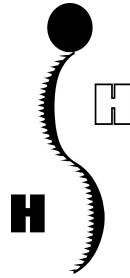




Escuela de Osteopatía de Madrid
馬德里整骨醫學院



Institute of Holistic Healthcare
整全保健學院

Escuela de Osteopatía de Madrid
Madrid School of Osteopathy

Prospectus
2018

Escuela de Osteopatía de Madrid (Hong Kong)

Madrid School of Osteopathy (Hong Kong)

Official Web Site: <http://www.escuelaosteopatiamadrid.com>

Osteopathy

Osteopathy is a profession established by Dr Andrew Taylor Still, MD, in the United States in late 19th Century. It was brought to Europe by Dr John Martin Littlejohn, DO. Osteopathy laid its foundation on the natural power of the human body to heal itself and enhances this ability by manual therapy techniques and other natural means. Besides in the United States of America where DO are licenced like MD that they may also prescribe and do surgery, Osteopaths all over the world utilizes mainly Osteopathic Manual Therapy techniques to treat clients and enhance their health. In most European countries, Osteopathy is a postgraduate continuing education curriculum for Physiotherapists. Escuela de Osteopatía de Madrid (Madrid School of Osteopathy) or EOM in Spain is a school established for teaching postgraduate education for physiotherapist leading to a formal qualification of the degree of DO. EOM has branches in many countries throughout Europe, South America and other areas of the world.

EOM (Hong Kong)

The First Formal Professional Education Program of Osteopathy in Hong Kong, Greater China and East Asia

Certified to have met The European Standard on Osteopathic Healthcare Provision (EN 16686) of the European Committee on Standardisation

The Institute of Holistic Healthcare proudly presents the International Madrid School of Osteopathy in Hong Kong. First intake will be from September 2017. Programs will be offered in English. Each academic year is comprised of 3 trimesters. An intensive week of face to face teaching will be held in the beginning of each trimester, then followed by online tutorials and coursework.

The first stage is a two years program leading to the Diploma in Osteopathy for the Locomotor System issued by EOM(HK). Physiotherapists may apply to EOM for an MSc degree in Structural Osteopathy. The third to fifth year will be programs leading to the Professional Diploma in Osteopathy issued by EOM(HK). Graduates may apply to EOM and be awarded the professional doctoral degree of D.O. according to the European Osteopathy Framework upon fulfilment of the Thesis requirement of the Thesis Committee of the Scientific European Federation of Osteopaths, SEFO.

The research methodology procedure to obtain the D.O in Osteopathy is as follow:

Students have a subject (Research Methodology) from the first year. This subject is through e-learning system. They can find all the information in PDF and video. The subject gives them the clues to develop a Master project (MP) which is mandatory to present at the end of the second course. This MP will be the basis to develop a scientific article, which will be present by the student some months before the ending of the fifth year.

The scientific article replaces the Thesis.

The student must send the article to our scientific department by email and our supervisor will review the article.

Students can keep contact with the scientific department to resolve all the doubts through email and skype along the five years.

The primary cohort of students is Physiotherapist who would like to pursue in osteopathic manual therapy and would like to become an osteopath (The European system of osteopathic education requires postgraduate education for physiotherapists). Other healthcare professionals may be considered on a case by case basis.

Academic Course

Full training in Osteopathy: European standards: 174 ECTS (4350 hours)

Academic Schedule

1st and 2nd years

Master of Osteopathy Techniques for the Locomotor System

(60 Credits/ 1500 hours)

Program Year 1 (Structural I):

Methodological bases. Lumbar, thoracic, cervical, pelvic girdle, elbow, wrist, hand, Scientific investigation, Radiology and medical sciences program I.

Program Year 2 (Structural II):

Cervicothoracic and thoracolumbar joints, Ribs, Hip, Knee, Ankle and foot, Integration of the osteopathic concept, Scientific investigation, radiology and medical sciences program II.

3rd, 4th and 5th years

D.O. in European Osteopathy Framework

(114 Credit/ 2850 hours)

Program Year 3:

Treatment of sciatica and other neuralgias. Jones techniques. Visceral: stomach, duodenum. Cranial: sphenobasilar, temporal, occipital, parietal. Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) I. Autonomic nervous system, Scientific investigation, Radiology and Medical Sciences.

Program Year 4:

Sacrum, British operational techniques, Visceral: Liver. Intestine. Genital tract. Skull: Frontal, Ethmoid, Sphenoid, Palatine, TMJ II, Fascial System, Pediatrics I, Scientific investigation, radiology and medical sciences.

