

신체기능운동학적 관점에서의 근막과 운동제어

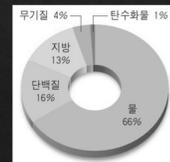
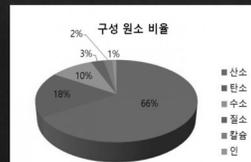
김수관
저스트원 피티짐

심포지엄 : 건강기능식품, 어떻게할 것인가?

살아 있는 몸은 고정된 물체가 아니라,
하나의 흐르는 사건이다.
-앨런 와츠-

인간의 몸은 무엇으로 구성되어 있는가?

- ◆ 인체원소 : 탄소, 질소, 산소, 수소, 인, 칼슘, 칼륨, 나트륨...
 - ✓ 우주원소 : C, N, H, O, S, P
- ◆ 진핵세포 : 근원성유의 액틴과 마이오신이 움직임의 시작
- ◆ 4개의 조직 : 상피조직, 결합조직, 근육조직, 신경조직
- ◆ 11개의 기관계 : 골격계, 근육계, 신경계, 순환계, 호흡계, 소화계, 내분비계, 면역계, 비뇨계, 생식계, 피부계



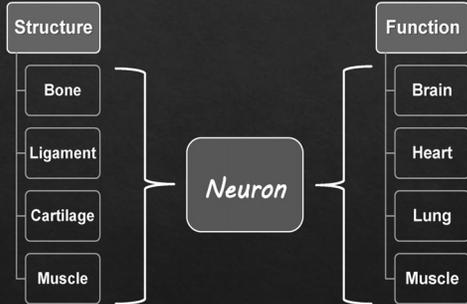
무엇이 몸을 움직이게 하는가?



뇌는 움직임을 만드는 기관
신경은 움직임 자극하는 기관
근육은 움직임을 일으키는 기관

Fascia는 어느 기관에 속하고
그 역할은 무엇일까?

Form & Function



Fascia is Whole Body Space?

Fascia는 인체 내 모든 것을 연결하고 반영하는 장(network)이자, 공간(space)이자, 에너지 통로(line of energy)가 아닐까?

11개의 신체기관 그 전체를 관장하는 것이 'Fascia' 인 듯 하다.

Fascia는 의식(생각)과 감정의 정보, 자극과 반응, 진동과 파동, 움직임의 모든 관계성(상호작용)에 관여하는 것으로 보여진다.

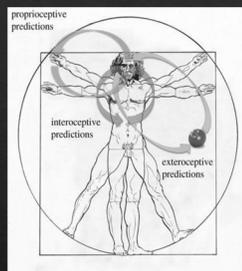
Fascia는 그 사람이 살아온 흔적이자
움직임의 무늬(패턴)다.

Fascia : 'Information Field'

