

THE RENAISSANCE OF HEALING ART

Doctor Oljaca



10 YEARS
OF EXPERIENCE
3000+
ATLAS ADJUSTMENTS

ATLASOLOGYPEDIA

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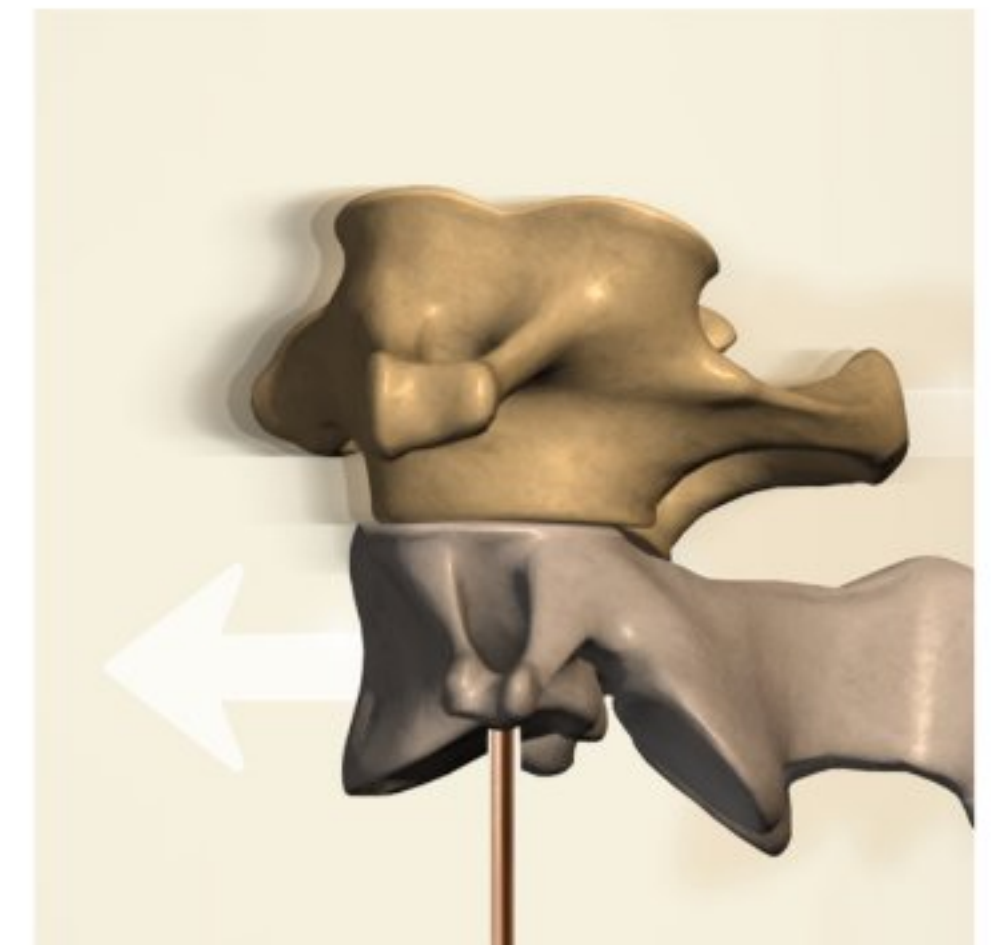
Posterior Atlas Subluxation

Posterior subluxation, as a specific form of subluxation in the cervical spine, represents a condition in which the first cervical vertebra, known as the atlas, partially shifts backward in relation to the second cervical vertebra, the axis [Image 1]. This type of subluxation often occurs due to trauma, inflammation, or factors affecting the stability of the cervical spine.

