

THYROID HEALTH & SPINAL FUNCTION

HEALTH ISSUES #21

Thyroid conditions, which have a profound impact on everyday life regardless of severity, are among the most under-explored ailments plaguing people in the world today.



An estimated 20 million Americans have some form of thyroid disease.

Up to 60 percent of those with thyroid disease are unaware of their condition.

Women are five to eight times more likely than men to have thyroid related problems.

The thyroid gland plays a huge role in our body, influencing the function of many of the body's most important organs. Ensuring that the thyroid gland is healthy and functioning properly is vitally important to the body's overall well-being.

The nerve supply to the thyroid gland is derived from the superior, middle and inferior cervical sympathetic ganglia.

Alterations in spinal structure can often be a cause or contributing

factor to thyroid related issues.

“Hyperfunctional or hypofunctional neurons along a neural chain prevent normal nerve transmission causing disturbances in the homeostasis of the cells, tissues and organs.”

T.N. Lee, M.D.

"Thalamic Neron Theory, Medical Hypothesis",
Nov (95) 285-302

With few exceptions, hormone deficiency or hormone excess is the result of pathologic manifestations in the neural pathways that supply the hypothalamus.
HARRISON'S PRINCIPLES OF

INTERNAL MED. 14th Ed.
New York; McGraw-Hill



40% of hypothyroid patients had predominantly sensory signs of a sensorimotor axonal neuropathy early in the course of thyroid disease.

**J.Neurol, Neurosurg
Psychiatry.**

2000 Jun;68(6):750-5.



“Studies have shown that fifty percent of hyperthyroid patients have damage to the pathways in their nervous system.”

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Klavinskis L. 122:567, 1988.

The metabolic responses to spinal cord stress involve every organ and tissue of the body and conditions of traumatic stress will be associated with changes in serum thyroid.

INT. J. HEALTH SCIENCE

2014; 3(2): 87-90

“Spinal cord trauma produces a major alteration in thyroid function.”

Tator, C, "The effect of acute spinal cord compression injury on thyroid function" Surgical Neurol.
Jul;18(1):64-8 (82)



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