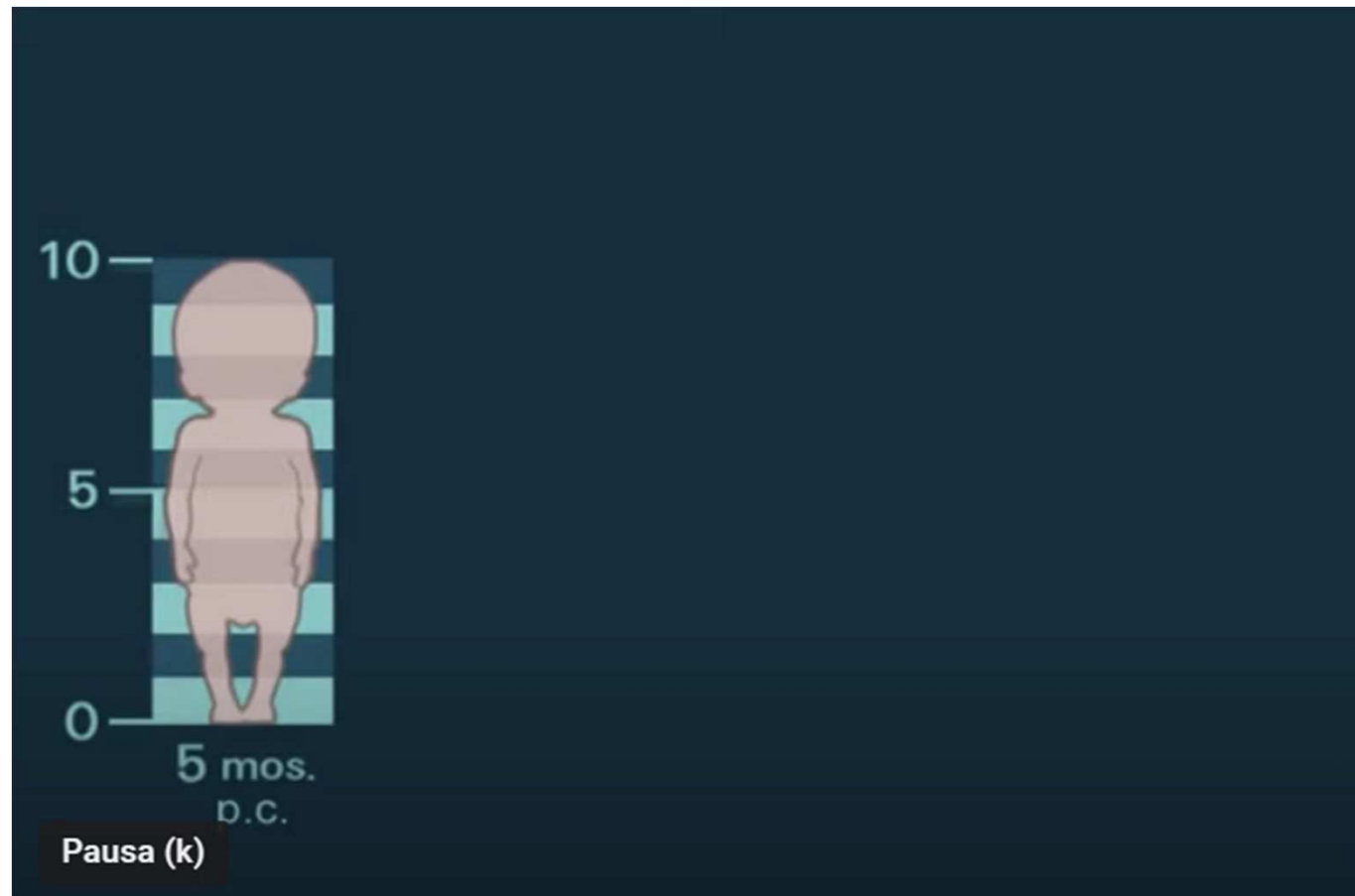
## Imagem RM funcional SNC

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Osteopatia Pediátrica

# Craniometro



# Até quando se pode corrigir as deformações do crânio?



# Correction of dental and cranial sidebend with ALF

Article in International Journal of Orthodontics (Milwaukee, Wis.) · September 2010

Source: PubMed

## F E A T U R E

This article has been peer reviewed

### Correction of Dental and Cranial Sidebend with ALF

By Dennis Strokon, DDS

**Abstract:** *Specific characteristics of a sidebend cranial strain result from displacement of the skull base, i.e. the sphenoid and occiput. Sidebend strain has skeletal, facial and dental consequences which are described in this patient example. An asymmetric occlusion is commonly seen in conjunction with sidebend strain, where the posterior occlusion is more Class II on the sidebend side and more Class I on the opposite side. By addressing the cranial base problem with A.L.F. appliances, this case example demonstrates an effective means of restoring facial, structural balance, and correcting the malocclusion that accompanies the sidebend strain.*



#### INTRODUCTION

This male patient was seen at age 14 years for orthodontic consultation. The parent was concerned about her son's deep

overbite. The patient is a healthy, active individual with no symptoms being reported.

Although conclusive identification of a cranial lesion (or strain) is not possible by facial features alone, this case illustrates a typical left sidebend pattern. A

article all diagrams and the patient example are describing a left sidebend.

#### OSTEOPATHIC DESCRIPTION

The key to explaining the sidebend distortion is in the cranial base. There are two factors involved.

Rotation of the cranial base occurs in both horizontal and vertical planes. In order to make it easier to understand the features of the strain, the following