Program Year 5:

Sub-occipital joint, Dejarnette method, Cranial treatment of migraines and headaches. Visceral: cardiopulmonary, kidney, bladder, lymphatic system, Craniosacral system, pediatrics II, arterial system, ophthalmology, ORL, Radiology and medical pathology, Preparation and defense of thesis research in osteopathy.

(Thesis Committee of the Scientific European Federation of Osteopaths, SEFO.)

1. First Level

1.1. Methodological bases

1.1.1. Biomechanics, Osteopathic neurophysiology, introduction to diagnosis and osteopathic techniques. Clinical Reasoning

- Introduction to the history of osteopathy
- Osteopathic laws
- Osteopathic injuries (somatic dysfunction)
- Neurophysiology of metameric dysfunction (neurophysiological basis of osteopathic techniques)
- Medular facilitation
- Pain
- Diagnosis osteopathic
- Osteopathic treatment

1.2. Lumbar spine

- Lumbar anatomy (general)
- Physiology of the lumbar spine joint
- Lumbar pathology (dysfunction)
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnosis
- Treatment techniques (osteopathic techniques)

1.3. Dorsal spine

- Dorsal anatomy (general and special features)
- Joint physiology
- Differential diagnosis – medical pathology of the dorsal spine
- Muscle pathology
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnosis osteopathic
- Osteopathic treatment (back pain, treatment protocols)

1.4. Sacroiliac dysfunction treatments and pubic

- Anatomy (general)
- Joint physiology (biomechanics)
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnosis osteopathic
- Osteopathic treatment
- Pubic symphysis

1.5. Cervical spine

- Cervical anatomy (general)

- Joint physiology of cervical spine
- Cervical pathology (somatic dysfunction)
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnosis osteopathic
- Osteopathic treatment

1.6. Girdle

- Overview of the shoulder girdle
- Glenohumeral joint
- Acromioclavicular joint
- Sternoclavicular joint
- Omotorathic joint

1.6.1. Upper limb: elbow, wrist and hand

- Elbow
- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnosis
- Treatment

1.6.2. Fingers

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathology

1.6.3. Thumb

- Anatomy
- Differential diagnosis
- Pathology

1.6.4. Wrist

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Treatment (techniques of correction)
- Pathology

1.7. Scientific investigation, radiology and medical condition – (Exam in e-learning system)

- Embryology and histology
- Physiology of the spine joint
- Rheumatology
- Trauma I

2. Second Level

Master in Structural Osteopathy. Master's degree of Osteopathy in Techniques for the locomotor system. (Master's of the MSO, and of the Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca)

2.1. Thoraco-lumbar joint, diaphragm, hip

2.1.1. Thoraco-lumbar joint

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Osteopathic pathology (somatic dysfunctions)
- Diagnosis
- Osteopathic treatment

2.1.2. Diaphragm

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Pathology
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Techniques

2.1.3. Hip

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic pathology: (somatic dysfunctions)
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Osteopathic treatment

2.2. Cervicothoracic joint and first rib

- Anatomy

- Biomechanics
- Pathology
- Osteopathic pathology
- Diagnostic
- Osteopathic treatment

2.3. Lower limb: Knee

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Osteopathic dysfunctions (somatic dysfunctions)
- Rotation of the tibia
- Injuries of laterality
- Tests
- Dysfunctions of peroneo-tibial joint
- Somatic dysfunctions
- Meniscal dysfunctions

2.4. C5 – C6 and Ribs

2.4.1. Ribs

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic pathology
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Osteopathic treatment

2.4.2. C5-C6

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Differential diagnosis
- Treatment

2.5. Lower limb: Ankle and Foot

2.5.1. Lower limb. Foot

- Anatomy biomechanics of ankle and foot
- Joint physiology
- Pathology

2.5.2. Subtalar joint

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathology
- Osteopathic dysfunctions

2.5.3. Chopard joint. Cuboid and scaphoid

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Dysfunctions
- Pathology

2.5.4. Lisfranc joint. Cribs and metatarsals

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Somatic dysfunctions
- Medical pathology

2.5.5. Toes

- Descriptive anatomy and morphology palpatory
- Joint physiology
- Osteopathic dysfunctions
- Pathology

2.6. Integration of the osteopathic concept

- Cranial and visceral referred pain and relationship with the musculoskeletal system, scientific evidences

