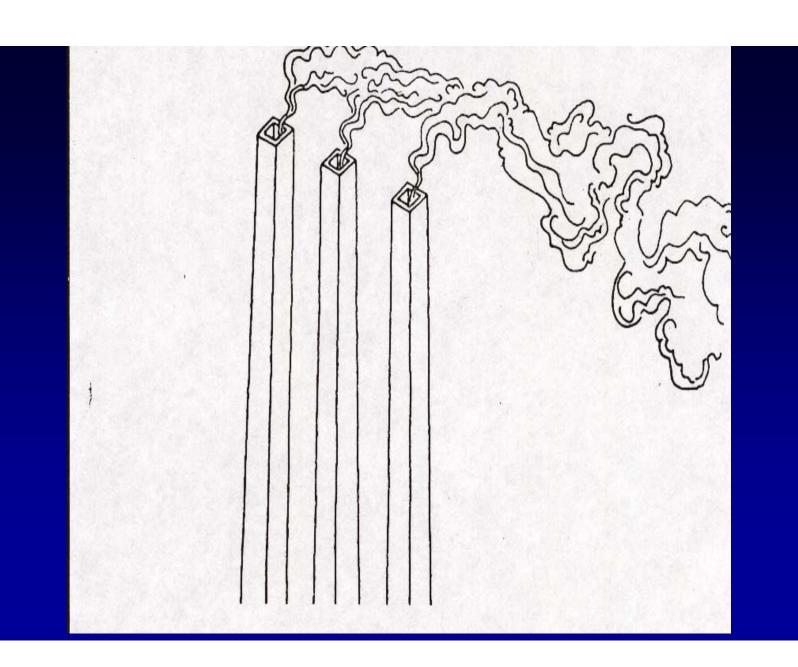
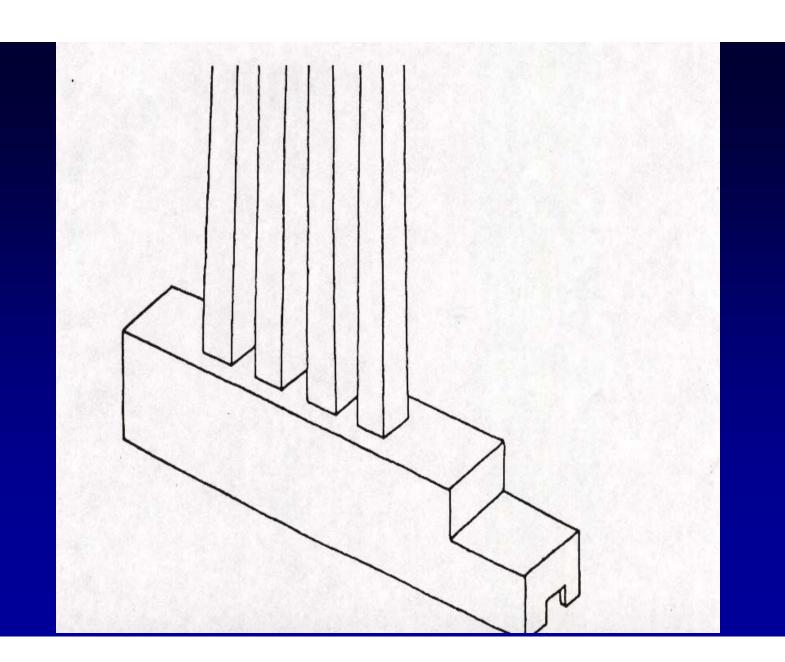
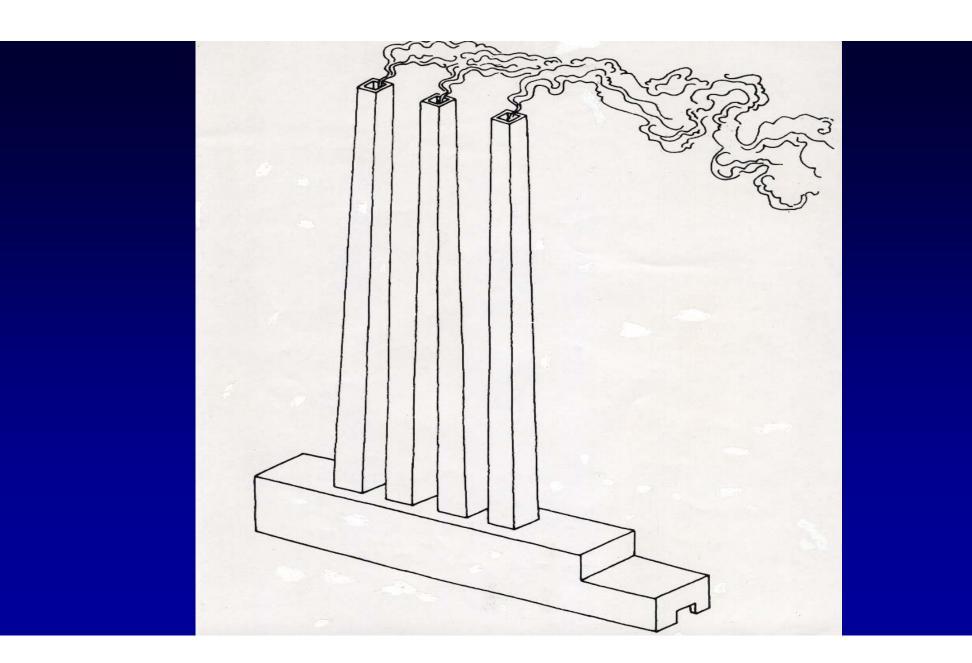