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• Deformação do crânio

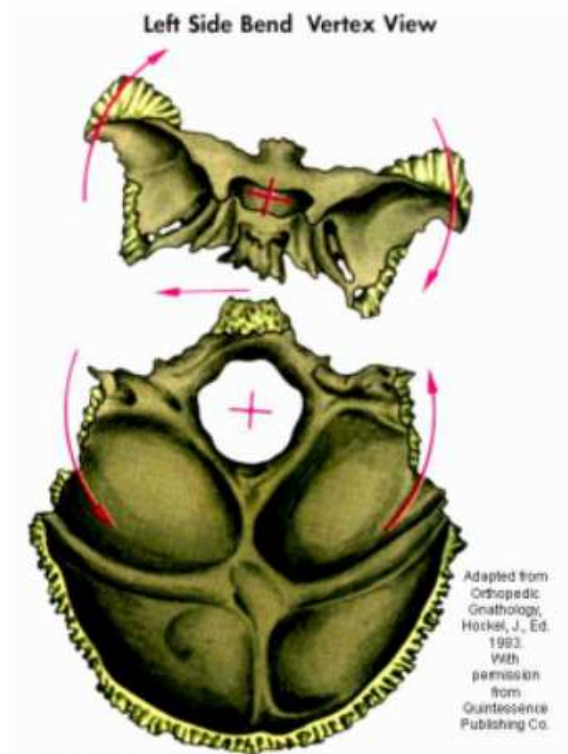


Figure 1

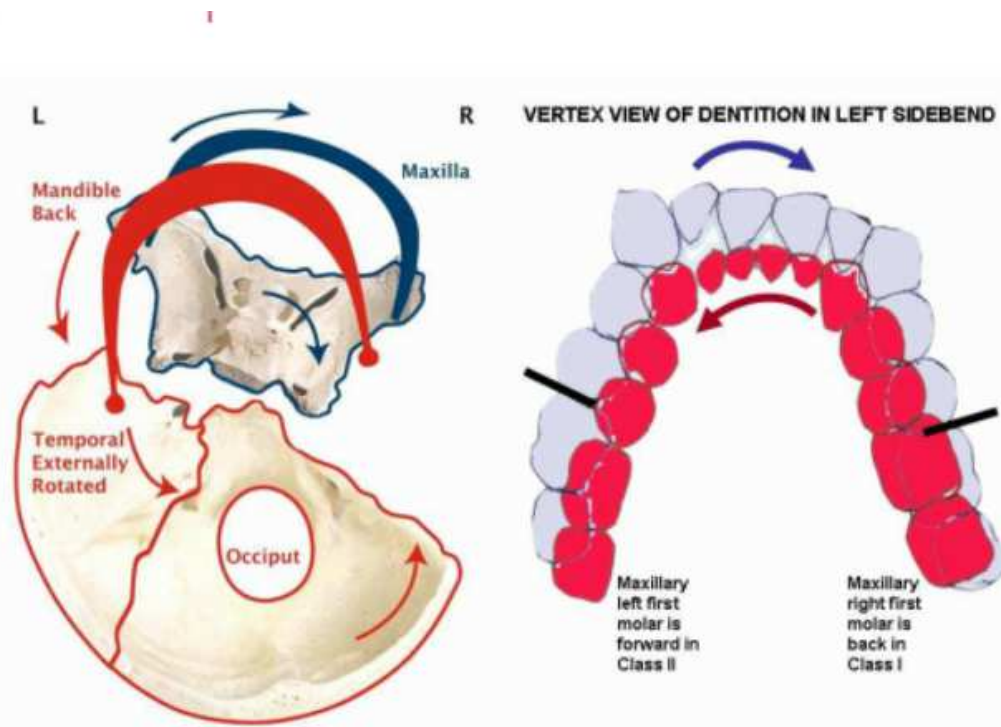
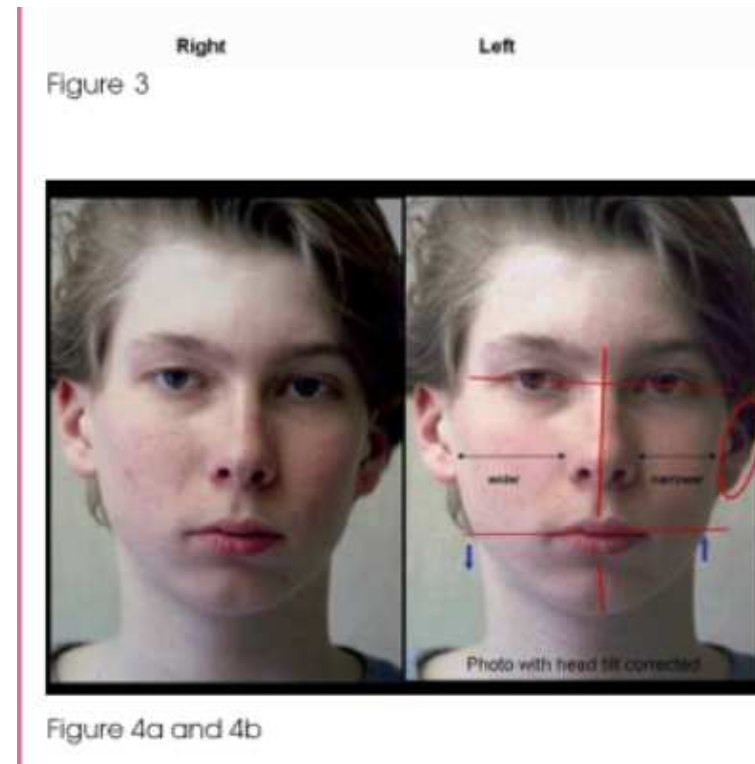
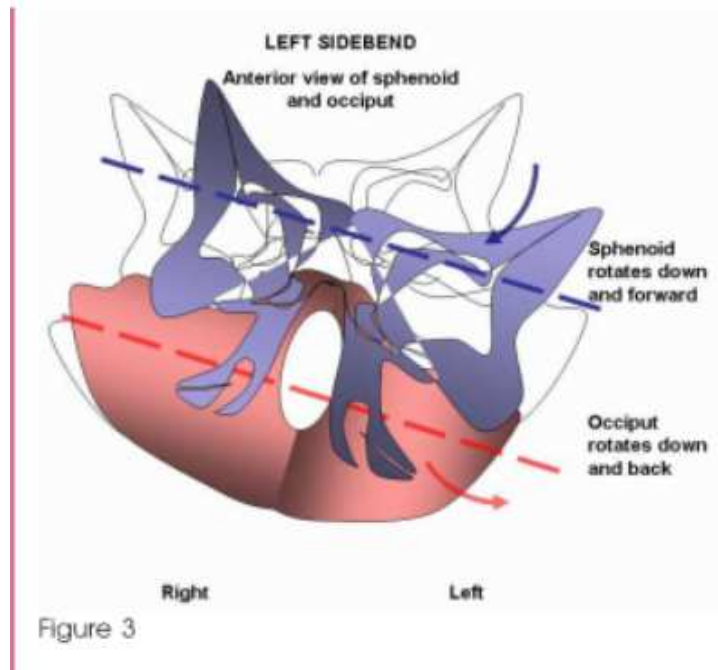


Figure 2a and 2b



- Assimetria ossos da face



- Oclusão assimétrica



Figure 6- Class I side - Class II side - the sidebend side

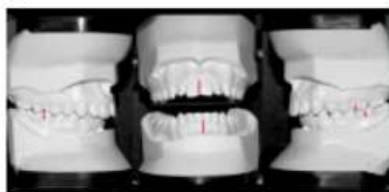


Figure 7



Figure 8

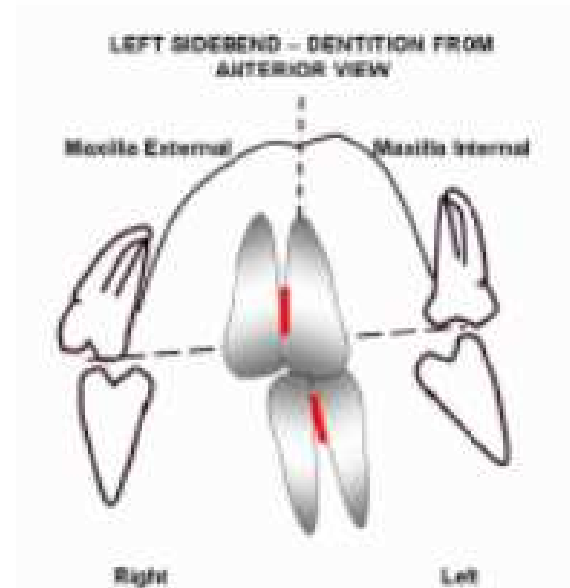


Figure 9- Dental consequences of Left Sidebend

CASE STUDY

This article has been peer reviewed

ALF Correction of Facial and Postural Asymmetry

By Dennis Strokon, DDS

• Dennis Strokon

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years, for routine dental examination. The chief dental features were the deep overbite, minor lower incisor crowding and insufficient space for the lower right canine. A panoramic x-ray confirmed the loss of space in the lower right quadrant, the presence of a rotated canine and an angulated unerupted second premolar.

On questioning the patient, she gave a history of jaw pain and lower back pain. Her parents were sufficiently concerned about the lower back problem to have consulted their family physician about it. Further questioning elicited a history of myofascial pain over the right vertical ramus, inability to lateralize the jaw, and poor motor control in excursive movements of the mandible. In addition to the oral symptoms, she complained of tinnitus and headaches. There was also occasional upper thoracic discomfort.

Although seemingly straightforward, from a dental perspective this case demonstrates that identifying asymmetry and/or facial imbalance is an important addition to diagnosis. The patient's facial features (Fig.1) show that the eye level is elevated up to the left. The lip line also angles upward to the left. The facial dimension is wider on the left than the right and the left nostril is higher than the right.