2.7. Scientific investigation , radiology and medical condition – Exam in e-learning system)

3. Third level

3.1. Osteopathic processing of the lumbar disc herniation and sciaticas

- Statistics on the osteopathic treatment in the lumbar disc herniation
- The position
- Anatomy description of the intervertebral disc
- Disc pathology
- Differential diagnosis

- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Treatment of the disc herniation
- Sciatic pain
- Spondylolisthesis
- Spinal canal stenosis
- Fibrosarchochondritis
- Research works
- Postural hygiene
- Sports and disc herniation

3.2. Cranial Osteopathy: Sphenobasilar

- Introduction to the cranial osteopathy
- General aspects. internal cranial configuration
- Cranio-sacral system
- Biomechanics
- Cranial physiopathology
- Cranial fractures
- Diagnosis, symptoms, mobility tests in cranial osteopathy
- Pathology of the cranial osteopathy
- Sphenobasilar synchondrosis dysfunctions
- Principles of the cranial techniques
- Cranial techniques

3.3. Autonomic Nervous System

3.3.1. General the ball Digestive: stomach and duodenum

- Generalities
- Physiology
- Higher autonomic centers
- Neuro-vegetative plexus
- Neurovegetative syndromes
- Differential diagnosis neurovegetative
- Neurovegetative dysfunctions
- Pharmacology
- Pathology
- Cephalic autonomic pathology
- Neurovegetative diagnosis
- Neurovegetative osteopathic treatment
- Neurovegetative techniques

3.4. Temporal bone

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathology

3.5. Overview of the digestive sphere. Stomach and Duodenum

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Pathology
- Contraindications of visceral osteopathy
- Visceral treatment

3.5.1. Stomach

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Diagnosis
- Differentia diagnosis (radiology)
- Pathology
- Techniques

3.5.2. Duodenum

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Diagnosis
- Differentia diagnosis
- Pathology
- Treatment

3.6. Occiput and Parietal

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology of respiratory costal
- Pathology
- Neuropathy of compression of the x – pneumogastric nerve and of the xi spinal nerve
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Techniques

Parietal

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathology

- Parietal diagnosis
- Treatment

3.6.1. TMJ I

- Anatomy temporomandibular joint
- Joint physiology
- Dental occlusion
- Medical diseases of the atm
- Osteopathic lesions in the tmj
- Lesional chains of the atm
- Skull and TMJ pathologies
- Diagnosis
- Osteopathic techniques

3.6.2. Jones Points technique and mechanical sensitivity. Principles of treatment of joint techniques

- Trigger points in the skull
- Trigger points in the thorax
- Trigger points in the abdomen
- Trigger points in the spine
- Trigger points in the upper limb
- Trigger points in the lower limb

3.7. Scientific investigation, radiology and medical condition – (Exam in e-learning system)

4. Fourth level

4.1. Module Sacrum

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Mechanisms of sacrum injury
- Osteopathic pathology
- Differential diagnosis
- Diagnosis osteopathic
- Treatment

British structural and functional techniques

- Introduction
- Practising palpation Diagnosis according to the functional technique
- Treatment
- Final aspects
- 2. BRITISH STRUCTURAL TECHNIQUES
- General concepts
- British manipulative techniques
- Final aspects

4.1.1. Etmoides, Frontal

Etmoides

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Medical diseases
- Dysfunctions
- Diagnosis
- Treatment protocol ethmoid
- Techniques

Frontal

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Fractures
- Dysfunctions
- Sinusitis
- Diagnosis

- Treatment protocol frontal
- Techniques

4.1.2. Skull: Bones of the face, Palatine, Lacrimal, Vomer, Nasal bones

Own bones

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Own bones dysfunctions
- Treatment protocol
- Techniques

Palatine

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Faults of palatine
- Techniques

Unguis

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Trigger points of unguis
- Techniques

Vomer

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Lateral strain sphenomaxillary
- Techniques

4.2. Visceral Osteopathy

4.2.1. Visceral: Liver and Intestine

Liver

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Pathology
- Differential diagnosis
- Diagnosis
- Treatment

- Gallbladder

4.2.2. Small intestine, colon

- Anatomy
- Movements of the colon
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Osteopathic pathology
- Treatment

4.2.3. Gynecological, prostate and tailbone

Female reproductive tract

- Anatomy of the female reproductive tract
- Female reproductive physiology
- Pathophysiology of the female reproductive tract
- Treatment protocol in gynecology
- Treatment techniques of the uterus

●4.2.4. Prostate

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Differential diagnosis
- Osteopathic pathology
- Examination and diagnosis
- Protocol for treatment of prostate
- Techniques

