

- 1 ☐ **Gonstead Radiological Analysis**  
Lower Cervical Spine
- 2 ☐ **Goals when analyzing the Cervical spine**
  - Locate Possible Posteriorities (lateral film)
  - Derive an accurate listing
  - Disk Analysis (D1 - D6)
  - Watch for pathologies or other items that will affect your adjustment
- 3 ☐ **Goal 1: Locate Possible Posteriorities**

Remember...

You've already examined the patient and have a pretty good idea where the problems are...
- 4 ☐ **The Theory...**
  - When a segment is "normally" positioned with another segment, the endplate lines will all generally angle toward each other, to meet somewhere outside the film.
- 5 ☐ **More Theory...**
  - When a segment is subluxated (posteriorly) the endplate lines, extended posterior to the spine, will cross closer to the spine
- 6 ☐ **Two things to remember:**
  - If it ain't posterior, it ain't subluxated (according to Dr. Gonstead)
  - If the lines diverge (open) posteriorly, you're most likely looking at a compensation.
- 7 ☐ **Goal 2: List the subluxation on the A-P view**
  - Use the uncinate for the landmarks on the listing and base lines
    - ONLY mark the segment you want to list and its immediate neighbor below
  - List the spinous based on the position of the spino-laminar junction
- 8 ☐ **C2 is a little different...**
  - No uncinate here, so we need different structures
    - Tops of arches
    - Center of pedicle shadows
    - Similar points bilaterally
- 9 ☐ **Examples**