NEMO project

NEMO (Neural Correlates of Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment) is a research project exploring and understanding osteopathic treatment's neural correlates. This study seeks to investigate how osteopathic manual techniques influence the central and peripheral nervous systems and the interactions between the musculoskeletal system and the brain.

Osteopathy is a medical discipline based on the evaluation and manual treatment of musculoskeletal disorders and connective tissues. Osteopathic techniques are applied to restore balance and functionality to the body, fostering natural healing and promoting general well-being.

The NEMO project aims to investigate the neurobiological foundations of osteopathic treatment using brain imaging methodologies such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG). These tools allow for the analysis of brain activity and neural modifications induced by osteopathic techniques during treatment.

Through the NEMO project, researchers seek to answer several key questions. For example, they aim to understand how osteopathic manipulations influence the activity of brain areas involved in pain perception, motor control, and emotional modulation. Additionally, the mechanisms through which osteopathic treatment may influence the autonomic nervous system and the body's homeostasis are explored.

NEMO's multidisciplinary approach involves osteopaths, neuroscientists, and health researchers. The collaboration between these professionals allows for the combination of clinical osteopathy knowledge with advanced imaging methodologies and neuroscientific analyses, enabling an in-depth view of the neural processes underlying osteopathic treatment.

Discoveries stemming from the NEMO project could have significant implications for clinical practice and understanding osteopathy as therapy. These insights help identify neural biomarkers that predict the response to osteopathic treatment and personalise therapies. Additionally, a deeper understanding of neural correlates could open new perspectives for integrating osteopathy with other therapies based on nervous system activation and neurobiological response modulation.

In summary, the NEMO project represents an important research initiative aimed at exploring the neural correlates of osteopathic treatment. By using brain imaging methodologies and multidisciplinary approaches, it seeks to enhance the understanding of the neural mechanisms underlying osteopathy's therapeutic benefits

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CAMEO project

CAMEO (Clinical Assessment of Osteopathic Manipulative Effects and Outcomes) is a study dedicated to evaluating the effectiveness of osteopathic treatment in various clinical settings. This research project aims to provide a scientific evaluation of osteopathic treatment methods and their outcomes in different health conditions.

Osteopathy is a medical discipline based on the evaluation and manual treatment of musculoskeletal disorders and connective tissue. Osteopathic techniques have traditionally been used to relieve pain and improve body function, but their impact and effectiveness in specific clinical contexts need to be further explored through well-structured studies like CAMEO.

The CAMEO project involves the systematic collection of clinical data, evaluation of treatment outcomes, and statistical analysis of results. It is expected to conduct controlled clinical studies in which participants are randomly assigned to an osteopathic treatment group or a control group. The clinical conditions being studied may vary, such as musculoskeletal pain, postural disorders, visceral dysfunctions, or neurological disorders.

Through CAMEO, several parameters are evaluated, such as pain relief, increased mobility, impact on quality of life, and indicators of functional improvement. These parameters are measured using validated and standardised tools to ensure an objective assessment of the effects of osteopathic treatment.

The CAMEO project is led by a team of researchers, osteopaths, and health professionals who collaborate to ensure the accuracy of collected data and the interpretation of results. Appropriate statistical analysis methods are used to evaluate the clinical significance of the results and to identify any correlations between patient characteristics and responses to osteopathic treatment.

The findings from the CAMEO study may provide scientific evidence of the effectiveness of osteopathic treatment in various clinical settings. This information is essential for informing healthcare professionals, patients, and policymakers about osteopathy's role as a potential therapeutic option in certain conditions.

Additionally, CAMEO could promote the development of evidence-based clinical guidelines for osteopathy, helping to establish standards of care and practices based on the best available evidence. This could also encourage the integration of osteopathy into conventional healthcare settings, improving interprofessional collaboration and comprehensive patient care.

Overall, the CAMEO project represents a significant research initiative aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of osteopathic treatment across different clinical areas. Through the use of rigorous scientific methods, it aims to provide a solid evidence base to support the use of osteopathy as a complementary therapy in patient care.