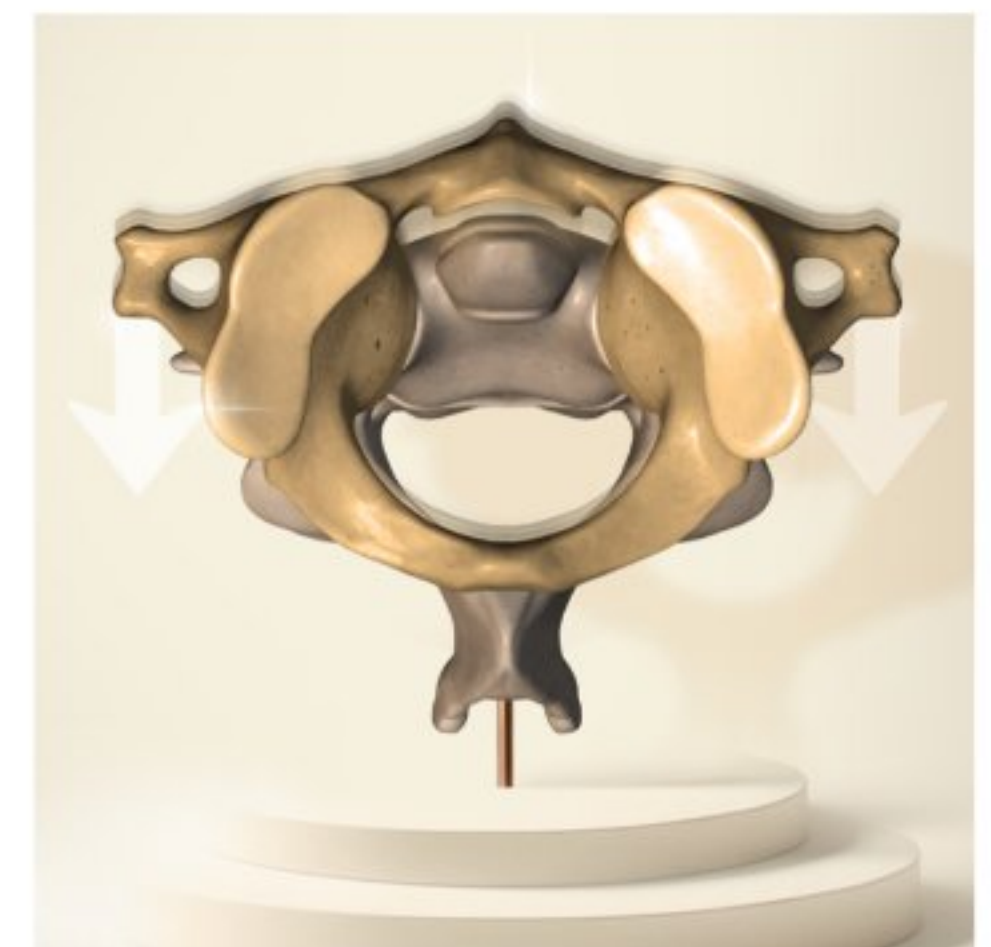
Characteristic of posterior subluxation of the atlas is the backward displacement of the atlas, which can lead to various symptoms in patients. Among the most common symptoms are neck pain, a sense of restricted head movement, and potential compression of nerve structures that can result in neurological issues. These symptoms can significantly impact patients' daily activities and quality of life.

In the case of posterior atlas subluxation, compression of nerve structures and blood vessels occurs near this part of the spinal column. Specifically, pressure on structures such as spinal nerves, vertebral arteries and veins, as well as surrounding soft tissues, can lead to various neurological and vascular complications [Image 2].

Posterior subluxation is the rarest type, typically occurs in uncommon situations involving impacts to the back of the head and neck. Unlike anterior subluxations caused by frontal impacts, posterior subluxations are less frequently observed due to the lower incidence of trauma to the occipital region and upper back. Because of this, posterior subluxations are relatively uncommon in clinical practice, often arising from specific injury mechanisms like high-impact trauma or unusual force distribution, making them more challenging to diagnose and manage compared to other misalignments. Posterior subluxations are uncommon, complicating diagnosis and treatment due to subtle symptoms and specific injuries.



[Image 1] Posterior subluxation



[Image 2] Top view

Causes and Impact of Posterior Subluxation

Posterior atlas subluxation often arises from specific yet less common situations that generate powerful forces directed towards the front of the chest and the occiput. Blows to the chest can cause posterior atlas subluxation, especially if the impact disrupts the atlas's position relative to the axis. Furthermore, a posterior atlantoaxial subluxation (Atlas and axis) can stem from typical scenarios where impacts are directed to the occipital region of the head, which may result from accidental falls, sports injuries, or other incidental events.

Traffic accidents often play a role in the occurrence of posterior atlantoaxial subluxations, particularly in cases of unexpected frontal collisions, impacts to the chest, or excessive strain on seat belts. When a vehicle is suddenly struck from the front, the head can jerk forward abruptly, exerting significant forces that may cause the atlas to shift backward in relation to the axis.

