Module 1: Introduction to Massage Therapy

In this module, you will learn:

- What massage therapy is and about the heritage and traditions of massage therapy
- How effective massage therapy can be as treatment and how it works
- The different types of massage and the different techniques they use
- What psychological and physical effects massage therapy has on the body
- The functions of massage therapy within each system of the body

1.1: How to study this course

Simply reading this course will not make you a competent therapist.

To get the most out of this course, you will need to apply what you learn and proceed in a conscientious manner:

- Find a quiet place to study your course. Distractions will not be conducive to progress.
- Study at a sensible pace. Do not rush, take your time.
- Read each element carefully and make sure that you understand it before you move on to the next element.
- Make notes as you go along, underline any paragraphs and sentences which you feel you would like to remember.

These are very simple guidelines, but if you follow them then you are sure to get the maximum possible benefit from this
course. Apply yourself and you will learn more and enjoy this course more than you ever expected.

1.2: Introduction to Massage Therapy

Massage therapy has been used for thousands of years in different cultures around the world and is one of the most ancient healing techniques.

Historical records in China suggest the use of massage as far back as 3,000 years ago. Ancient techniques and knowledge of pressure points form the basis of holistic healing therapies like acupressure and massage which are extensively used today.

As a matter of fact, the evidence of cavemen drawings shows that massage was used thousands of years ago as a sensual as well as caring activity. Massage was also extensively used in India, Persia, Japan, Greece, Rome, and Egypt as a form of relaxation as well as for healing various ailments. The Romans, in particular, were well-known for being the earliest to introduce the concept of hot/cold rooms, steam baths, and massage rooms. Massage therapy has been used as a beauty aid, for general well-being, to boost suppleness and flexibility, as well as to promote recovery from illness and injury.

Hippocrates had recommended massage as necessary for the “rubbing of joints and the circulatory system”. He also gained insight into the fact that upward massage was extremely beneficial as it helped stimulate blood flow towards the heart.

Unfortunately, although massage continued to flourish in
Eastern cultures, its usage dwindled in the West. It resurfaced during the period of the Renaissance. Massage, as we know it today, was referred to conventionally as a ‘Swedish massage’ and began to emerge in the 18th century.

In the UK, the first structured massage proponents were a group of women called the Society of Trained Masseuses. The aim was to establish massage as a healing modality and their services were extensively used during World War 1. Their massage therapy proved very helpful in easing pain and was used in the treatment of nerve damage, shell shock, and so on. The Society of Trained Masseuses was transformed later into the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics. Research in Europe at this time indicated that manual pressure and zone therapy (early reflexology) were effective in releasing psychological and physical tension. It was at the same time that researchers became aware of the use of essential oils in massage. Since essential oils were also found to have a soothing effect on stress, essential oils began to be used as a medium in massage therapy. Until the 60’s, massage was regarded as more of a luxury than a healing treatment.

Today, massage is widely used all over the world and is accepted as a form of alternative or holistic therapy. Several clinics, hospitals, and healthcare centres in the UK offer massage as a complementary therapy in the aftermath of surgery and other conventional treatments. Massage is now accepted as an effective healing technique that helps alleviate pain, reduce stress, rehabilitate sports injuries, induce relaxation, and promote overall wellness.

It’s now an integral part of physical rehabilitation programs and is extensively used in the treatment of a wide spectrum of health conditions including back ache, arthritis, fatigue, depression, infertility, and diabetes, among several others.
1.3: What is Massage Therapy?

In general, massage includes a number of techniques that involve rubbing, kneading, pressing, or manipulation of soft tissue and muscular structure.

In other words, massage includes touch, movement, and re-patterning therapies (collectively referred to as bodywork therapies) that are aimed at affecting structural changes to the body. Similarly, since the technique treats both the mind and body, it’s also considered a ‘somatic therapy’.

