Scleratome Pain Referral Patterns

Scleratomal patterns are bilateral. Dark areas represent deep pain. Light areas are diffuse pain.

Visceral Pain Referral Patterns

Visceral pain is pain that originates in the solid and hollow organs of the body. Visceral pain can result from mechanical and chemical irritation of an organ. This irritation can include ischemia, acidity and chemical irritation, spasm of visceral muscles, or contraction of a hollow organ due to flatulence, feces or fluid distention. Visceral pain is commonly referred to the surface of the body. Examples of this would be: Gallbladder pain referred to the right shoulder. Kidney or bladder pain referred down to the groin or hip.
Scleratome Pain Referral

Scleratogenous pain is reported by patients as deep, ill-defined, dull aching and diffuse. Scleratogenous pain does not follow dermatomes, but does follow a scleratome pain pattern. The tissues that are included in scleratogenous pain include: Ligaments, Tendons, Discs, Periosteum and Apophyseal Joints.

A scleratome is a deep somatic track that is innervated by the same signal spinal nerve and when the tissue of a scleratome is irritated by mechanical or chemical stimuli, pain is “experienced” as originating from all of the tissues that are innervated by the same nerve, or along the scleratome.