These particular circumstances generate rare but potentially serious situations that can lead to atlas subluxation. Understanding these causes is crucial for identifying and promptly treating posterior subluxations, enabling effective therapy and rehabilitation for patients exposed to such traumatic events.

A posterior atlantoaxial subluxation is considered the rarest among its counterparts, mainly because it occurs in uncommon circumstances. It typically manifests following impacts to the back of the head or chest, situations that are relatively infrequent compared to other types of trauma.

In posterior atlas subluxations, the atlas moves backward, typically from impacts to the back of the head or thorax during sudden head jerks, like in accidents or sports injuries.

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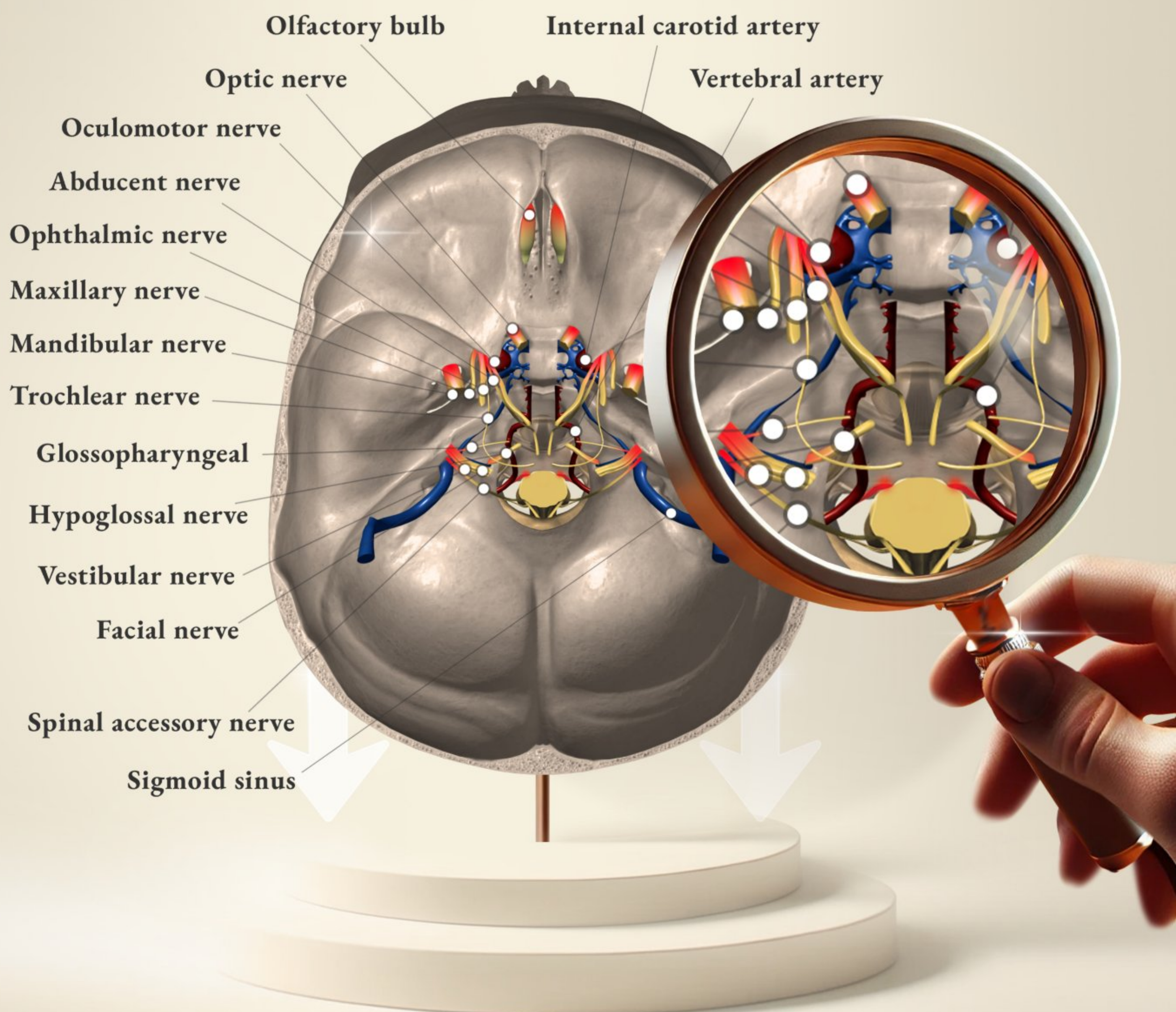
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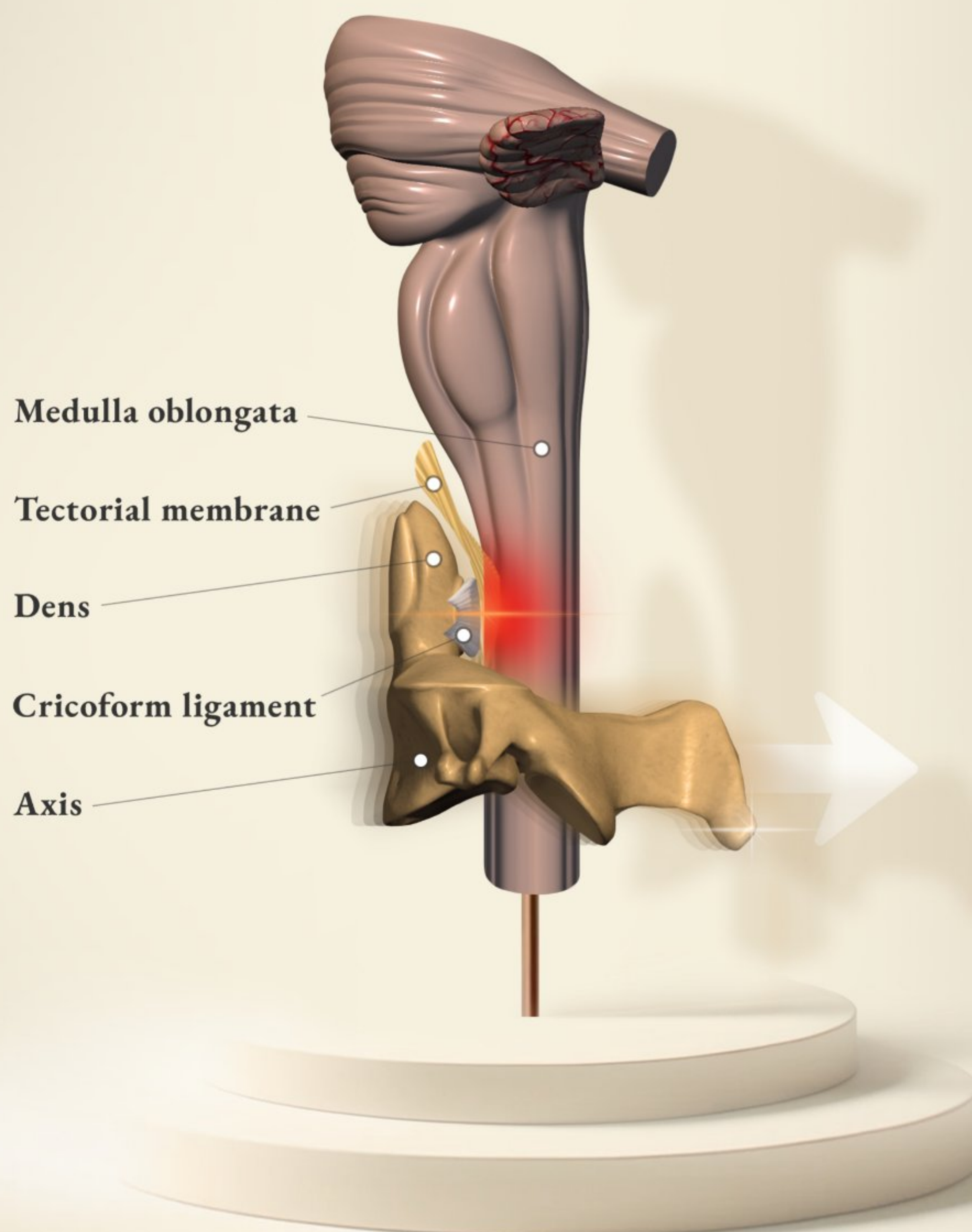
Compression in the Foramina Due to Retrocolis

Retrocolis, characterized by the backward tilt of the head, can compress nerves and blood vessels in the skull's foramina. This compression can impair cranial nerve function and restrict blood flow, leading to headaches, dizziness, facial pain, and neurological deficits. It occurs due to the forward displacement of the atlas relative to the axis in cases of anterior subluxation.



