

## DISSYMMETRICAL ASYMMETRY - WHAT IS POSTURE?

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Asymmetry is a lack of symmetry, disproportionately between two *normal similar* parts. If a structure lacks a plane of symmetry but has other symmetry elements, it is dissymmetric. A dissymmetrical structure is a non-superimposable image.

If two structures are superimposable, they are the same and you can't tell them apart. In other words, they are the same thing.

A non-superimposable structure is one that you can tell apart, you can distinguish them (in this case the left side of the body from the right). The term "chiral", in general, is also used to describe the structure that is non-superimposable on its mirror image.

Humans are asymmetrically designed and developed. They are also non-superimposable, chiral structures. Their left side is not a mirror image of their right, and vice versa.

A description of dissymmetry in the human, is when a presentation of one leg is actually a different size than the other in length. This is an example of dissymmetry on an asymmetrical designed creature, called a human.

A longer diaphragm in the right thoraco-abdominal cavity than on the left, is a dissymmetrical designed human characteristic through evolution and developmental challenges on the system (evo-devo). When human dissymmetry is over challenged or overchallenges epigenetic asymmetry, dysfunctional states of function, such as Arnold Chiari syndromes, scoliosis, median arcuate ligament syndromes, etc. often occur. One of the greatest challenges to the evo-devo human, is gravity and loose connective tissue disorders.

### WHAT IS POSTURE?

"Posture is a reflection, of the "position" of many systems that are regulated, determined and created through limited functional patterns. These patterns reflect our ability to breathe, rotate, and rest, asymmetrically; via the left and right hemispheres and their contents, of our axial structure."

### WHAT IS POSTURAL ASYMMETRY?

"Postural asymmetry (*Scoliosis*) is a reflection, of the multidimensional unaligned construct that includes unsteady-state control of unperturbed stance, anticipatory control to prevent destabilization from voluntary movements or other predictable internal or external perturbations, over-reactive responses to unexpected balance threats, and adaptive processes enabling maintenance of postural stability in response to longer-term changes in the individual, task, or environment."

### WHAT IS POSTURAL CONTROL?

"Postural control is not an end itself, but a means to an end. It supports the performance of other behaviors and therefore, must be modified and adaptable to facilitate performance of goal-directed

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(Webinar by Ron Hruska – September 29, 2023)

tasks supra-ordinate to postural control or supra-postural tasks, such as modifying patterns of neuro-muscular movement to fluctuating complex patterns of visual spatial arrays without losing balance.”

For the above reasons, I could not name this Institute, an Institute that revolves around spinal curvature, only. But the neuro-modulation behind it, results in an outcome of something much more meaningful, monumental and mesmerizing. Dissymmetrical asymmetry is reflected by the shorter length of the concave side of spinal curves and the longer length of the convex side of spinal curves.