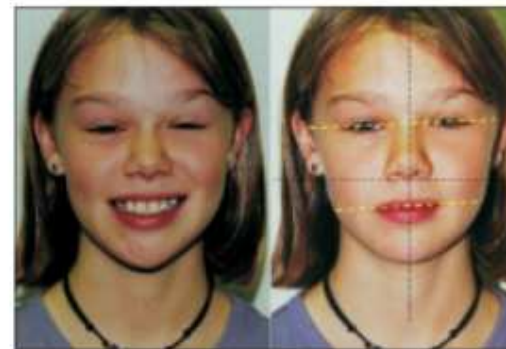


Figure 1

in this instance and if so, does it also have a bearing on the oral structures and oral function? Cranial strains are also commonly associated with temporomandibular disturbances such as are present in this patient. The history and the facial appearance indicated the need for a comprehensive examination with a broader perspective than just a dental one.



Figure 2

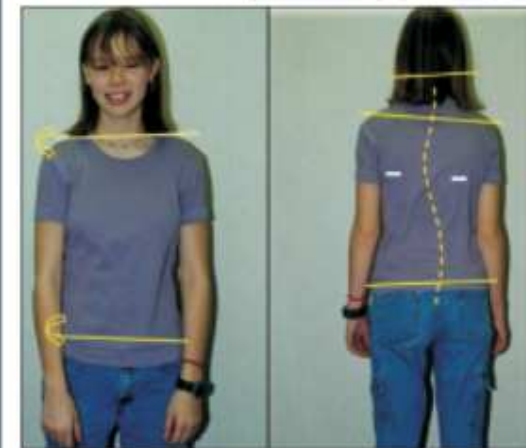


Figure 3

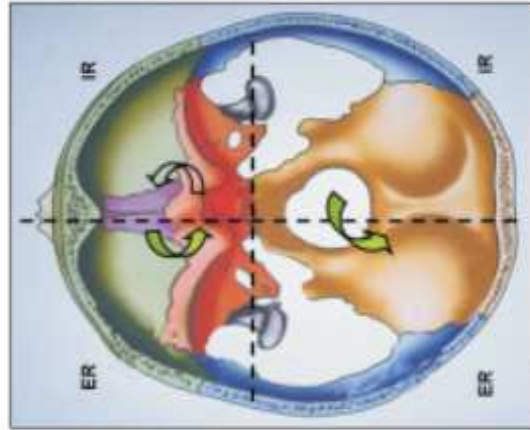


Figure 4

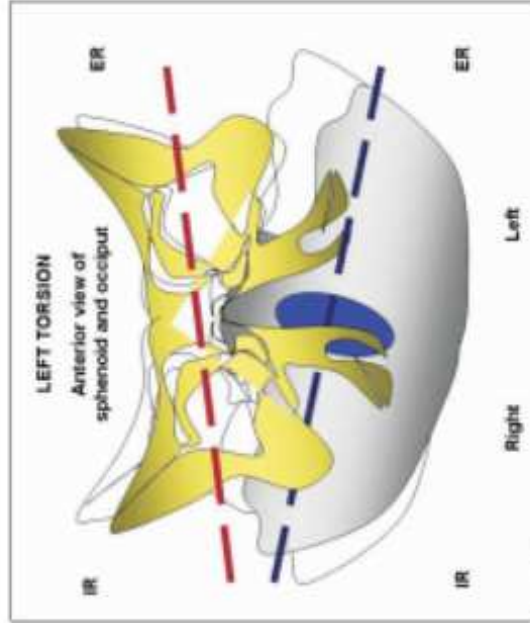


Figure 5



Figure 6

**FACIAL APPEARANCE**

As was mentioned, the ocular plane and the lateral occusul plane both are elevated on the left. This is a characteristic of the cranial strain known as a left torsion.<sup>1,2</sup> The p-a radiograph (Fig.2) shows that both the ocular and the occusul plane run up to the left as does the floor of the nose. The left gonial angle of the mandible is also elevated compared to the right angle. Therefore the radiograph seems to confirm that this is a left torsion.

**POSTURAL ASSESSMENT**

An assessment of the patient's posture by viewing the frontal and rear photographs (Fig.3) shows that the shoulders and the iliac bones of the pelvis are not level. The left iliac crest is lower than the right and the right shoulder is noticeably lower than the left, as is the right



Figure 7

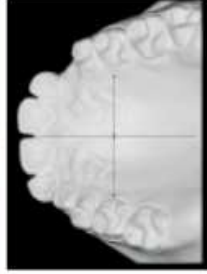


Figure 8

scapula. The right shoulder is also rotated forward. In the rear view, the occiput, together with the mastoid process, is lower on the left as demonstrated by the line drawn across the posterior skull. The spine has a scoliotic curve. This is usually considered a compensatory adaptation for the discrepancy between the levels of the occiput and the pelvis.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

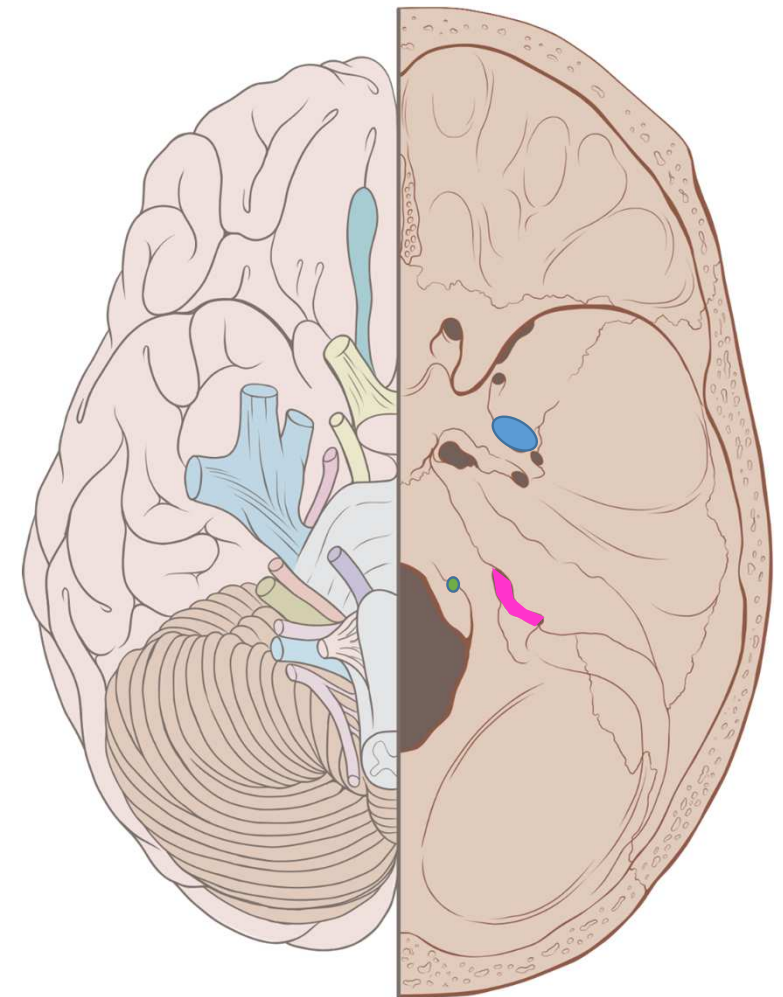
**OSTEOPATHIC DESCRIPTION**

In a left torsion, the sphenoid rotates on an antero-posterior axis so that the left greater wing of the sphenoid is elevated while the right greater wing is lowered (Figs. 4 and 5). This rotation carries the whole

