

Press release

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***Subjects . . New structural element identified in lower back
. . New fascial lesion affecting pelvic stability***

A new **structural element** incorporated in the lumbar fascia is described and illustrated. It assists in keeping the pelvic bones together at the right tension. When the fascia slips out of position (**another** novel claim supported by evidence), the new element cannot do its job. That's one of the reasons for the use of support belts. The reason that this structure has remained undiscovered is that traditional dissection procedure usually reflects (turns away) the tissue which contains the structural element. The element, perhaps in the future to be referred to as Lelean's Ligament, is palpable when incorrectly situated.

Also identified is a novel related syndrome affecting the fascia surrounding the lower back.

This concept was first presented, with basic research and palpatory findings, in 2004 at the World Low Back and Pelvic Pain Congress, but at the time there was no supporting imaging evidence. An updated version was presented at the world's first fascia-dedicated gathering, Fascia2007 Congress held in October 2007 at Harvard Medical School, Boston USA.

Following the Congress, the author was invited to write an expanded version for publication. Fortunately at about the same time, there emerged some research with corroborating illustrations.

Elsevier will publish the complete paper entitled "The Migratory Fascia Hypothesis" in the Journal of Body Movement Therapies, distributed worldwide. The online corrected proof version is now available via ScienceDirect.

Lelean,P., The migratory fascia hypothesis. Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapy (2008), doi:10.1016/J.Jbmt.2008.06.009

The paper describes the basic approach to restoring proper function. This has huge ramifications for the treatment of idiopathic scoliosis, Scheurmanns, pelvic dysfunction, perinatal pain syndromes and many other fascially-related problems. These disorders have responded to protocols using a 'resetting " of the migrated fascia and the newly-identified element .

A potentially significant aspect of this discovery is the plausible association with oncogenesis in the breast and ovary areas. Previous research relating to apoptosis in this area may now appear even more relevant.

The author is writing another paper describing recent additional discoveries about fascial behaviour.

Reviewer comments

THIS PAPER IS FASCINATING. PART OF ITS SCINTILLATION DERIVES FROM THE IMPLIED PROMISE OF AN OVERLOOKED STRUCTURE, SUITABLY TREATED, CAN PROFOUNDLY IMPROVE PATIENT FUNCTION. THIS ALONE MAKES YOUR RESEARCH NEWSWORTHY AND, AS YOU STATE, CAN HELP DEFINE FUTURE RESEARCH.

BY THE WAY, THANK YOU FOR YOUR INVOLVEMENT AND RESEARCH. YOU ARE A PIONEER AS WELL AS AN ADVENTURER INTO THE JUNGLES OF FASCIA AND FUNCTION. YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE FIRST INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE WILL HELP PROMOTE GOLD STANDARDS.