

Dr. Dana Gleeson has been a Chiropractor practicing in Thunder Bay since 1991. She spent her years growing up with a house full of dogs and cats, bringing home every stray she could find. Her summers found her volunteering at a riding stable, until at the age of 14, she was lucky enough to own and show her horse Tonka.

Watching how Chiropractic has helped and healed the patients in her practice, Dr. Dana has always believed that animals could benefit in the same way. Her love for all animals, along with the support and encouragement of her husband and three children, inspired her to go back to school to become certified in Animal Chiropractic.

Dr. Dana is thrilled and excited to offer health and healing to your four-legged friends.



WHAT DOES THE INITIAL CONSULTATION INCLUDE?

1. A detailed health history
2. A complete physical examination
3. Static and motion palpation of all the joints throughout the entire spine, pelvis and extremities
4. A gait and stance analysis
5. Explanation of findings
6. Chiropractic adjustments to the involved areas
7. Detailed instructions for post-adjustment exercises, stretching techniques and home therapy recommendations

REMEMBER: Every condition listed above should be fully discussed with your treating Veterinarian. Animal Chiropractic does not take the place of regular Veterinary care, nor does it treat diseases or pathologies. If after examination and testing Dr. Dana feels that the case is not in her field, you will be referred to your primary Veterinarian.



Gleeson Clinic Animal Chiropractic



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The spine is a collection of bones called vertebrae that fit together and articulate with each other to cause movement. Between each vertebrae are the joints that allow this range of motion, like lowering, lifting, and turning the head, arching or dipping the back or moving from side to side. There are also many joints in the pelvis and front and rear legs such as the shoulder, knee and carpal joints.

Sometimes a joint can be taken to the extreme of its range of motion through trauma such as a fall, bad stumble, repetitive strain as in working or performance animals, and traffic accidents. Even non-traumatic conditions such as disc degeneration, joint arthritis or hip dysplasia can affect the spine, pelvis or extremity joints.

When any of the above situations occur, the muscles tighten and spasm around the injured joint to stop it from going further into injury or degeneration. This is how the body protects itself. Because the spasm persists, it will pull the affected joint slightly out of alignment, restricting the normal range of motion, decreasing flexibility and lead to pain, stiffness, inflammation, nerve irritation and a change in how the animal normally moves.

When the condition gets to this stage, a Chiropractic adjustment can be used to restore a joint's normal range of motion and alignment, which in turn will alleviate the pain, stiffness, inflammation and nerve irritation that the animal is suffering from.

CONDITIONS AN ANIMAL CHIROPRACTOR CAN HELP WHAT ANIMAL CHIROPRACTORS CAN TREAT

CANINE & EQUINE

- neck, back, hip leg and tail pain
- injuries from slips, falls and accidents
- hip dysplasia, joint degeneration or arthritic conditions
- lameness of limb dragging
- event or sports injuries
- muscle spasm and nerve problems
- poor or reduced performance
- jaw or TMJ problems or difficulty chewing (grinding)
- changes in behavior or mood
- disc degeneration or herniation
- uneven muscle tone
- post-surgical rehabilitation
- spinal column and pelvic flexibility
- maintenance of joint and spinal health
- geriatric stiffness



DOGS ONLY

- difficulty jumping up or down or climbing stairs
- reluctance to play or exercise
- crying when getting up or lying down
- " puppy " sitting or change in posture



HORSES ONLY

- gait problems, limping or unevenness of step
- dipping, flinching or violent tail swishing when grooming the back
- stifle, hock, carpal or fetlock stiffness or arthritis
- problems with picking up the correct lead or going in one direction vs. the other
- reluctance or difficulty in engaging the hindquarters
- stiffness on one rein
- Hunters Bump
- trouble getting up or lying down
- compensatory changes from navicular disease or laminitis
- reluctance to jump or enter the ring
- bucking, rearing, not wanting saddle on or refusing to stand still while being mounted
- head shy
- tail carried to the side