Although massage therapists commonly use fingers and hands, they are also known to use elbows, feet, and forearms. Massage therapy utilises somatic therapies that include but may not be limited to tapping, kneading, pressing, rubbing, compression, stroking, and rocking friction. There are more than 250 variations of massage therapy techniques.

Practitioners provide massage therapy in a variety of settings including clinics, hospitals, healthcare centres, studios, gyms, homes, and workplaces. They may use aromatic or essential oils to create a soothing environment. A relaxing environment helps maximise the benefits of massage.

Massage helps relieve pain associated with occupational and muscular stresses, chronic pain conditions, as well as muscular overuse. Massage therapy is used to treat acute and chronic health conditions and is able to work for a wide variety of injury rehabilitation, illness, and disability. Massage is beneficial for the nervous, musculoskeletal, lymphatic, and other organ systems in the body.

Massage is an effective pain management technique. The ‘gate
control theory’ explains that pain signals do not reach the brain instantaneously from injured or strained muscles. They encounter certain neurological ‘gates’ before they reach the brain. Massage helps ‘close’ the gates to pain signals, which is the reason why we feel a sensation of relief when we rub or stroke an injured tissue.

1.4: How does Massage Work?

Massage is responsible for introducing physiological changes in the body through two main types of responses: The relaxation response and the mechanical response.

The two responses work together to produce physical as well as mental benefits.

Relaxation Response

A relaxing massage calms down your breathing and slows down your heart beat. This is referred to as a ‘relaxation response’. The relaxing sensation, in turn, boosts the level of a hormone called ‘serotonin’. Serotonin has a positive impact on our emotions and feelings. This is why one experiences an overall feeling of wellbeing during and after a massage session.

Massage geared towards a relaxation response is called ‘relaxation massage’.

Mechanical Response

The manual manipulation in massage therapy has two major effects on the body:

- It increases blood and lymph circulation: Massage promotes manipulation of soft tissue which, in turn, boosts blood and lymph flow. This results in an improved supply of oxygen and nutrients to the cells. Enhanced
cellular health leads to improved functioning of tissues which, in turn, leads to the effective elimination of waste products. In addition, there is a reduction in swelling in soft tissues.
- Relaxation of soft tissue (which includes tendons, muscles, ligaments, and connective tissue). The normalisation of soft tissue also helps release deep connective tissue and nerves.

Massage geared towards manipulation of connective tissue is called ‘rehabilitative massage’.

Massage therapy helps minimise painful muscular spasms and contractions. It also helps alleviate nerve compression. To explain this further, muscles have a tendency to squeeze the nerves around them when they contract. This is called ‘nerve compression’. When nerves are compressed, they are no longer able to transmit messages to the brain in an efficient manner.

Once the nerves are relaxed, they are able to transmit messages and consequently, the brain is able to control the organs more effectively. All organs in the body share common neurological pathways that carry ‘pain signals’. They share these pathways with other nerves, bones, and muscles. Hence, when nerves get compressed, organs often display signs of distress and dysfunction. Massage helps soft tissues find improved alignment and balance.

1.5: Physical and Psychological Benefits of Therapeutic Massage

Massage therapy has a host of benefits to offer. Not only does it help relieve physical symptoms but it is also instrumental in relieving stress.
### Stress and Tense Muscles

Almost all of us have experienced muscular aches, pains, and spasms at some point. Physical and mental stress can both result in muscular tension.

**For example:** We may experience pain after a slip or a fall. Repetitive typing and constantly peering at a computer monitor all day long (all too common these days) can likewise lead to a sore shoulder, neck, and back. Such muscular tensions are referred to as ‘repetitive stress injuries’ or RSIs.

Similarly, mental stress also leads to tense muscles. When we experience stress, the body reacts immediately with a ‘fight or flight’ response. The heart beats faster, your breathing becomes shallower, and your muscles become tenser. Your body is gearing you up either to run (as fast as possible) or fight. Once the stress is over, your body’s physiological reactions return to normal.