Dens Compresses the Medulla Oblongata

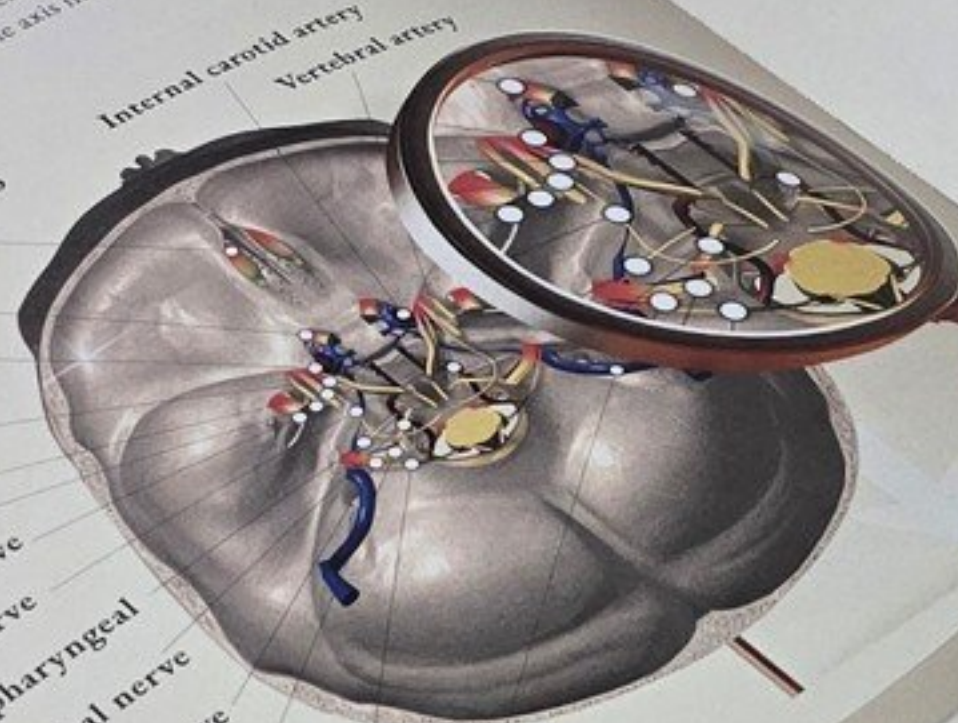
In the case of atlantoaxial subluxation, the Criciform ligament is stretched, and through the Tectorial membrane, the dens of the axis compresses the anterior part of the medulla oblongata, affecting the Hypoglossal nerve (XII) and the Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX). These cranial nerves control speech, swallowing, tongue movements, and parasympathetic functions.



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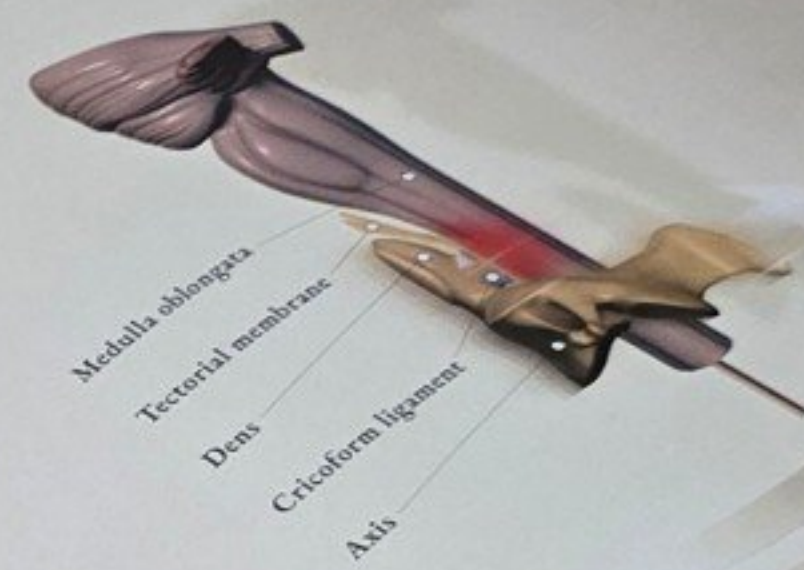
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- Olfactory bulb
- Optic nerve
- Oculomotor nerve
- Abducent nerve
- Ophthalmic nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Vestibular nerve
- Facial nerve
- Spinal accessory nerve
- Sigmoid sinus



Dens Compresses the Medulla Oblongata

In the case of atlantoaxial subluxation, the dens of the axis can compress the medulla oblongata and the tectal plate, leading to neurological deficits. This compression can also affect the anterior part of the medulla oblongata, leading to the "stiff neck" syndrome (C2) and the Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX). These conditions can cause speech, swallowing, tongue movements, and paroxysmal focal seizures.



