

## THE WINSOR AUTOPSIES

*References: All quotes from: Winsor, H. Sympathetic segmental disturbances—II. The evidences of the association, in dissected cadavers, of visceral disease with vertebral deformities of the same sympathetic segments, The Medical Times, November 1921, pp. 267-271.*

In 1921, Henry Winsor, a medical doctor from greater Philadelphia, PA, was intrigued by patients who returned to health using chiropractic or osteopathic spinal care.

“How do chiropractors and osteopaths get people better without drugs or surgery?” he wondered. He planned a unique experiment—he would dissect human and animal cadavers and see if there was a relationship between the health of the spine and any diseased organs he found.

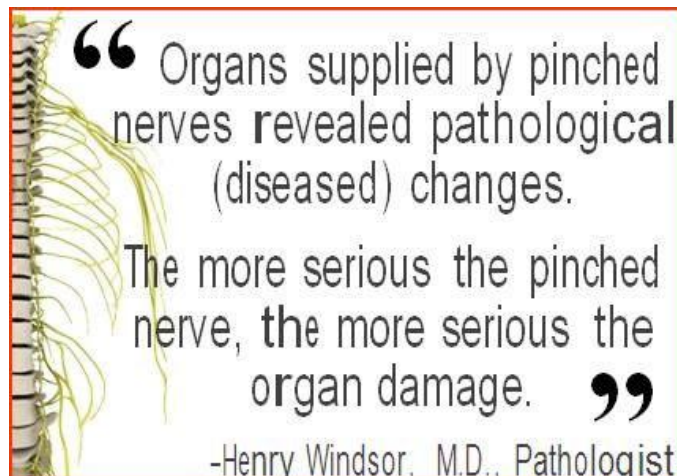
### Human & Cat Dissections

The University of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia) gave Dr. Windsor permission to carry out his experiments. In a series of three studies, he dissected a total of 75 human and 22 cat cadavers, finding 221 diseased organs. Was there a relationship between the diseased organs and the spine?

Dr. Windsor wrote:

*[Of the 221 diseased organs] 212 were observed to belong to the same sympathetic [nerve] segments as the vertebrae in curvature.... These figures cannot be expected to exactly coincide ... for an organ may receive sympathetic filaments from several spinal segments.*

In other words, Dr. Windsor found a nearly **100% correlation** between “minor curvatures” of the spine and diseases of the internal organs. Some of the diseases and their related spinal or vertebral segments are:



**Heart Disease**—All twenty cases of heart and pericardium conditions had the upper five thoracic vertebrae (T1-5) misaligned.

**Lung Disease**—All twenty-six cases of lung disease had spinal misalignments in the upper thoracic (T1-4) area.

**Stomach Disease**—All nine cases of spinal misalignment in the mid-thoracic (T5-9) area had stomach disease.

**Liver Disease**—All thirteen cases of liver disease had misalignments in the mid-thoracic (T5-9) area.

**Gallstones**—All five cases of gallstone disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic (T5-9) area.

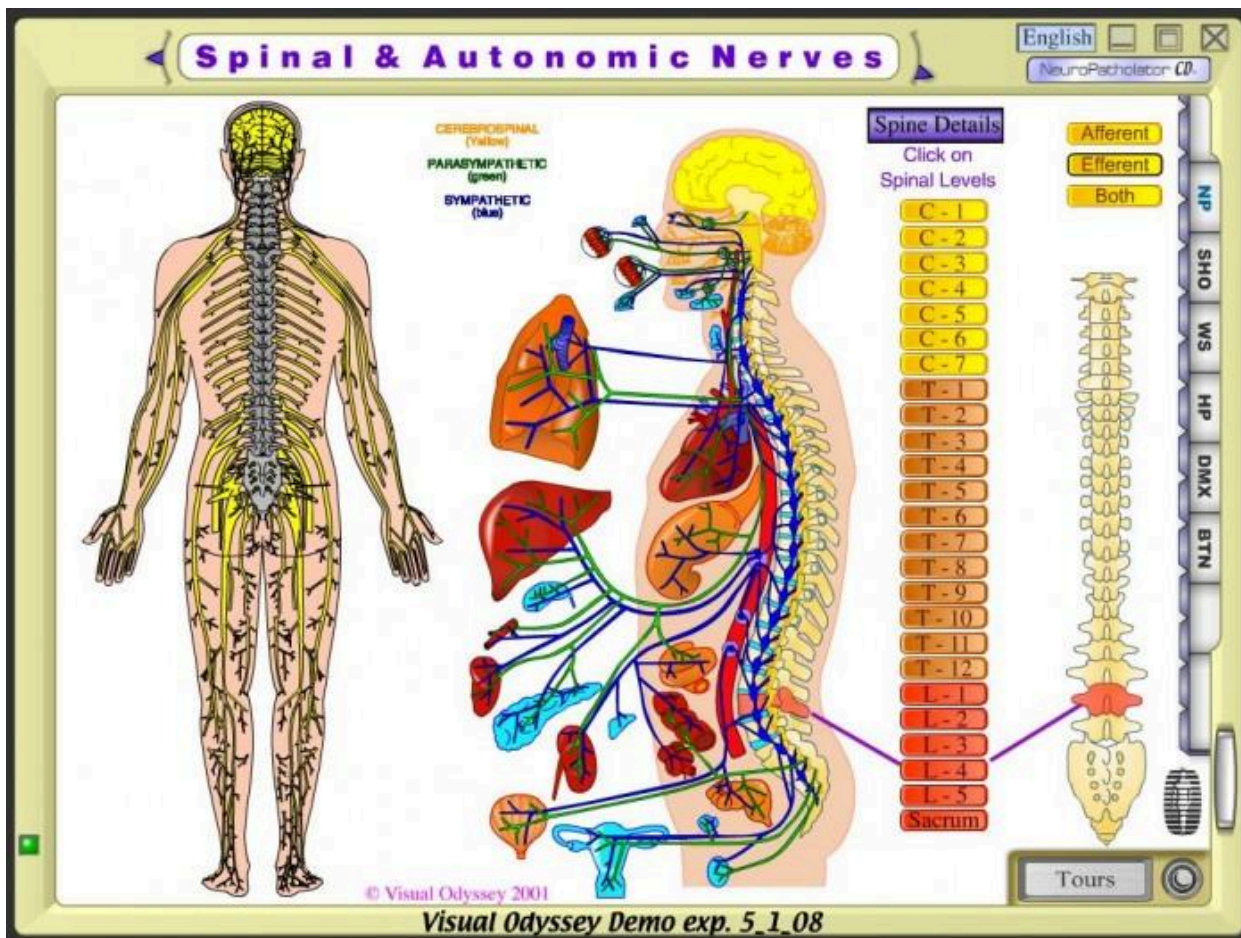
**Pancreas**—All three cases of pancreas disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic (T5-9) area.

**Spleen**—All eleven cases of spleen disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic (T5-9) area.

**Kidney**—All seventeen cases of kidney disease had misalignments in the lower thoracic (T10-12) area.

**Prostate and Bladder Disease**—All eight cases of prostate and bladder disease had misalignments in the lumbar (L1-3) vertebrae.

**Uterus**—The two cases of uterine conditions had L2 misaligned.



### Windsor's Legacy

Dr. Henry Windsor's insights and research were prophetic indeed. The medical profession has largely ignored Dr. Windsor's work. However, his studies have been expanded upon by scientists working in many disciplines who continue to research the complex relationship between the spinal misalignment and internal organ disease. This field is one of the fastest growing and most exciting areas of research in the healthcare sciences.