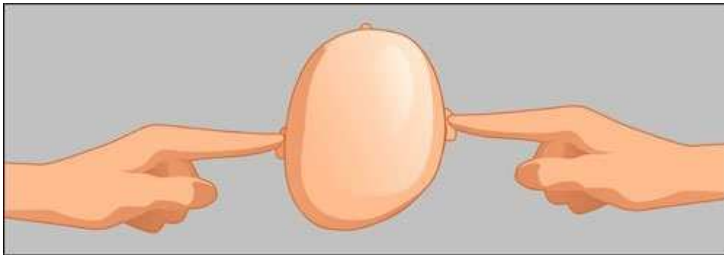
- **Reflexo de sucção e deglutição**

- **Pares cranianos:**

- Trigêmeo – V3 (forame oval)
    - Facial – VII ( meato acústico interno)
    - Glossofaríngeo – IX (forame jugular)
    - Vago – X (forame jugular)
    - Hipoglosso – XII (canal hipoglosso)







## CONSEQUÊNCIAS







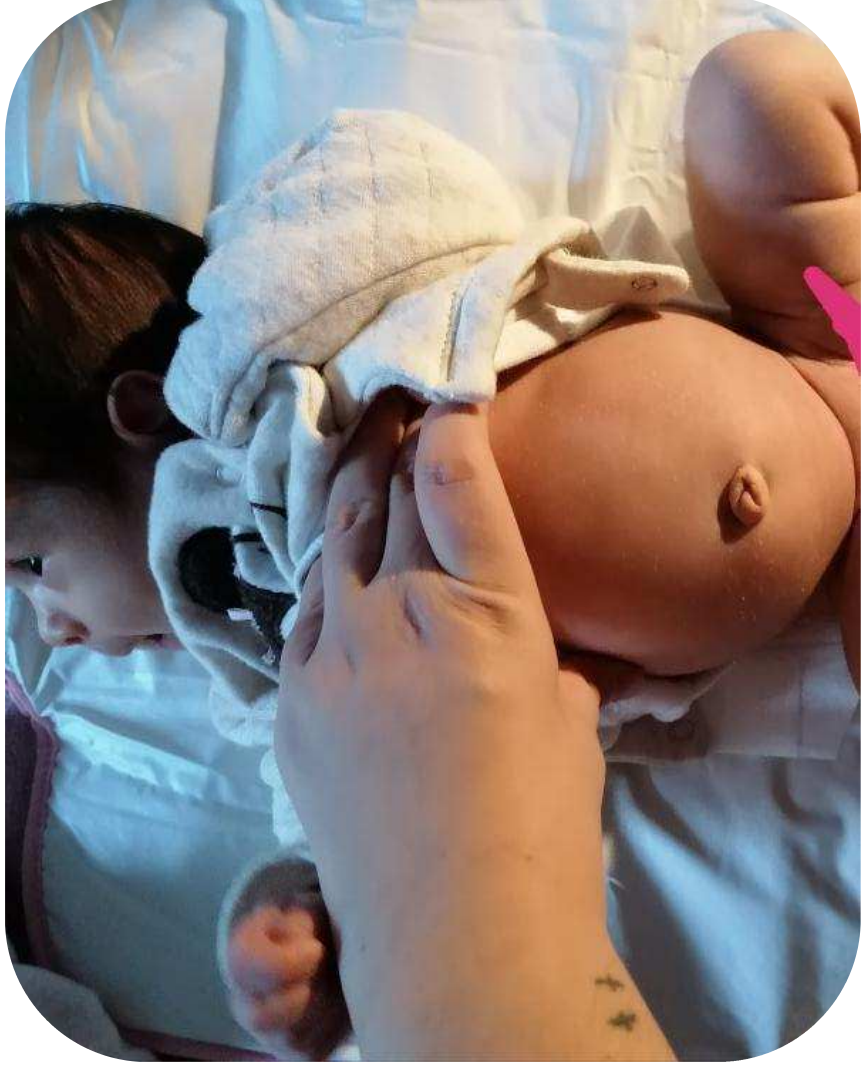