BK Behavioral Kinesiology







Meridian Lines

Stomach Spleen

Optimist vs Pessimist

Optimist – 3 times less hypertension Most positive optimist – lowest blood pressure

Optimist – 50% less cardiovascular disease Heart Patients had 30% greater 15 year survival

Bypass Surgery
Optimists -50% less need to return to hospital

Impact Of A Bad Boss

Journal of Occupational Environmental Medicine
10 Year Study In Stockholm Sweden
3000 Men In Good Health, Average Age 42

Rated Bosses On 10 Behavior Measures "My boss gives me the information I need."

74 Had Heart Attack or Cardiac Event

Impact Of A Bad Boss

Boss With Lower Leadership Score
Higher The Worker's Risk

Risk Was Higher
With Number Of Years With That Boss

Women and Cardiovascular Health

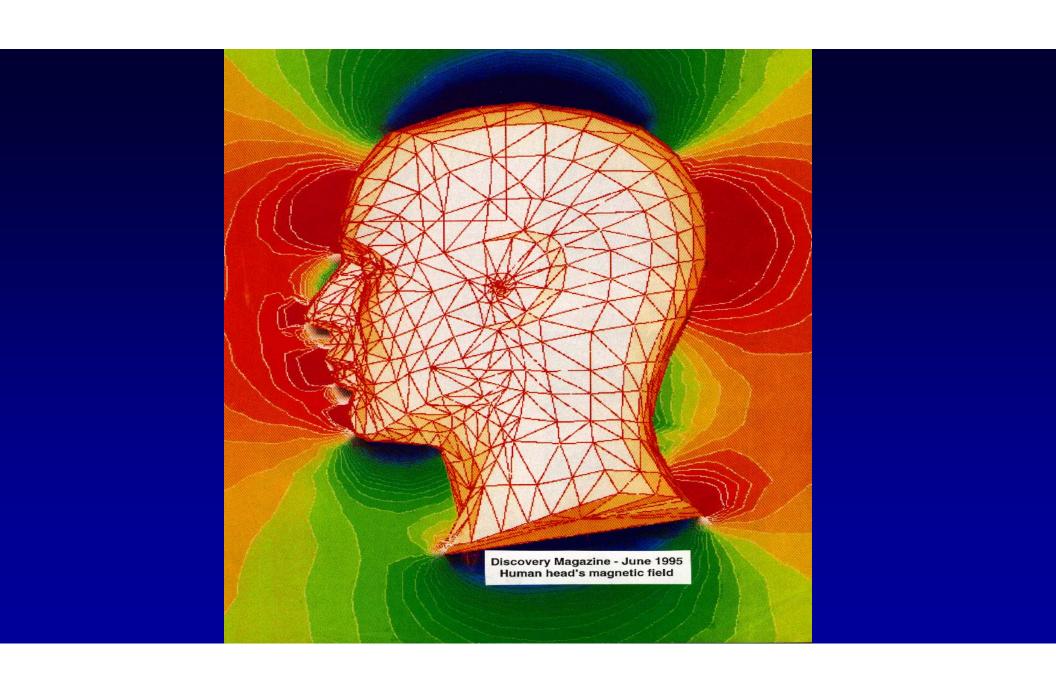
The New York Times

Study published 2012

Women with stressful jobs

Tracked for 10 years

Risk of a cardiovascular event increased by 38%











Thymus Gland

Second button down,

An inch or two below the hollow

TIP

Stomach Meridian Line Zip-Up From Foot to Eye

TIP

Spleen Meridian Line Rub Across The Stomach

TIP

Think Positive Thoughts Change Your Mind

Muscle Checking History

1912 - Dr Robert Lovett - Harvard Medical School

1922 - Dr Charles Lowman - Orthopedic Surgeon

1936 - Henry & Florence Kendall – Physical Therapists

MUSCLES TESTING AND FUNCTION

Fourth Edition with POSTURE and PAIN

FLORENCE PETERSON KENDALL, P.T., F.A.P.T.A.

