

1. TREATMENT PLANS FOR SPECIFIC DISORDERS

1.1. Disorders of the Digestive System

DISORDER	DESCRIPTION	REFLEX AREAS TO WORK
Appendicitis	Inflammation of the vermiform appendix	Ileo-cecal valve, diaphragm
Cholesterol	A sterol widely distributed in animal tissues and occurring in the yolk of eggs, various fats and nerve tissues. It can be synthesised in the liver and is a normal constituent of most gall stones	Thyroid, liver
Cirrhosis	A chronic disease of the liver resulting in the loss of functioning liver cells and increased resistance of the flow of blood through the liver	Liver, pancreas, all glands
Colitis	An inflammation of the colon	Colon, liver, adrenals, lower spine, diaphragm, sigmoid, ileo-cecal valve
Constipation	Difficult defecation	Liver, gallbladder, lower spine, diaphragm, adrenals, sigmoid, ileo-cecal valve
Diabetes	A disorder of the carbohydrate metabolism characterised by hyperglycemia and glycosuria and resulting from inadequate production or utilisation of insulin	Pancreas, liver, all glands
Diarrhoea	Frequent passage of watery bowel movements. A frequent symptom of gastrointestinal disturbances	Ascending colon, transverse colon, liver, diaphragm, adrenals
Diverticulitis	Inflammation of the diverticulum (little distended sacs) in the intestinal tract, especially in the colon which causes stagnation of the faeces	Colon, diaphragm, adrenals, liver, lower spine, gallbladder
Flatulence	Excessive gas in stomach and intestines	Intestines, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas
Gall stones	Stones formed in the gallbladder or bile ducts	Liver, gallbladder, thyroid
Haemorrhoids	A mass of dilated, tortuous veins in the anus and rectum	Diaphragm, adrenals, rectum, sigmoid, lower spine, chronic area up back of spine
Hiatal or hiatus hernia	Protrusion of the stomach upward into the cavity through the oesophageal hiatus of the diaphragm	Diaphragm, stomach, adrenals
Hiccough	Spasmodic or periodic closing of the epiglottis following spasmodic lowering of the diaphragm, causing a short, sharp, inspirational cough	Diaphragm, stomach
Hypoglycemia	Deficiency of sugar in the blood	Pancreas, liver, all glands
Indigestion	Failure of the digestive function. Symptoms include heartburn, nausea, flatulence and cramps	Liver, gallbladder, stomach, intestines, diaphragm
Jaundice	A condition characterised by yellowness of the skin due to deposition of bile pigments. It may be caused by obstruction of bile passageways, excess destruction of red blood cells, or disturbances in functioning of the liver cells	Liver

Toothache		All toes, middle 1/3 of great toe
Ulcer	An open sore or lesion of the mucous membrane. A duodenal ulcer is located on the mucosa or lining of the duodenum due to the action of gastric juices. A peptic ulcer is located in the stomach	Diaphragm, stomach, duodenum, reflex pertaining to the location of the ulcer