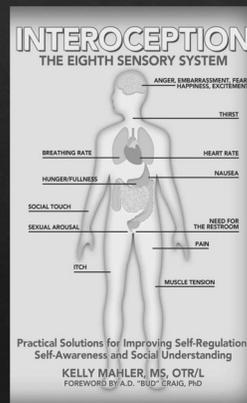


Sensory Systems

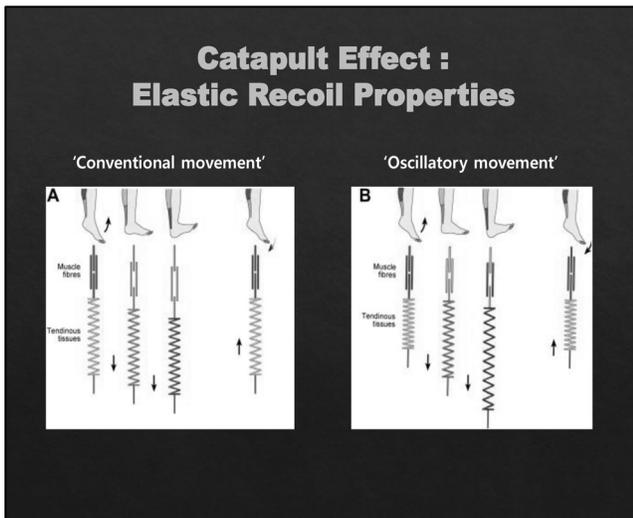
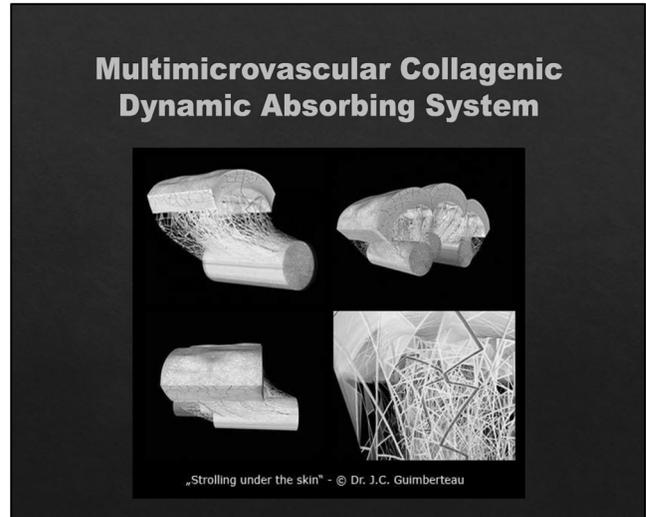
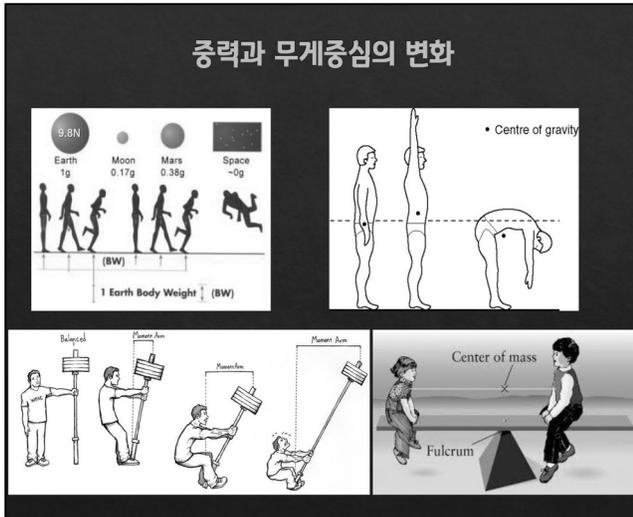
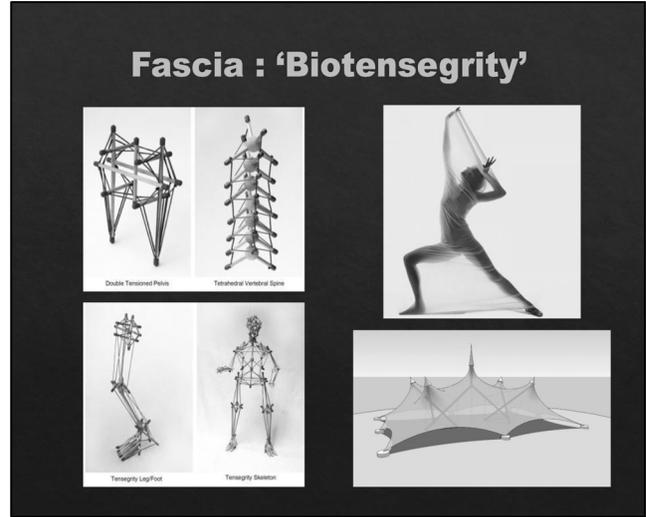
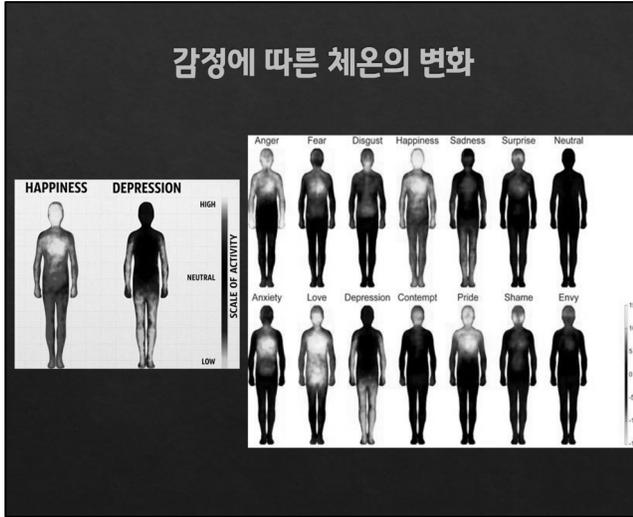
- Exteroception(외부수용감각)
- Interoception(내부수용감각)
- Proprioception(고유수용감각)