Lecturer; Consultant to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army; Consultant to, and Former Member of, the Maryland State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners. Formerly, Physical Therapist, Children's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; Faculty Member, School of Medicine, Department of Physical Therapy, University of Maryland; Instructor in Bodý Mechanics, Johns Hopkins Hospital, School of Nursing

ELIZABETH KENDALL McCREARY, B.A. PATRICIA GEISE PROVANCE, P.T.

Clinical Rehabilitation Specialist, Outpatient Physical Therapy Department,
Coordinator, Multiple Sclerosis Rehabilitation Program,
The Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland;
Member, Maryland State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners

Illustrations by
DIANE K. ABELOFF / RANICE W. CROSBY
MARJORIE B. GREGERMAN / WILLIAM E. LOECHEL

Photographs by PETER J. ANDREWS / CHARLES C. KRAUSE, Jr.



BALTIMORE . PHILADELPHIA . HONG KONG LONDON . MUNICH . SYDNEY . TOKYO

A WAVERLY COMPANY

Florence Kendall Qualifications

Consultant To The Surgeon General

Maryland State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners

Faculty – University of Maryland, School of Medicine

Instructor in Body Mechanics – Johns Hopkins Hospital

Muscle Checking History

1960 - Dr George Goodhart - Applied Kinesiology

1980 - Dr John Diamond - Behavioral Kinesiology

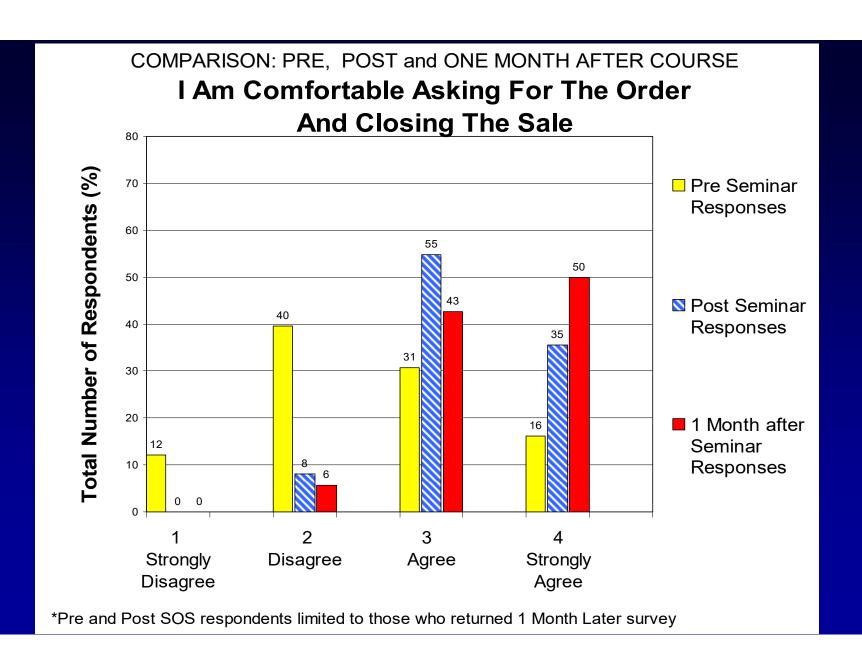
1981 - Dr Paul Dennison - Educational Kinesiology

Brain Gym International

(Formerly Educational Kinesiology Foundation)

From Learning Disabilities
To Olympic Performance
Call - 800 356-2109
www.BrainGym.org