## RECUSA ALIMENTAR:

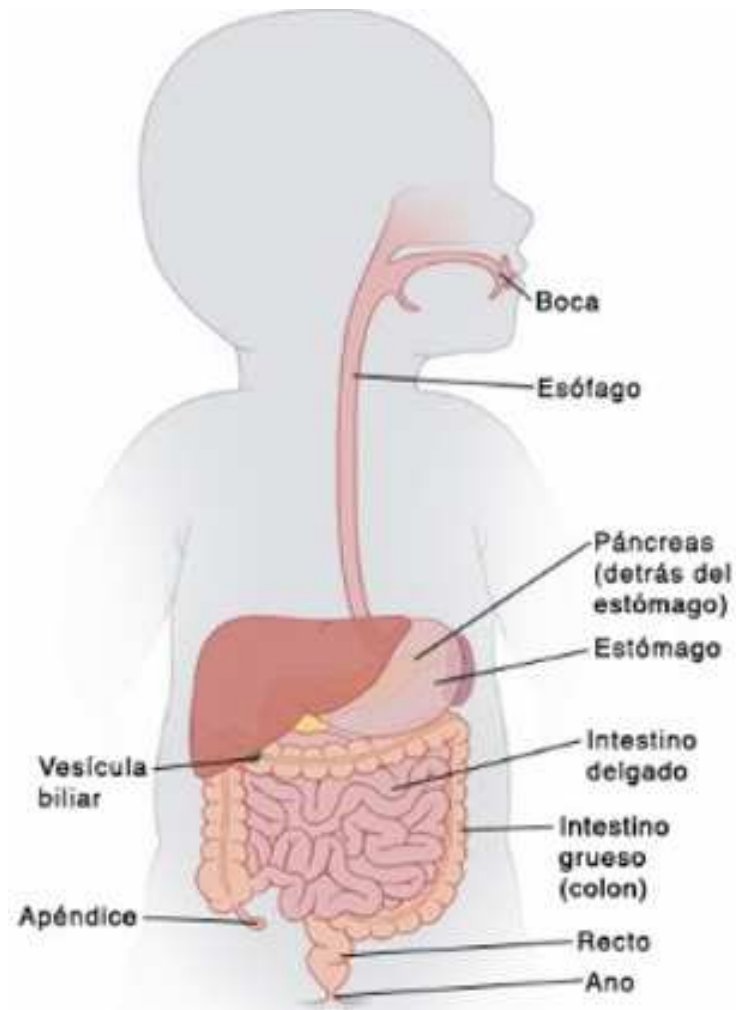
### 3. REFLUXO GE



**“NINGUÉM COM SOBRECARGA DO SISTEMA  
VISCERAL ACEITA MAIS COMIDA”**

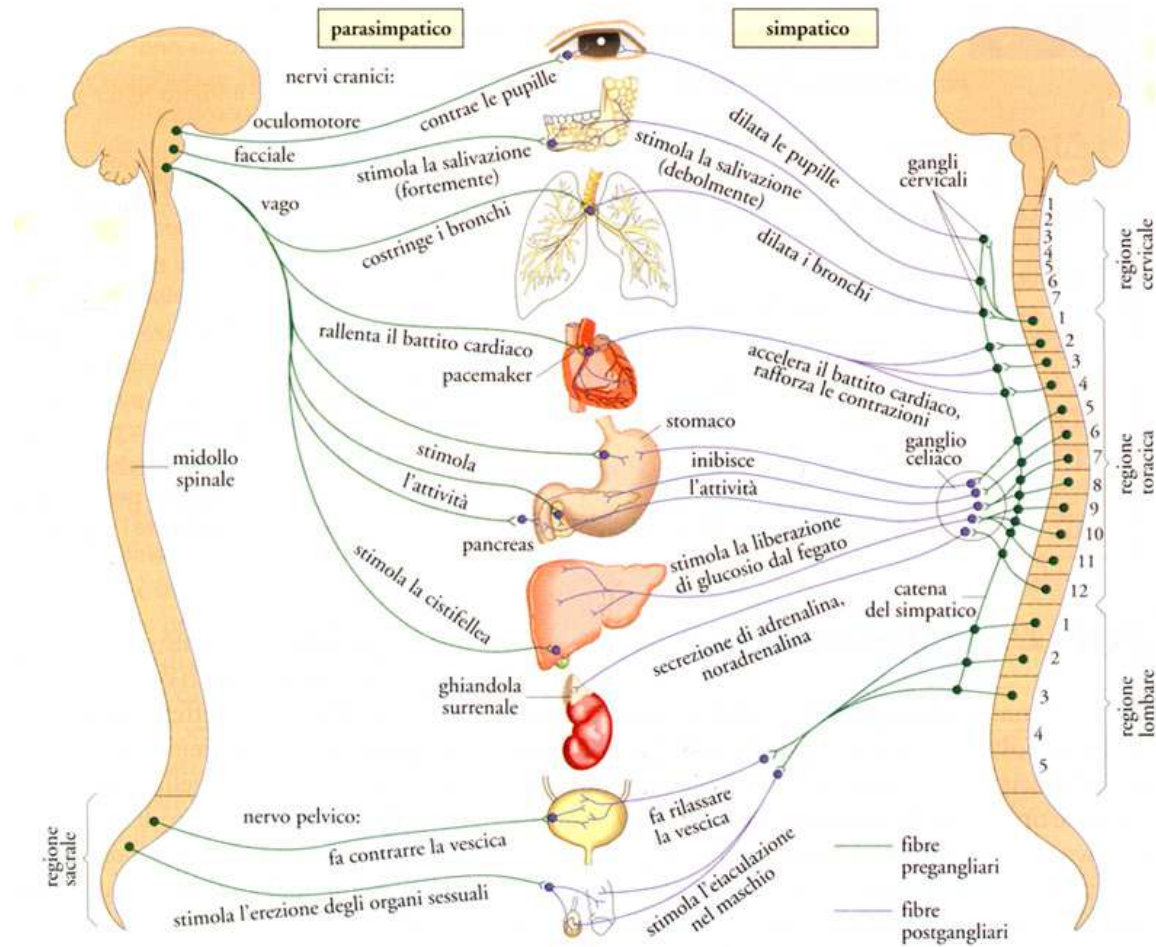


- Esófago
- Estômago
- Fígado e vias biliares
- Pâncreas



- Baço
- Duodeno
- Intestino delgado
- Cólon

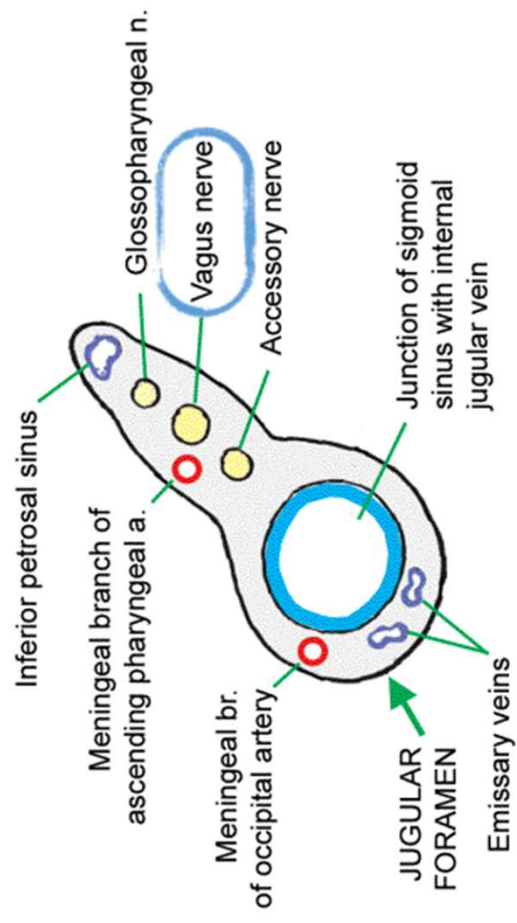
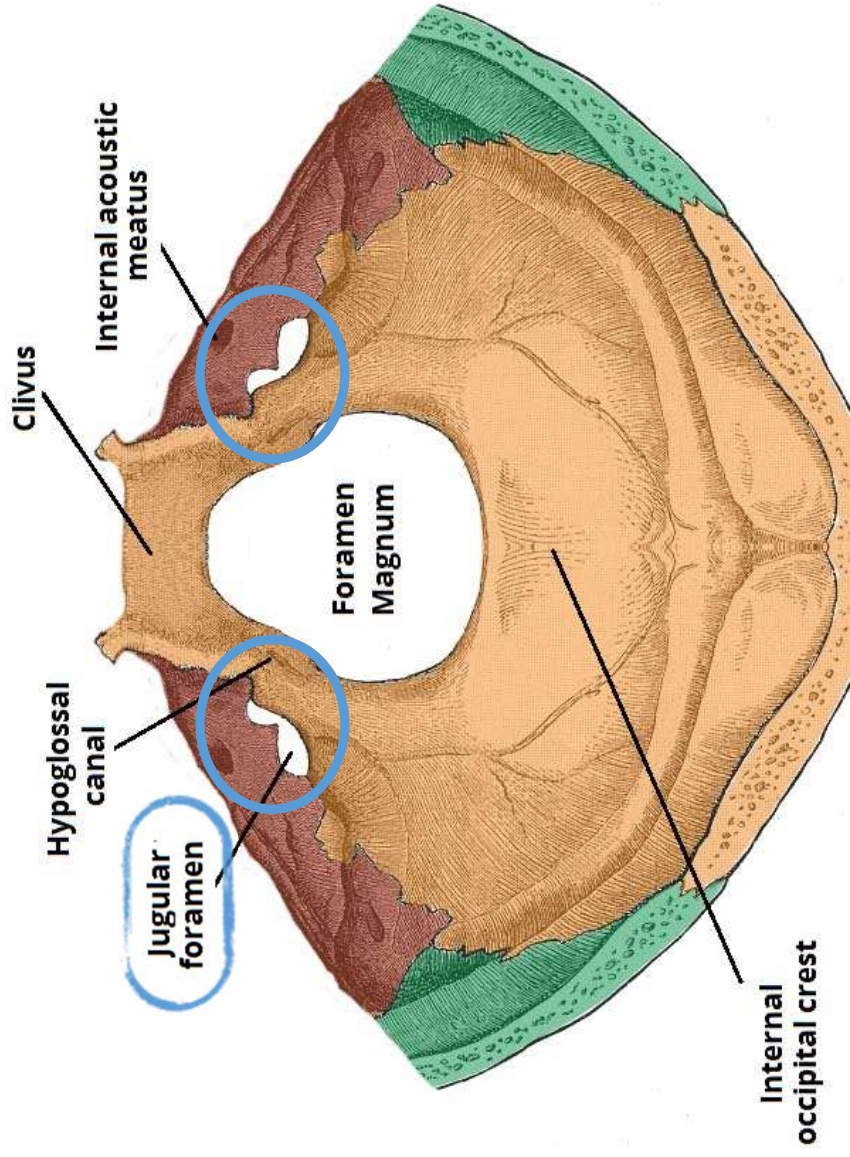
# SN AutónoMo: Simpático e Parasimpático