However, if you experience prolonged periods of stress, your muscles are subject to excessive ‘fight or flight’ responses repeatedly. These muscles then begin to experience permanent strain or tension. Even the frown or scowl from worrying over your tax returns can strain the facial muscles and result in a tension headache. Feeling stressed over long traffic queues and craning your neck in the process often leads to neck stiffness. The skeletal muscular system is composed of more than 400 muscles.

Prolonged stress can injure or fatigue any of these, leading to pain, tension, and stiffness over time. The underlying concept is that a muscle under sustained tension needs alternate relaxation phases in order to maintain its functionality. The lack of a relaxation phase leads to tightness and strain.

Massage is extremely beneficial in helping to relieve muscular tension and reduce inflammation. Recent research indicates that massaging tired or injured muscles results in the
suppression of chemicals called ‘cytokines’. Massaging also stimulates ‘mitochondria’ or tiny hair-like structures found in cells that convert glucose into energy. The increase in mitochondrial stimulation and suppression of pain pathways helps ease muscular stress. As a matter of fact, massage techniques work in a way quite different from conventional drugs and painkillers.

Painkillers suppress muscular pain but do not promote internal healing. On the other hand, massage helps relieve pain as well as promote cell recovery. A recent research study conducted by Cedars Sinai Medical Centre, Los Angeles, indicates that massage results in the decrease of cortisol, a stress hormone. This study actually shows that massage therapy is effective in mitigating the physiological effects of stress.

There are several significant benefits associated with therapeutic massage beyond the instant feeling of relaxation and wellbeing.

**Here’s a look at the overall benefits associated with massage:**

1. Massage helps relieve stress by easing muscular tension. If you’re sitting in an office chair all day, chances are that your back, neck, shoulders, arms etc. are likely to feel sore and stiff. Massage therapy can help relax muscles.
2. Massage encourages relaxation and the effects of a massage last long after the session is over.
3. Massage helps reinforce correct posture and healthy movement. Poor posture causes some sets of muscles to work really hard while others become weak. Slumping, for example, not only looks unsightly but also increases pressure on internal organs and impacts the digestive system. Massage helps ease muscles that are strained due to poor posture. The body is then able to realign itself in a natural way.
4. It helps improve blood circulation and flow. The improved blood circulation helps enhance body functions and provides tired muscles with the oxygen-rich blood that aids internal healing. The rubbing, kneading, and pulling also helps blood to flow through congested areas and flushes out lactic acid from muscles.

5. Research indicates that a consistent massage therapy program can help reduce diastolic and systolic blood pressure. It also lowers urinary and salivary cortisol levels besides alleviating anxiety and stress levels.

6. Massage helps improve range of motion and flexibility. We are more prone to muscle injuries today than say 50 years ago. This is not because we are exercising but because we are leading sedentary lives. Massage therapy works on muscles, tendons, ligaments, and connective tissues to improve natural joint lubrication. Regular massages can help stave off sports injuries as your flexibility levels improve.

7. Massage boosts deeper, complete, and relaxed breathing. According to Ann Williams, Education Program Director at Associated Bodywork and Massage Professionals, regular massage can help improve breathing which, in turn, has a beneficial effect on respiratory conditions including bronchitis, sinus issues, allergies, and asthma. Massage works to loosen constricted respiratory tissues located at the front and back of the body. Massage techniques like ‘tapotement’ are known to loosen mucus and ease lung function by promoting airway clearance (more on medical massages in a later module).

8. Massage helps ease headaches. More than 25 million people living in the UK report experiencing frequent headaches. About 8 million British individuals experience migraines. Consistent massage programs help relax trigger points and relax muscles. Massage also helps improve sleep quality and minimises distress symptoms, reducing the occurrence of headaches. The Indian head massage is particularly known as an
effective panacea for tension headaches.