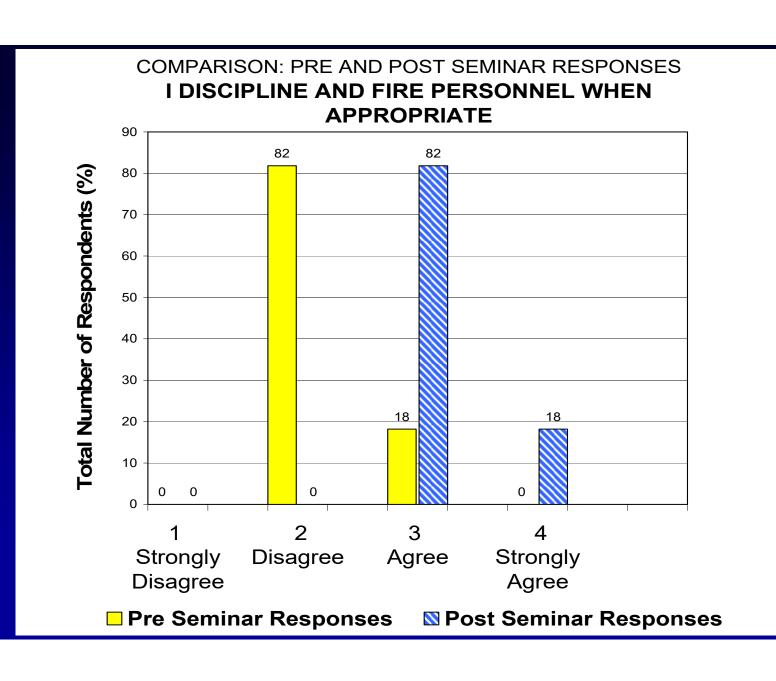
Switched-On Selling



A-Active Termite & Pest Control

- August 2009 ½ Sales Force, Mid-level
- 6 of 8 Jump Above Top Tier
- October 2009 Rest of Sales Force
- August 2010 Profits Double
- #1 Distributor Two Product Lines
- One Salesperson Increased 300%

Switched-On Management



Switched-On Golf

Southern Medical Journal - 1988

- Dr Randolph Byrd U of C Medical School
- 400 Coronary care patients
- Two groups same medical care
- Double blind study
- One group prayed for by
 - Protestant and Catholic prayer groups
 - -Throughout the United States

The Prayed for Groups Results

- Less congestive heart failure
- 5 X less need for antibiotics
- 4 X less pneumonia
- 4 X less need to be resuscitated

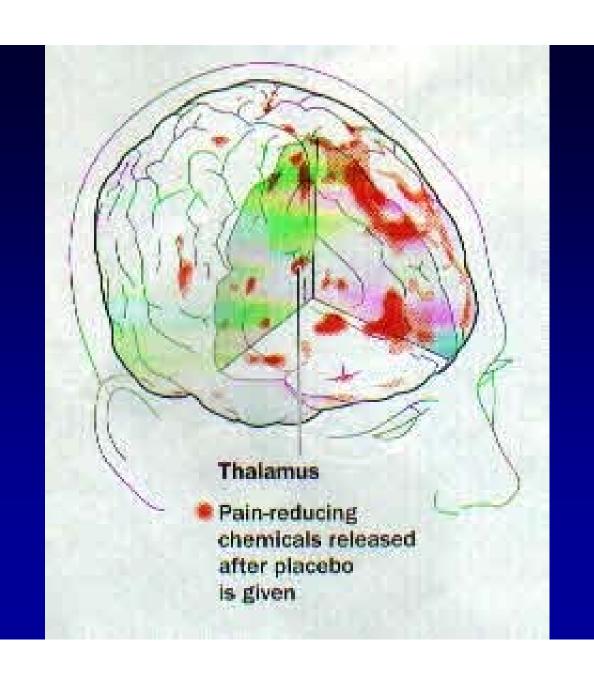
Aids Study

- 40 patients divided into 2 groups
- one group prayed for by 10 people
- 10 different religions and traditions
- prayed for 1 hour per day for 1 week

The Results 6 Months Later

- Controls 68 days in hospital
- Prayed for 10 days in hospital
- Prayed for
 - -less severe aids related diseases
 - -less emotional stress

The Placebo Effect



Placebo Pills

Bigger Pills Are Better Than Smaller Ones

Four Pills Work Better Than Two Pills

Fake Stimulant Pills Colored Red Work Better Than Blue Ones

Arizona Cardinals Home Court Advantage



Full Spectrum Fluorescent Lighting

JTV Inc www.JTV-Energy-Lights.com

Comparison

Cool White

Full Spectrum

Headaches

(per week)

Fatigue Factor (by 4:00 p.m.)

Productivity (by 4:00 p.m.)

50% report 3 or more 30% report none

60% - large amount

30% report low levels

0% report 3 or more 89% report none

0% - large amount

0% report low levels 0% report high levels 63% report high levels

11. DICTYOPTERA, the Mantids and Cockroaches (See entry nos. 34-37)

This order is divided into two closely related but distinctive suborders, Mantodea, the praying mantids, and Blattaria, the cockroaches. Each suborder is discussed separately here. Suborder Mantodea: The praying mantids in many ways resemble the walkingsticks, but at the same time have features in common with cockroaches. Their body is elongate, cylindrical, slightly flattened, green or brown, rarely pink (resembling a flower), and ranging from 10–165 mm in length. The head is large, triangular, with large eyes; the thorax is elongate. The front legs, the most distinctive feature of these insects, are enlarged and modified for grasping prey. The second and third pairs of legs are slender. The wings are similar to those of the grasshoppers. The abdomen has short cerci.