## NERVO VAGO - FUNÇÃO

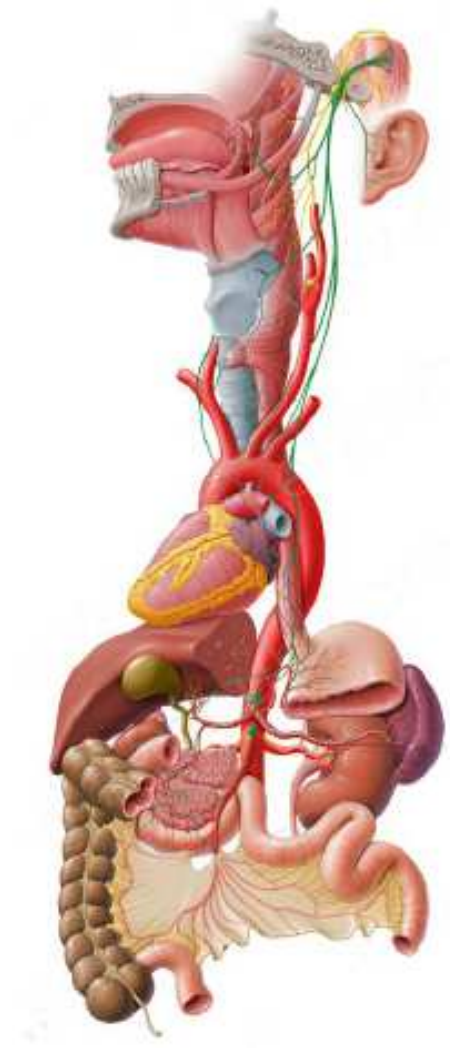
- Sensibilidade da pele;
- Sensações gustativas;
- Sensibilidade proprioceptiva das mucosas laringofaríngeas e da laringe - Função de proteção das vias aéreas;
- Inervação dos m. constritores médio e inferior da faringe - Função nas últimas etapas da deglutição;
- Fonação;
- **Visceral torácico e abdominal: pulmão, coração, grandes vasos, vísceras digestivas supramesocólicas, intestino delgado e possivelmente intestino grosso.**





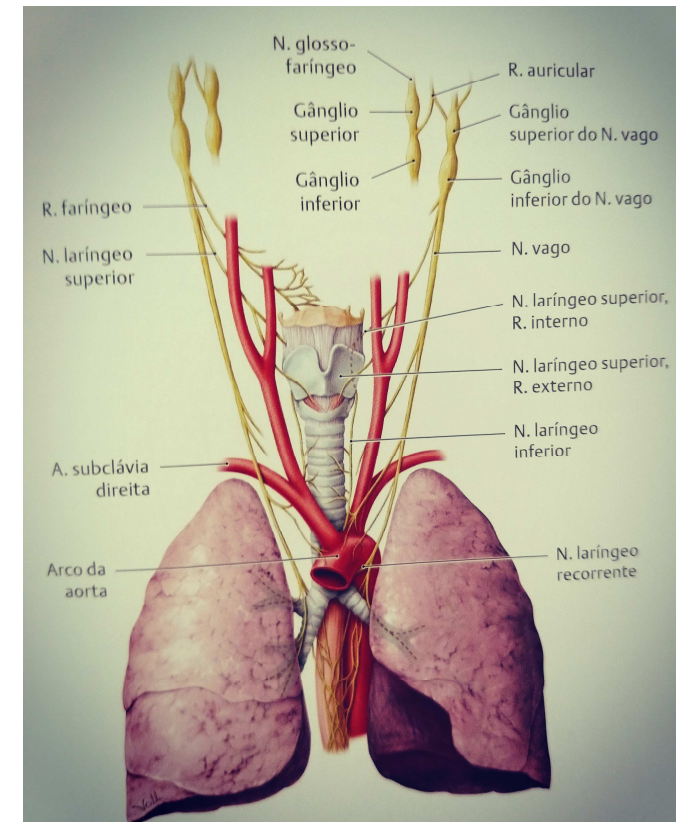


# NERVO VAGO



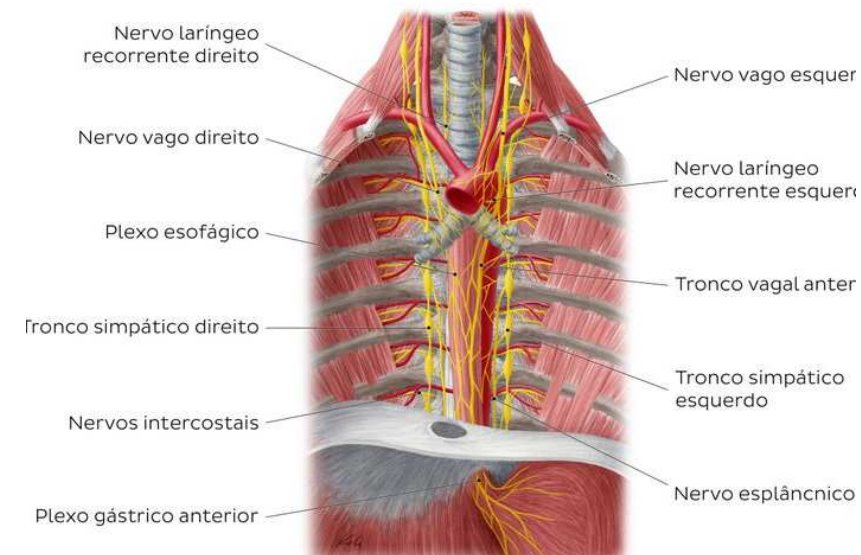
## NERVO VAGO (X) - RELAÇÕES

- Foramen Jugular (crânio);
- Desce entre a a. carótida int./a. carótida comum e a v. jugular int. (cervical);
- Direito - entre a. subclávia e ângulo venoso jugosubclávio, tronco braquiocefálico, traqueia, brônquio, plexo pulmonar, plexo esofágico (tórax);

