



## The Winsor Autopsies:

As early as 1921, Henry Winsor, a medical doctor in Haverford, Pennsylvania, asked the question:

“Chiropractors claim that by adjusting one vertebra, they can relieve stomach troubles and ulcers; by adjusting another, menstrual cramps; and by adjusting others conditions such as kidney diseases, constipation, heart disease, thyroid conditions, and lung disease may resolve, but how?”

Dr. Winsor decided to investigate this new science and art of healing: chiropractic.

### Dissection Studies

After graduating from medical school, Dr. Winsor was inspired by chiropractic and osteopathic literature to experiment. He planned to dissect human and animal cadavers to see if there was a relationship between any diseased internal organ discovered on autopsy and the vertebrae associated with the nerves that went to the organ. As he wrote:

“The object of these necropsies (dissections) was to determine whether any connection existed between minor curvatures of the spine, on the one hand, and diseased organs on the other; or whether the two were entirely independent of each other.”

The University of Pennsylvania gave Dr. Winsor permission to carry out his experiments. In a series of three studies he dissected a total of seventy-five human and twenty-two cat cadavers. The following are Dr. Winsor’s results:

“221 structures other than the spine were found diseased. Of these, 212 were observed to belong to the same sympathetic (nerve) segments as the vertebrae in curvature. In other words, there was nearly a 100% correlation between minor curvatures of the spine and diseases of the internal organs.”

#### Heart Disease

All 20 cases with heart and pericardium conditions had the upper five thoracic vertebrae misaligned (T1-T5). Pancreas

All 3 cases with pancreas disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic area (T5-T9).

#### Lung Disease

All 26 cases of lung disease had spinal misalignments in the upper thoracic area (T1-T5). Spleen

All 11 cases with spleen disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic area (T5-T9).

#### Stomach Disease

All 9 cases of stomach disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic (T5-T9) area. Kidney

All 17 cases with kidney disease were out of alignment in the lower thoracic area (T10-T12).

#### Liver Disease

All 13 cases of liver disease had misalignments in the mid-thoracic area (T5-T9). Prostate and

#### Bladder Disease

All 8 cases with prostate disease had the lumbar vertebrae misaligned (L1-L5).

#### Gallbladder

All 5 cases of gallstone disease had spinal misalignments in the mid-thoracic area (T5-T9).

#### Uterus

2 cases with uterine conditions had the second lumbar (L2) misaligned.

Dr. Winsor’s results are published in *The Medical Times* and are found in any medical library. Winsor was not alone in his findings. Similar studies by other researchers have confirmed Dr. Winsor’s conclusion that degenerated and misaligned spines have a high correlation with disease processes.

#### Reference:

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. 267-27