4.3. Coccyx

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathophysiology
- Diagnosis
- Treatment of the coccyx

4.4. Temporal- mandibular joint II

- Upper maxillary
- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Dysfunctions
- Techniques

4.4.1. Malar

- Anatomy
- Biomechanics
- Dysfunctions
- Techniques

4.4.2. Tongue

4.4.3. Dental occlusion

4.4.4. Muscles of the face

4.4.5. Hyoid system

4.5. The fascias- Creeping fascial

- The conjunctive tissue
- Physiology of the fascias
- Classification of the fascias
- The myofacial chains
- Dysfunctions of the fascias
- Posture inconveniences and fascias
- Fascial osteopathic diagnosis
- Fascial techniques

4.6. Pediatrics I

- Newborn
- The head of the newborn
- Osteology of the newborn skull
- Formation and growth of the skull
- Normal birth
- Birth canal dystocia disproportion pelvifetal
- Forceps
- Spatula
- Suction cup extraction
- Birth in breech presentation
- Fetal distress during birth
- Cesarean
- Cranial injuries of newborn
- Methodology of osteopathic examination of the newborn
- Osteopathic techniques for newborn

- Pathology of the newborn
- Craniosynostosis
- Plagiocephaly
- Hydrocephalus
- Microcephaly
- Macrocephaly
- The torticollis

4.7. Scientific investigation, radiology and medical condition – Exam in e-learning system

5. Fifth level – DO in Osteopathy

5.1. DeJarnette technique (SOT)

- Introduction
- Category I
- Category II
- Category III
- Extra-categories

5.2. Visceral: Heart, Lung, Kidney, Bladder, lymphatic System

5.2.1. Heart

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Pathology
- Differential diagnosis
- Diagnosis
- Techniques

5.2.2. Esternum

- Anatomy
- Diagnosis
- Techniques

5.2.3. Lung

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Osteopathic pulmonary pathology
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Diagnosis differential
- Treatment

5.2.4. Kidney

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Osteopathic pathology
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Diagnosis differential
- Treatment

5.2.5. Bladder

- Anatomy
- Pathology
- Bladder dysfunction
- Clinical examination
- Treatment

5.2.3. Lung

- Introduction
- Mechanisms determining the flow
- Notions of immunity
- Microbiological considerations and infectious disease
- Raids in immunity and most effective weapons agency
- Pathology and diagnosis differential
- Chapman's reflexes
- Techniques

5.3. Occipito-cervical joint: occiput, atlas and axis

- Anatomy
- Joint physiology
- Pathology
- Osteopathic dysfunctions
- Diagnosis
- Treatment techniques
- Migraines and headache

5.4. The fascia II. Craniosacral therapy

- Anatomy and physiology of the craniosacral system
- Points of stillness and induction techniques
- Listening
- The energy cyst
- Technique of arcing

- Unknotting techniques
- Intracranial membrane of reciprocal tension
- Membranous techniques in the cranial treatment

5.5. Angiology

- Blood vessels and hemodynamics, regulation of blood pressure
- Pathophysiology of blood
- Arterial disease
- Indications and contraindications for arterial techniqueV
- Additional methods of exploration
- Osteopathic pathology of the thorax arteries
- Pathology of thoracic arteries
- Diagnosis of thoracic arteries
- Techniques for the thorax arteries
- Arteries of the head and neck
- Brachiocephalic vessels and upper limb arteries
- Arteries of the abdomen
- lower limb arteries

5.6. Ophthalmology and Osteopathy

- Blood vessels and hemodynamics
- Regulating blood pressure
- Blood pathophysiology
- Arterial pathology
- Indications and contraindications of arterial techniques
- Complementary exploration methods
- Pathologies osteopathic arteries of the thorax
- Pathology of thoracic arteries
- Diagnosis of thoracic arteries
- Techniques for arteries of the thorax
- Arteries of the head and neck
- Brachycephalic vessels and arteries of the upper limb
- Arteries of the abdomen
- Arteries of the lower limb

5.7. Ophthalmology

- Anatomy of the eye
- Diseases of the retina
- Osteopathic treatment
- Glaucoma
- Osteopathic treatment protocol

- Strabismus
- Accommodation disorder
- Paralysis of the eye's muscles
- Skull and eye disorders
- Osteopathic diagnosis
- Review ii – optic nerve
- Testing muscles of the eye (iii, iv, vi)