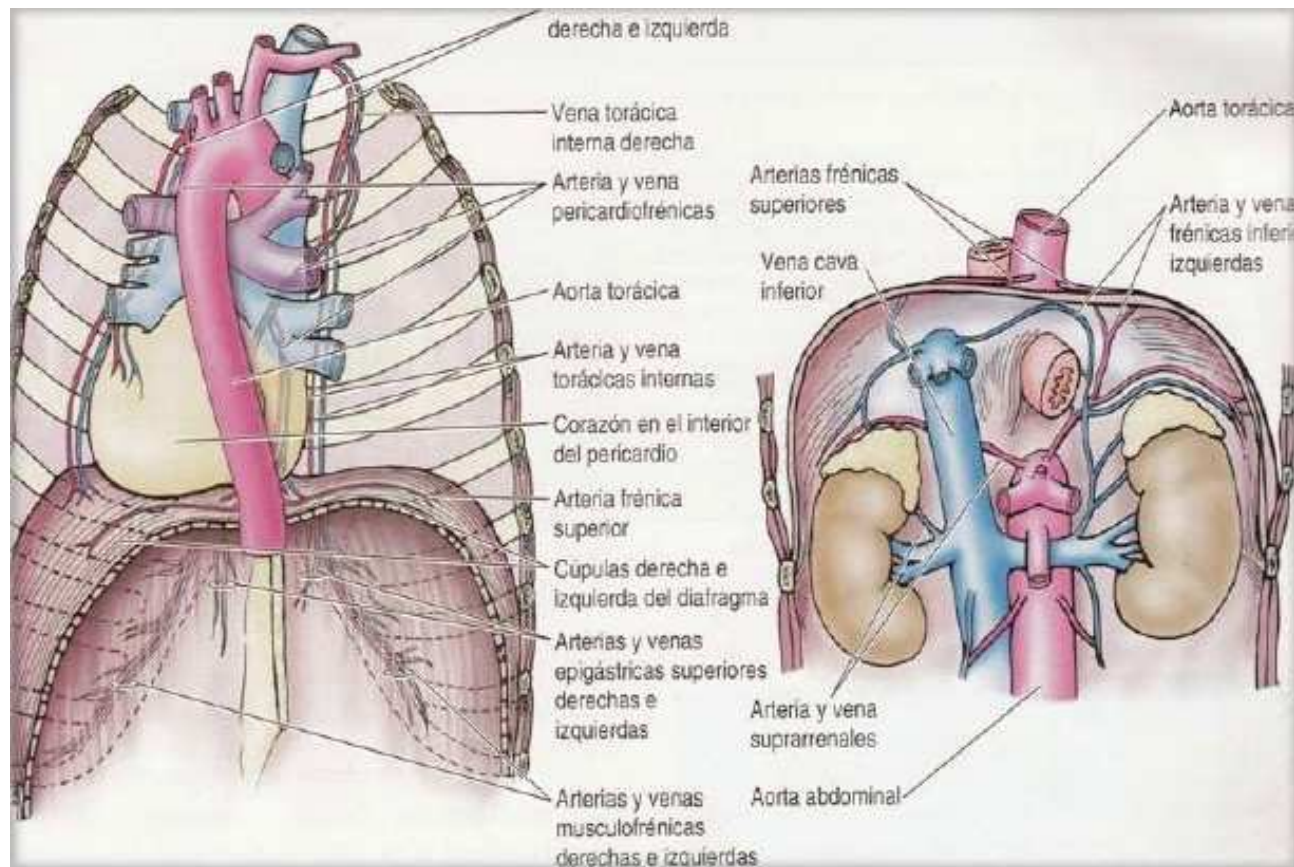


## NERVO VAGO (X) - RELAÇÕES

- Esquerdo - crossa da aorta, brônquio, aorta torácica, plexo pulmonar, plexo esofágico (tórax);
- Abdómen: diafragma torácico.



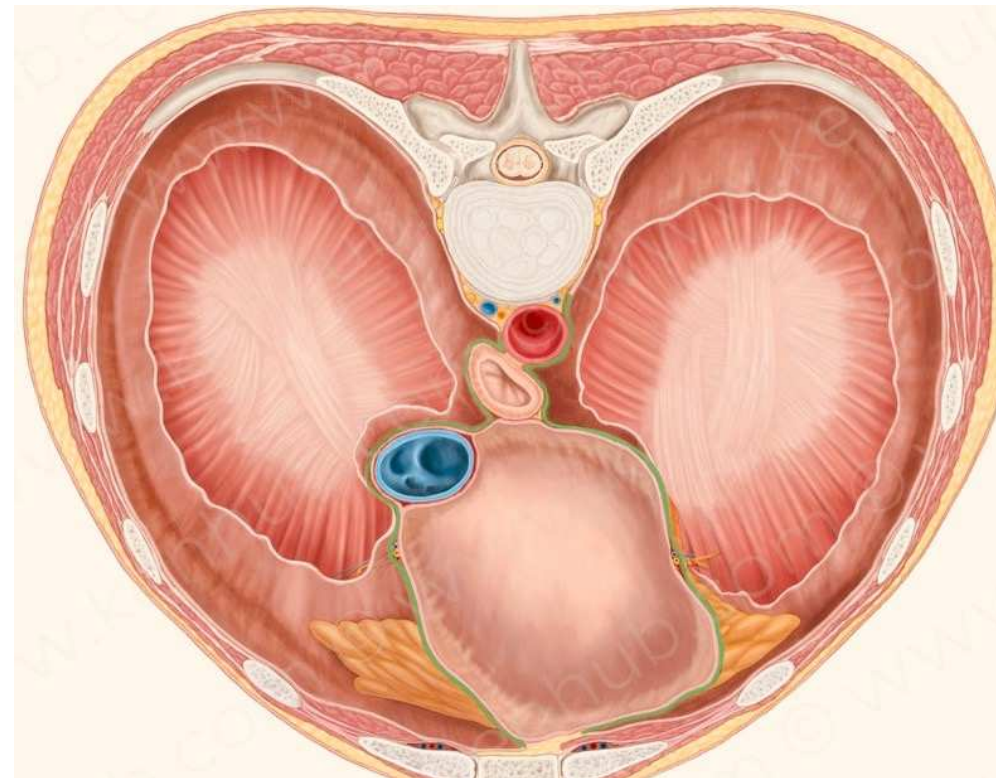
# Diafragma toracico





## Diafragma torácico

- **Orifício da Veia Cava Inferior** - fibroso;
- **Orifício Aórtico e Tronco Torácico (T12)** - fibroso;
- **Orifício Esofágico (T10)** - muscular;
- **Orifícios dos pilares** - tronco simpático, n. esplâncnicos, veias ázigos (à drt.<sup>a</sup>) e hemiázigos (à esq.<sup>a</sup>), .



## Linguagem Postural

- Postura de extensão
- Bebê estica-se





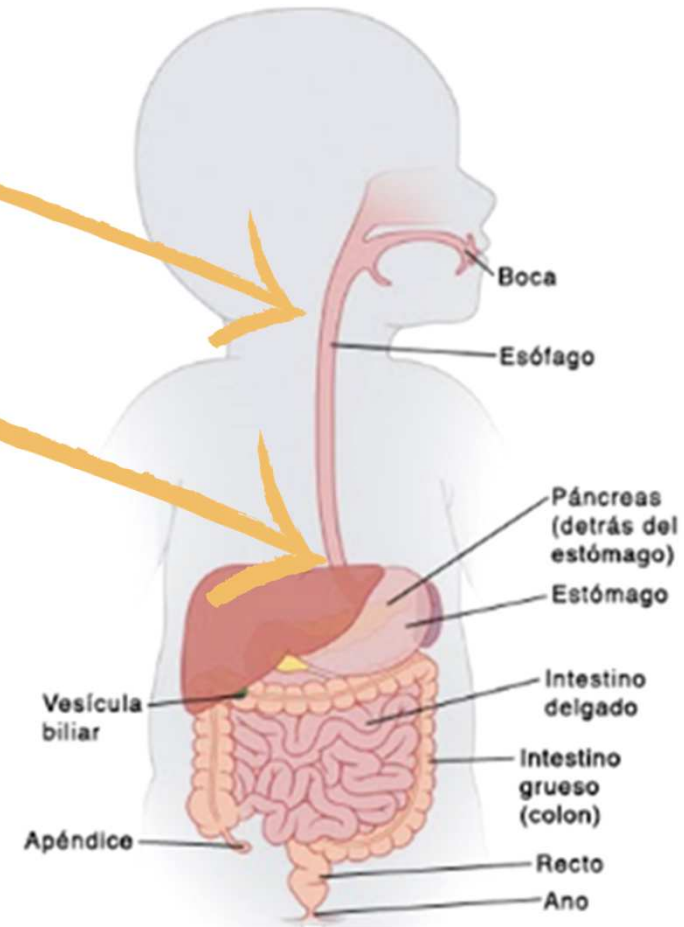
# Tipos de reflujo

Imediato

Tardio

Misto

Oculto



# 1. Refluxo Imediato

- Bolça pouco tempo depois de comer.
- Bolça em jato, vomita e engasga-se
- Dificuldade em arrotar.
- Frequente ter compressão na zona do pescoço



## Refluxo Imediato

- Bebê sem pescoço
- Torcicolo
- Plagiocefalia
- Fratura clavícula



## 2. Refluxo Tardio

- Bolça 1 a 2 horas após a refeição,
- Aspeto coalhado
- Costuma arrotar muitas vezes, mesmo passado muito tempo depois de comer
- Frequentemente tem tensão na zona da barriga e na coluna vertebral



## Refluxo Tardio

- Torax rígido
- Peito à “Tarzan”
- Braços rígidos
- Barriga em balão



### 3. Refluxo Misto

- Varia entre episódios de bolçar de forma imediata e 1 a 2h após a refeição;
- Frequentemente tem tensão no pescoço, tórax e braços rígidos