9. Massage facilitates post-operative rehabilitation: The aftermath of surgery is an important period for recovery. This is the time when movement is re-learned and range of motion is gradually reinforced. Massage is an effective supplement to standard rehabilitation procedures and can help aid faster recovery. It helps break up scar tissue and keeps muscles supple and flexible. Massage helps increase body heat which promotes internal healing of muscular tissue.

10. Massage therapy boosts the immune system: Regular massage stimulates the body’s natural cytotoxic capacity (this is action of the body’s natural ‘fighter cells’). Massage also helps boost the number of T-cells which act as a first line of defence against disease.

1.6: The Advantages of Massage

The emotional benefits

Massage is pleasant. Hardly a revelation, but it’s important to remember this when we are delving into the medical literature, or into heated debates over the benefits of massage. The good feeling that you get after a massage is hard to test and quantify, but no less real for that.

Since it is so difficult to conduct controlled studies of something as personal and subjective as wellbeing, clinical studies will commonly flatten the experience of patients down to something that they can attach a number to. Thus we get indexes of factors like ‘anxiety’ and ‘depression’ which give us some information, but scarcely capture the entirety of the benefits of massage.

In any case, massage therapy does, it seems, reduce anxiety and depression. It also has some effect on the experience of pain. It can’t necessarily reduce the immediate feeling of
pain, but over the course of a series of massages, patients report lower overall pain.

The medical benefits

Medical studies have found that massage therapy does help patients in many ways. Studies haven’t been able to reproduce all the benefits claimed by massage and bodywork practitioners, but they have shown enough to conclude that massage isn’t entirely useless.

The placebo effect

The most important, and least controversial, benefit, is the placebo effect. This refers to the fact that if you are receiving treatment, you are more likely to get better – even if the treatment does nothing to you. This form of ‘mind over body’ health improvement (your health improves because you think your health is improving) is powerful, and has been demonstrated in clinical trials. It is particularly significant in areas such as pain relief, where the symptoms experienced are a blend of the physical and psychological.

Among other articles, see Moyer et al, 2004, a meta-analysis of massage therapy research. Psychological bulletin 130(1):3-18

So, any form of treatment in which the patient believes can benefit them. But massage probably has advantages beyond this. When we feel pain, our instinct is to touch the affected part of the body – and this seems to bring at least a minimal level of relief. If touch can relieve pain in this context, then why not also in massage?

Neurological effects

Slightly different again from the psychological effects are the neurological effects. This refers to the effect massage has on the low-level nervous system. Depending on the form of massage used, it can make the nervous system either more or less excitable, leading to greater or lesser responses to
stimuli. This can be measured by testing “Hoffman’s sign” – the reflex motion of the thumb when a fingernail is flicked.

**Mechanical effect**

Mechanical pressure on muscles increases the flexibility of those muscles and decreases their stiffness. This is a purely mechanical effect, dependent on the physical structure of the muscles.

**The lymphatic system**

Your body drains waste away from muscles and other tissue through the lymphatic system. This is far from perfect, and when it slows down, your body can be left feeling (and looking) puffy and unpleasant. This tends to happen overnight, when the entire lymphatic system slows down, and it is also worsened by poor diet.

Fortunately, the circulation of lymph can be improved by manual manipulation – that is, by massage.

**Circulatory system**

Of the physical effects of massage, perhaps the clearest are on the circulatory system. When you touch, squeeze, or press any part of your body, you increase the circulation to that area. Massage takes this effect, and systematically applies it. As a result, massage is a good way to deal with minor problems of the circulatory system.

Meanwhile, massage will be having other effects on the central circulatory system, reducing blood pressure and heart rate. Why this happens isn’t fully understood, but it seems to be a reaction to changing levels of hormones circulating in the body.

**Hormonal system**

Massage can measurably alter the levels of certain hormones
circulating in the body. Cortisol, known as a ‘stress hormone’, is reduced by a massage. Meanwhile, a good massage raises the levels of dopamine and serotonin circulating around the body. Dopamine and serotonin make you feel good – they relax your heart, they reduce your sensitivity to pain, and they reduce blood pressure.