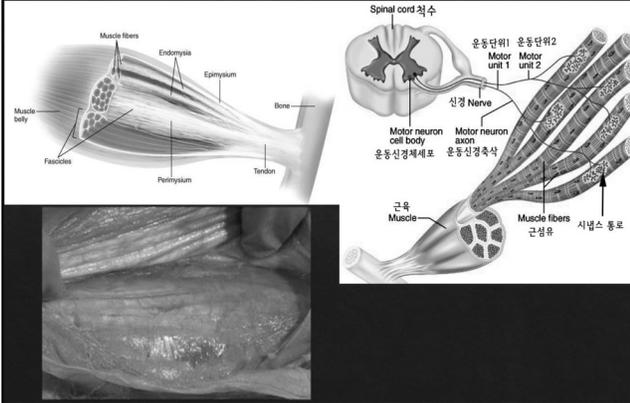
Fascia : 'Meta-Membrane'



Interoception is the sense of knowing what is going on 'INSIDE' our bodies.



Myofascia & Motor Unit

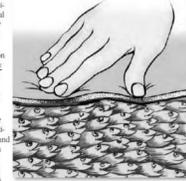


Motor Units : Individual Regulatory System

Muscles are Not Functional Units

When discussing any changes in motor organization, it is important to realize that the central nervous system does not operate "in muscles" - a muscle is never activated as a whole. The functional units of the motor system are the so-called motor units. There are several million of these motor units in the human body. They function much like a school of fish that have learned to swim together. Depending on the quality of sensory feedback, these millions of motor units can be individually recruited.¹⁴

Based on this background, we can apply these details to a reference scenario in which a practitioner is working on the connective tissue around the lateral ankle. When the practitioner reports a tissue release, it may be that it is caused by a lowered firing rate of only a few fish (motor units) in the vicinity, and that this movement is transmitted to the tissue under the practitioner's hand. If the practitioner then feels the "change" and responds in a supportive way toward these particular fish, other fish may now follow the new direction, which leads to additional "release situations" for the practitioner (Fig. 5).

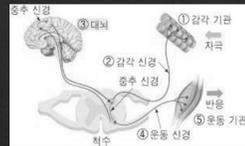


Robert Schleip

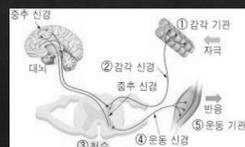


Figure 5: This illustration depicts myofascial tissue as a school of fish. A practitioner working with myofascial tissue may feel several of the motor units - the fish - responding to the touch. If the practitioner responds supportively to this, more fish in the working hand will soon feel other "fish" responding. Illustration by Tanya Wenzel, Munich, Germany.

감각신경과 운동신경



의식적(조건) 반사



무의식적(무조건) 반사

신경반사

- ◆ 신장반사(stretch-reflex)
 - ✓ 근방추(muscle spindle) : 길이와 속도를 감지
- ◆ 자발적 억제(autogenic inhibition)
 - ✓ 골지건(golgi tendon organ) : 장력과 압력을 감지
- ◆ 상호 억제(reciprocal inhibition)
 - ✓ 근방추(muscle spindle) : 길항작용(agonist/antagonist)

Motor Control

- ◆ 동작의 기질을 조절 또는 통제할 수 있는 능력
 - ◆ 안정성(균형)과 운동성(가동성)을 동시 제공
 - ◆ 자세와 움직임에 있어서 무게중심, 방향, 속도, 힘 조절
- 균형, 협응, 동원