Eggs are laid in masses in a distinctive egg case which is attached to vegetation. This is one of their similarities to cockroaches. The nymphs hatch out and are immediately predaceous, often feeding on each other before they disperse. They resemble the adults but lack wings. Nymphs and adults frequent vegetation in search of aphids, and flowers for larger insects, including flies, bees, and even butterflies, all of which they carefully stalk, finally grasping them with deadly accuracy.

Suborder Blattaria: The cockroaches are generally despised, in contrast to their cousins, the praying mantids. Some of the tropical species of cockroaches are 15 cm in length, but most species range between 10–50 mm. Their bodies are oval, flattened, and usually brown or black, but some of the tropical species are marked with white and yellow spots. The head is usually partly covered by the pronotum of the thorax; their eyes are large and the antennae long, filiform. Cockroaches have chewing mouthparts. Most species have two pairs of wings similar to those of grasshoppers, but others are wingless. The abdomen has short apical cerci. Their eggs are laid in an ootheca, or egg case, similar to that of the mantids. The nymphs resemble the adults but are wingless.

movement was strengthening and the backhand weakening. The reason for the weakening effect of the backhand stroke is that it is a type of movement that causes *switching*, an unbalancing of the signals between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.

Switching produces a confusion in the body, resulting in stress and a weakening of energy. Among the other body movements that can switch a person are typical jumping jacks, in which arm and leg movements mirror each other exactly. This kind of movement is called *homolateral*. Any movement in which the arm and leg on the same side of the body move in unison will weaken the system. Doing jumping jacks differently, starting with the arms together above the head while the legs are apart, turns it into a *heterolateral* movement. This movement does not switch our brain hemispheres and, thus, is not weakening. Also, the tongue at the roof of the mouth will prevent the homolateral movement from weakening the body.

I suggested the tongue-up technique to a bicycle racer who was skeptical about it. Shortly afterwards, he was in a race and became tired, so he decided to put his tongue up. He went on to win the race! Another man, a middle-aged runner who competes in five-mile races, noticed a marked improvement in his racing time and the ease of running after he started keeping his tongue up all the time. And I've also had lots of feedback from golfers. One reported driving the ball 35 yards farther just by keeping his tongue up. Others have reported they are able to drive balls much, much farther than they ever did before.

11. DICTYOPTERA, the Mantids and Cockroaches (See entry nos. 34-37)

This order is divided into two closely related but distinctive suborders, Mantodea, the praying mantids, and Blattaria, the cockroaches. Each suborder is discussed separately here. Suborder Mantodea: The praying mantids in many ways resemble the walkingsticks, but at the same time have features in common with cockroaches. Their body is elongate, cylindrical, slightly flattened, green or brown, rarely pink (resembling a flower), and ranging from 10–165 mm in length. The head is large, triangular, with large eyes; the thorax is elongate. The front legs, the most distinctive feature of these insects, are enlarged and modified for grasping prey. The second and third pairs of legs are slender. The wings are similar to those of the grasshoppers. The abdomen has short cerci.

Eggs are laid in masses in a distinctive egg case which is attached to vegetation. This is one of their similarities to cockroaches. The nymphs hatch out and are immediately predaceous, often feeding on each other before they disperse. They resemble the adults but lack wings. Nymphs and adults frequent vegetation in search of aphids, and flowers for larger insects, including flies, bees, and even butterflies, all of which they carefully stalk, finally grasping them with deadly accuracy.

Suborder Blattaria: The cockroaches are generally despised, in contrast to their cousins, the praying mantids. Some of the tropical species of cockroaches are 15 cm in length, but most species range between 10–50 mm. Their bodies are oval, flattened, and usually brown or black, but some of the tropical species are marked with white and yellow spots. The head is usually partly covered by the pronotum of the thorax; their eyes are large and the antennae long, filiform. Cockroaches have chewing mouthparts. Most species have two pairs of wings similar to those of grasshoppers, but others are wingless. The abdomen has short apical cerci. Their eggs are laid in an ootheca, or egg case, similar to that of the mantids. The nymphs resemble the adults but are wingless.

Fight Defensively With Kinesiology

- Thump your thymus
- Place your tongue at the roof of your mouth
- Ask your opponent to smile
- Frown at your opponent