5.8. ORL

5.8.1. Sinus physiology of the nostrils

- Pathophysiology of sinusitis
- Pathogenesis of sinusitis
- Pathophysiology of osteopathic sinusitis
- Semiology and diagnosis of sinusitis
- Diagnosis of sinusitis
- Medical treatment of sinus
- Osteopathic treatment of sinus

5.8.2. The simpaticotherapy

5.8.3. Tinnitus

5.8.4. Otitis

- Anatomical memories of otitis
- Inflammatory disease of middle ear
- Other causes
- Complications and sequels of otitis
- Osteopathic treatment of otitis

5.8.5. Dizziness

- Anatomical memories of inner ear
- Vestibular organ physiology
- General system of balance
- Pathology
- Pathophysiology of vestibular disorders
- Diagnosis of dizziness

5.9. Pediatrics II

- Cerebral palsy

- Gastro-esophageal reflux in the newborn
- Tear duct obstruction
- Hyperactive children
- Clubfoot
- The scoliosis
- Osteopathic techniques for newborn

5.10. Radiology and medical condition – e-learning system

Schedule of the First Intake in 2018 Academic Year (Year 1):

Intensive Face to Face teaching of each Trimester:

First Trimester:

From 25-31 January 2018

Module 1: Methodological bases, Biomechanics, Osteopathic neurophysiology, Introduction to diagnosis and Osteopathic techniques. Clinical Reasoning.

Module 2: Lumbar spine

Module 3: Dorsal spine

Second Trimester

From 30 March – 5 April 2018 (30, 31 March, 2, 5 April HK Public Holiday)

Module 4: sacroiliac dysfunction treatments and pubic

Module 5: Cervical Spine

Third Trimester

From 6-12 June 2018

Module 6: scapular girdle, shoulder

Module 7: elbow, wrist and hand and final exam.

Entrance Requirements

The entrance to the MSc and D.O. Program of EOM requires:

Primary Cohort:

- Registered Physiotherapist / Physical Therapist (or equivalent in countries that do not have a register for physiotherapists)
- An entry level degree to Physiotherapy of 4 years bachelor degree or above, or equivalent.
- Capable of using English as a medium of education*.

Students fulfilling the above requirement will be eligible for the award of the Diploma in Osteopathy by EOM(HK) upon successful completion of the first two years of study. They may be eligible for the MSc degree in Structural Osteopathy upon application to EOM.

The further three years of study would lead to the award of the Professional Diploma in Osteopathy issued by EOM(HK). Graduates may apply to EOM and be awarded the professional doctoral degree of D.O. according to the European Osteopathy Framework upon fulfilment of the Thesis requirement of the Thesis Committee of the Scientific European Federation of Osteopaths, SEFO.

Secondary Cohort:

The following healthcare practitioners may also apply for and study in the 5 year program leading to the Professional Diploma in Osteopathy awarded by EOM(HK) and may be eligible for the D.O. degree upon application to EOM, but they are NOT eligible for the award of the MSc degree in Structural Osteopathy:

- Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioner with entry level degree of BCM, Bachelors Degree in Chinese Medicine (e.g. BHSc in Chinese Medicine) or equivalent

- Registered Medical Practitioner with entry level degree of MB, BS; or MD, or equivalent
- Registered Nurse with a Bachelors Degree in Nursing or above
- Registered Chiropractor with an entry level Bachelors or DC Degree

Students must be capable of using English as a medium of education*.

Tertiary Cohort:

The following people may apply for the program strictly on a case by case basis:

- Registered or Licensed Massage Therapist with a Bachelors Degree or above
- Registered Occupational Therapist with a Bachelors Degree or above
- Sports Trainer / Sports Therapist / Athletic Trainer / Personal Trainer with a Bachelors Degree or above
- Mature student (age over 25 years) with a Bachelors Degree or above in a discipline related to health care, human biology, kinesiology, manual therapy or equivalent

Students admitted from the tertiary cohort may be required to take additional courses in human anatomy, human physiology, pathology, psychology, therapeutics, manual skills or other subjects prior to graduation. Students must be capable of using English as a medium of education. Detail in credentials and testimony is required for consideration upon application.

Students must be capable of using English as a medium of education*.

PLEASE EMAIL TO EOM@IHOLISTIC.ORG FOR ANY ENQUIRIES.

* The entry level qualification / Bachelors degree of the students should be a program primarily taught in English language. Otherwise, English proficiency may be indicated by:

- Level 2 or above in English in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education examination
- Grade E or above in English (Syllabus B) or Grade C or above in English (Syllabus A) in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education examination
- Level 6.5 or above in all subjects of the IELTS examination
- Equivalent competency certification as above