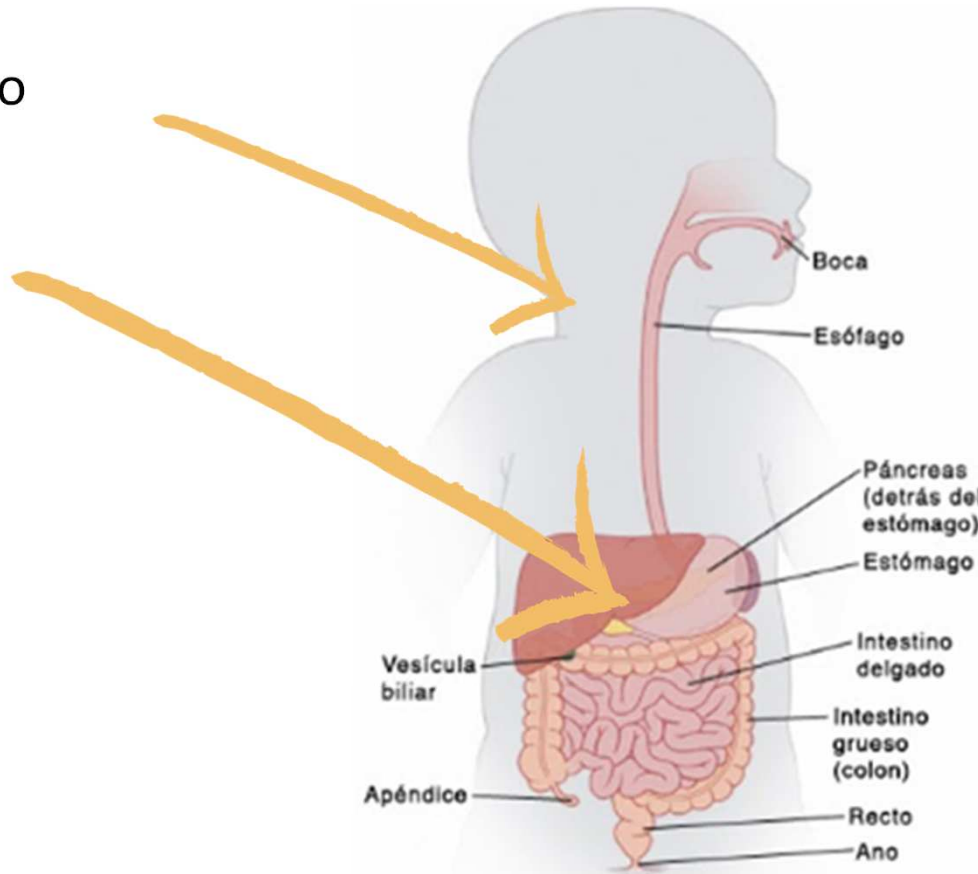


## 4. Refluxo Oculto

- Não bolça de forma visível
- Vem frequentemente conteúdo à boca, engolindo
- Língua branca



- Imediato
- Tardio
- Misto
- Oculto



## TRATAMENTO:

- Base do crânio (BRP e SEB) e C0-C2: NERVO VAGO;
- Cervical anterior
- Ombro e clavícula esquerdos;
- Esterno e costelas (anteriores)
- Coluna torácica D5-D7: inervação ortossimpática;
- Diafragma
- C.lombar

## Qualitative Evaluation of Osteopathic Manipulative Therapy in a Patient With Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease: A Brief Report

Leonardo Rios Diniz, DO (Brazil); Jacson Nesi, DO (Brazil); Ana Christina Curi, DO (Brazil); and Wagner Martins, OMS V (Brazil), PhD

**Context:** Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a chronic condition that affects a growing number of people and is currently among the most common disorders seen in clinical practice.

**Objective:** To develop a protocol for the management of GERD with osteopathic manipulative therapy (OMTh) applied to the diaphragm and esophagus, and to evaluate the protocol's effectiveness using the quality of life scale (QS-GERD) for the disease.

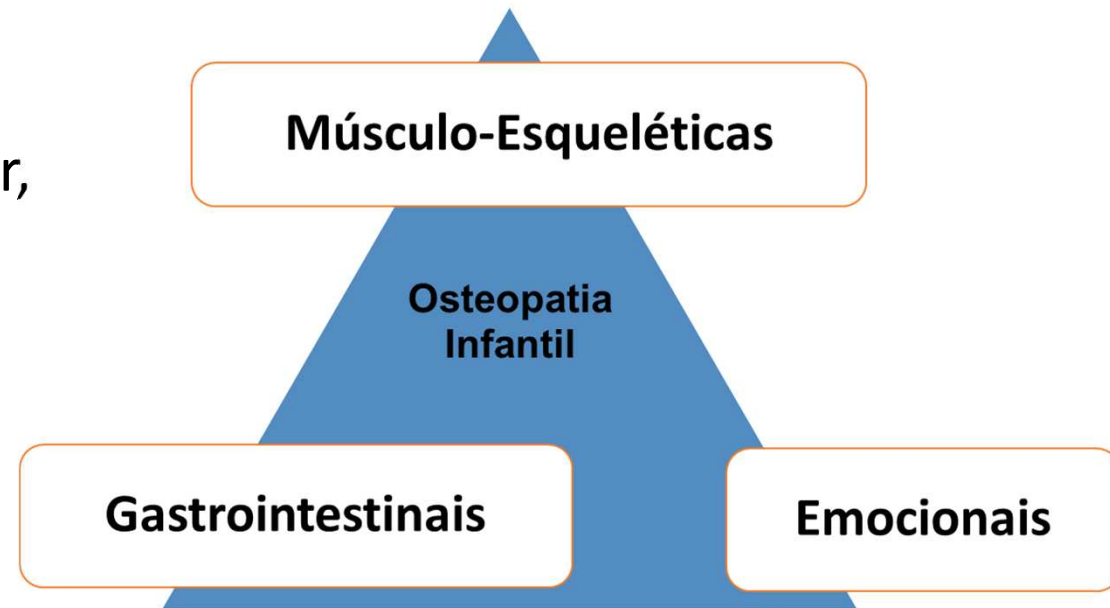
**Methods:** In this single-blinded prospective study, an OMTh protocol focusing on the diaphragm and esophagus was applied to a single patient, who had received a diagnosis of GERD 4 years previously. Outcomes were measured using the QS-GERD, which has a total possible score ranging from 0 to 45 (the lower the score, the better the quality of life) and a level of satisfaction from very satisfied to incapacitated. The OMTh protocol was applied at 3 sessions (initial session, second session 1 week after the first, and third session 2 weeks after the second), and the patient completed the QS-GERD 4 times (before the first session, before the third session, and 2 and 4 weeks after the third session).

**Results:** The OMTh protocol was administered without adverse events, and the patient reported positive outcomes after the third session. The QS-GERD showed a score improvement from 13 of 45 to 4 of 45.

**Conclusion:** The results in the present report show that OMTh applied to the diaphragm and esophagus may improve symptoms of GERD and should be added to the somatovisceral approach to the care of patients with this condition.

## PRINCIPAIS IDEIAS:

- Se uma criança tem recusa alimentar, terá uma ou mais alterações nos sistemas Musculo-esqueléticos, Emocional ou Metabólico



## PRINCIPAIS IDEIAS:

- Do ponto de vista físico, é necessário avaliar o formato dos ossos do crânio e da face





## PRINCIPAIS IDEIAS:

- Garantir que todo o sistema visceral tem uma boa mobilidade. No caso de haver congestão será necessário fazer massagem e mobilizações de toda a grelha costal



## PRINCIPAIS IDEIAS:

- Será necessário garantir que o bebê está emocionalmente preparado para a etapa da introdução alimentar. Para isso é fundamental avaliar os sinais de prontidão que o bebê e criança apresenta



## PRINCIPAIS IDEIAS:

- O trabalho Multidisciplinar é essencial, sendo o Osteopata um aliado importante na correção dos desalinhamento e compressões do crânio e restantes articulações no corpo humano



**MUITO OBRIGADO**