Exercise cannot straighten a curved spine

The cause of a curved spine is not weak and inactive muscles, but rather a misaligned atlas vertebra and poor head positioning, which, on average, weighs 5 kilograms. This weight disrupts the symmetrical activity of the neck and shoulder muscles. When the atlas vertebra is misaligned, it additionally compresses the nerves that innervate the muscles of the neck, shoulders, and back, leading to poor innervation and muscle weakness, causing them to adapt (by stretching or shortening) to the curvature of the skeleton. This weakness is not the cause, but rather a consequence of the spinal curvature and nerve compression.

Muscle weakness and inflammation occur as the body's response to disturbed balance. Muscles stretch and become inflamed as they attempt to correct the body's positional irregularities. However, these inflammations, which represent microtears in muscle structures, cannot be resolved through exercise.

The skeleton, composed of bones, is a stronger structure compared to muscles. Muscles follow the curvature of the spine; the spine cannot be straightened by strengthening the muscles. Therefore, correcting the misalignment of the atlas and ensuring proper innervation of the muscles are crucial for correcting body posture and resolving spinal problems that cause muscle weakness and inflammation.



Head - *The head moves left, tilts right, and rotates right*

Atlas - *The atlas shifts to the right*

Cervical vertebrae - *Cervical scoliosis is to the left*

Shoulder - *The right shoulder drops*

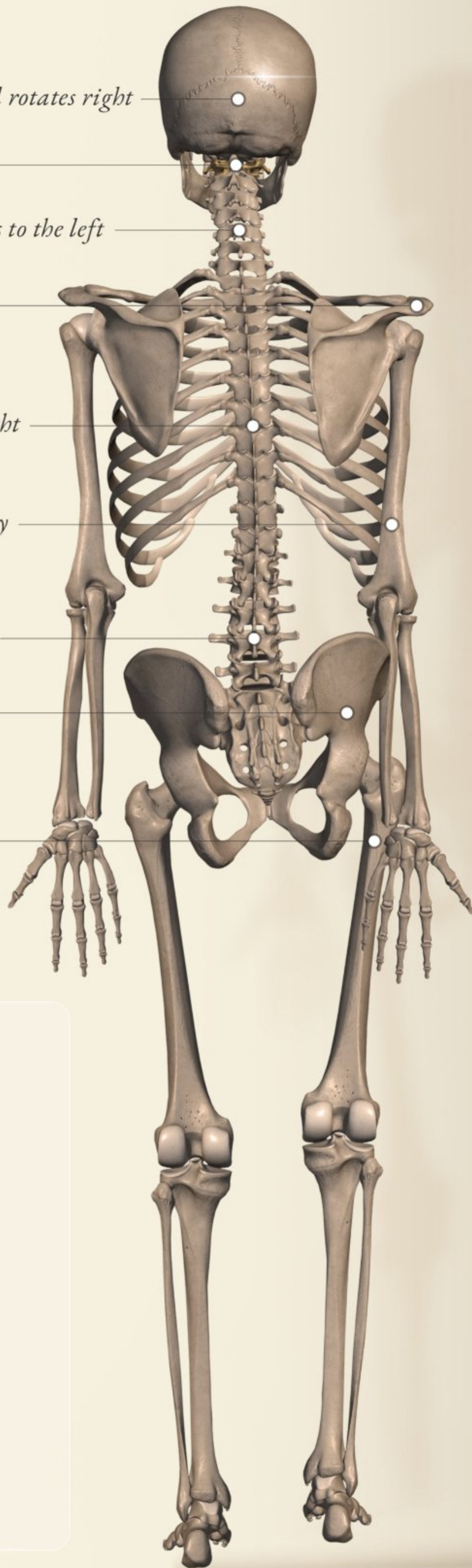
Thoracic vertebrae - *Scoliosis to the right*

Arms - *The right arm rests against the body*

Lumbar vertebrae - *Scoliosis to the left*

Pelvis - *The right side lifts*

Legs - *The right leg follows the pelvis*



Body Posture

In cases of lateral subluxation, when the atlas shifts to the right, the head moves to the left, and its weight causes cervical scoliosis. This is compensated by right thoracic scoliosis and the dropping of the right shoulder in the thoracic spine, and left lumbar scoliosis, lifting the right side of the pelvis.

