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Objectives:

✤ To create an OMM treatment protocol for prenatal visits through review of evidence for OMM and

The Guide:

> OMM Protocol:

> OMM Protocol:

1.

2.

Week 16. 20. 24 Visite

> OMM Protocol:

tunnel syndrome, itchy palms & soles

Round ligament pain: anterior CS point treatment L3–L5

gastrocnemius, ME to the quadriceps and hamstrings

· Varicose Veins: local MFR and gentle effleurage, kneading

Lymphatic Treatment Sequence

lumborum and Iliopsoas

axis

ME = Muscle Energy, MFR = Myofascial Release, CS = Counterstrain, VS = Viscerosomatic Reflex, TART = Tissue Texture Changes, SD = Somatic Dysfunction, BLT = Balanced Ligamentous Tension CV4 = Compression of the 4" Ventricle, BMT = Balanced Membranous Tension

Palpatory Structural Examination w/ Standing and Seated Flexion Test

1st Trimester: Reduce sympathetic overactivity, improve lymphatic function

Release, Pelvic Diaphragm Release, Ischial Tuberosity spread

2nd Trimester: Facilitate the changes of pregnancy; optimize function

Target key paraspinal and muscular areas of TART with MFR

OA Release, CV4 for stress relief and balancing of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian

Patient Concerns: Abdominal cramping, light spotting, mood swings, nausea / vomiting,

food aversions, heartburn, excessive saliva, increased gassiness and bloating, fatigue,

Treatment of associated Viscerosomatic Reflexes (VS), Chapman Points if found

Thoracic Inlet Release, OA Release & Occipital Mastoid Decompression

Constipation: CV-4, Rib Raising, Mesenteric Lift, Ventral Inhibition Abdominal Plexus

Increased urinary frequency: Supine Bladder Lift/Mobilization, treatment of VS of the

Figure 1:

SI Joint Mobilization

sacrum (S1-S4), treatment of sacral somatic dysfunction, Pelvic Diaphragm Release

Detient Concerns: Increased vaginal discharge, varicose veins, faintness, dizziness, round

ligament pain, leg cramps / restless leg, low back pain, pelvic ligamentous pain, carpal

• Low Back Pain: Frog Leg Kick, supine sacral floating with flexed knees, CS to quadratus

Visual Changes / Migraines: CV4, OA Release, Cervical CS, soft tissue techniques. Venous

Restless Leg: Popliteal Fossa Release (MFR), CS or Muscle Energy (ME) to the

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: Opponens Roll, MFR, Interosseus membrane BLT

Sinus Drainage can be performed if time and physician skill allows

Heartburn / Reflux: Ventral Inhibition Abdominal Plexus Release. VS (T5-9) and

Headaches: OA Release, Counterstrain (CS) or MFR to the cervical spine (C3-7)

Abdominal Cramping, Tenderness: MFR, Anterior Thoracic Tenderpoints

Diaphragm Re-doming, Rib Raising, Thoraco-Lumbar Junction Inhibition,

The Pre-Conception Visit: Start On The Right Foot

Patient Concerns: Fertility concerns, timing conception

Treatment as indicated for pelvic and sacral SD

Initial 8 Week and Week 12 Visits:

headaches. Increased urinary frequency.

Scapulothoracic Release

3. Thoracic Pump or Pedal Pump

Lymphatic Treatment Sequence

Chapmans (L Anterior Rib 5.6.7)

- ✤ To offer recommendations for OMM-trained clinicians to use their function, facilitate adaptation to the the experience of childbearing for
- modality to the public.

Introduction & Background:

Popular publications such as What To Expect [When You're Expecting] (WTE)¹ present the standard prenatal care regimen ² has been shown to help alleviate somatic dysfunction in pregnancy ^{3,4}. However, current

Methods:

prenatal visits by gestational week (derived from standard of care recommendations) were listed with 'Patient Concerns' (derived 'OMM Protocol' (literature review of PubMed Search database, Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, relevant article reference lists, and authors' own clinical

he authors have no affiliation with "What To Expect" and this ent was not reviewed nor endorsed by them for the purposes of rotocol multiration ***

A Clinician's Guide to Osteopathic Manipulative Techniques to Treat Common Symptoms of Pregnancy: Recommendations by Gestational Week

David Shumway, OMS-IV, Kendra Gray, DO, FACOG, Thomas Byrnes Jr, DO A.T. Still University School of Osteopathic Medicine in Arizona

3rd Trimester: Support the Musculoskeletal System, Prepare for Labor

Week 28, 30, 36+ Visits:

- Patient Concerns: Insomnia, ligament pain worsens, lower extremity and pedal edema, sciatic and piriformis pain, pelvic / lower back referred pain, pelvic floor dysfunction, constipation, preparation for labor.
- > OMM Protocol Lymphatic Treatment Sequence
- Insomnia: treat using Sleep Hygiene, relaxation routines, use of body pillow and
- OA Release Referred pain to lateral thigh: CS to piriformis. Popliteal Fossa Release, SI Joint mobilization techniques Referred pain to groin CS to Iliolumbar ligament
- Referred pain to lower back: CS, MFR to Sacroiliac / Sacrotuberous ligaments · Increasing uterine size:
- Uterine Fascial Lift (BMT) Pelvic Diaphragm Release: improve pelvic floor function. prepare for labor
- Pelvic Bowl / Pubic Symphysis BLT
- · Constipation: CV-4, Rib Raising, Mesenteric Lift, Ventral Inhibition Abdominal Plexus Release, Pelvic Diaphragm Release, Ischial Tuberosity spread.
- · Bladder Lift / Mobilization (Supine)
- Pelvic Floor Exercises

Labor: Structure and function are interrelated

Patient Concerns: Contraction pain, pelvic pain, vaginal strain and trauma intense autonomic nervous system and hormonal effects > OMM Protocol:

- Pelvic Bowl BLT = speeds labor, preserves elasticity of the pelvis, corrects asynclitism, decreasing pain. Perform in between contractions to rebalance the pelvis and help passage of the baby. OA Release, CV4
- Thoracic Inlet Release
- Rih Raising
- Paraspinal Inhibition
- Sacral Inhibition

Postpartum: Fase Recovery

- Immediate Skin to Skin contact with mother
- Delayed Cord Clamping OA Release, Condvlar Decompression
- Pubic Symphysis ME second to lymphatic techniques
- Sacral Inhibition Cervical Soft Tissue, MFR

Evidence-Based Benefits For OMM in Pregnancy:^{3,4}

✓ Decreased likelihood of preterm delivery

OMM

- ✓ Decreased blood pressure
- ✓ Decreased fluid overload
- ~ Decreased sacroiliac dysfunction
- 1 Decreased low back pain
- Decreased use of forceps during delivery
- Decreased duration of labor

Contraindications

For OMM in Pregnancy:⁵

- Ø Undiagnosed vaginal bleeding
- Ø Threatened or incomplete abortion
- Ø Ectopic pregnancy
- Ø Placenta previa
- Ø Placental abruption
- Ø Preterm premature rupture of membranes
- Ø Preterm labor (relative contraindication)
- Ø Prolapsed umbilical cord
- Ø Eclampsia and severe preeclampsia

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Figure 3:

Pelvic Bowl BLT

Figure 2:

Uterine Facial Lift