Exercise cannot straighten a curved spine

The cause of a curved spine is not weak and inactive muscles, but rather a misaligned atlas vertebra and poor head positioning, which, on average, weighs 3 kilograms. This weight disrupts the symmetrical activity of the neck and shoulder muscles. When the atlas vertebra is misaligned, it additionally compresses the nerves that innervate the muscles of the neck, shoulders, and back, leading to poor innervation and muscle weakness, causing them to adapt (by stretching or shortening) to the curvature of the skeleton. This weakness is not the cause, but rather a consequence of the spinal curvature and nerve compression.

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275

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276

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The book "**The Renaissance of Healing Art**" by Doctor Oljaca introduces readers to a holistic approach to healing that focuses on identifying and resolving the causes of health issues. This detailed guide specifically concentrates on the diagnosis, causes, and treatment of atlas vertebra adjustment, emphasizing the importance of precise atlas alignment. Doctor Oljaca analyzes how atlas displacement affects the entire nervous, circulatory, and lymphatic systems.

In "**The Renaissance of Healing Art**," readers will find a rich blend of theoretical knowledge and practical application. The book is structured to enable patients and practitioners to delve into the complexities of atlas displacement. One of the key features of this book is the use of detailed 3D skeletal models that provide a clear visual representation of anatomical structures.

Dr. Oljaca's work transcends simple treatment protocols by deeply engaging in scientific research behind atlas corrections. With over a decade of experience in natural medicine, Dr. Oljaca brings a wealth of knowledge to his writing. "**The Renaissance of Healing Art**" is not just a medical book; it is a journey toward a more integrated and enlightened approach to healthcare, inspired by a deep belief in the healing power of a harmoniously aligned body, mind, soul, and spirit.



Doctor Oljaca, recognized as an expert in the field of natural medicine, stands out for promoting the adjustment of the atlas vertebra. Focused on this method, Oljaca integrates medical and non-medical techniques to effectively address the causes of health issues. Throughout his extensive practice, he has applied his approach to thousands and thousands of patients.

His method, simple yet effective, is aimed at identifying and resolving the causes of atlas displacement, rather than merely treating symptoms. With over ten years of experience, Doctor Oljaca has perfected his skills, providing exceptional service, including research presented in this book. He views his approach as the "**Renaissance of Healing Art**," advocating a holistic model of health. His dedication is deeply rooted in a belief in the healing powers of the body, mind, soul, and spirit, inspired by the divine guidance of **Lord Jesus Christ**, essential for understanding human physiology and physiognomy.



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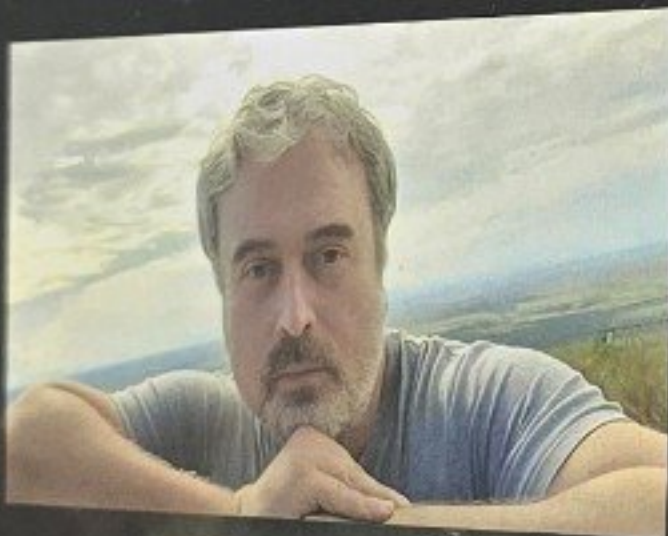
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