In the longer term, low levels of dopamine and serotonin are associated with depression. That doesn’t mean massage can cure depression, but it does highlight the link between having a back-rub and feeling good.

So, here is one mechanism by which massage makes you feel good. It isn’t clear why massage has these effects on the hormones, but that doesn’t stop it being a good thing.

Fact

No wonder massage feels so good – There are approximately 5 million touch receptors in our skin

Source: Heart Prints Wellness
1.7: A deeper look at the history of massage

Many people would argue that massage has been practiced for thousands of years and that we can find evidence of it in the earliest recorded civilizations.

As we will see, there is a large element of truth in this, but perhaps also an element of wishful thinking. We can be fairly sure that in the ancient world – China and India, Greece and Rome – some ‘massage-like’ activities were known.

This doesn’t mean that they were doing anything identical to modern massage, and certainly not that they thought of it in the same way.

Egypt

The evidence for massage in Egypt is based on interpretations of Ancient Egyptian art. This is naturally an imperfect science, but there are tomb paintings which appear to show some form of massage in progress. Proponents of reflexology have gone further: on the basis of a painting which shows one Egyptian touching the feet of another, they have claimed that reflexology was practiced in this culture.

India

India is a good example of how massage-like activities can be carried out without being thought of as massage. Ancient Indian traditions held close to what a Roman might call “mens sana in corpore sano” – a healthy mind in a healthy body. That is to say, the physical and the philosophical were intricately
linked. Many philosophies saw the body as a microcosmic reflection of the entire universe, or as a manifestation of a divine or transcendental power, constrained only by unawareness of the true nature of man. Realising this inner nature would allow for magical powers, or wealth, or escape from the cycle of reincarnation, depending on the wishes of the practitioner.

“Where does the massage come into this?”, you might well ask. Well, once you have accepted the human body is linked to the divine, a natural next step is to start manipulating the body to control, or to experience, the divine. This approach brings us to yoga and tantra, both of which contain substantial elements of massage and bodywork.

If this explains the prominence of ‘religious’ massage, India also encountered massage at the other end of the spectrum, in erotic handbooks like the Kama Sutra. This taught ways of stroking and manipulating the body which seem very massage-like.

**China**

China probably shows the clearest evidence of the practice of massage. Our understanding of the early history of medical and bodywork practice in China remains poor – but whereas in Egypt, Greece, and Rome, this is because of a shortage of written evidence, with China almost the opposite is true. Scholars of ancient China are buried under the wealth of documents, let alone the range of evidence which can be gleaned from archaeological research across China. On this basis, we believe that massage in China can be dated back as far as the second, or possibly even the third, millennium BC.

These earliest dates, cannot, however, be proved on the basis of written evidence from the time, since writing was not developed in China until perhaps 1400BC.

Because of the continuity of Chinese culture over the
millennia, we can also tell something of the nature of ancient practices by looking at what continues to this day. Traditional Chinese Medicine is the form of these ancient practices which is used today, having been codified and condensed under the control of the Chinese Government during the 20th century.

This government control is hardly a new thing. China was the location for what are almost certainly the first massage tests – around the first century CE!

Central to ancient Chinese massage practices was ‘Tui na’. ‘Tui na’ is first mentioned at around 200BC by the medical writer Zhang Zhongjing. ‘Tui na’ literally means ‘poking and pinching’. In the currently-known form, ‘tui na’ is very similar to modern Swedish massage. Although this may be partly due to modern influence from other world massage traditions, it is safe to say that many elements of ‘tui na’ have remained constant for hundreds or thousands of years. Moreover, ‘tui na’ and related techniques probably had their own influence on Japanese and Korean massage, which then influenced the West.

**Greece and Rome**

Some of the practices which went on in Roman baths appear quite close to massage, although they do not appear to have been conceptualised in this way.

Even Julius Caesar, the man regarded as one of Rome’s greatest emperors, after whom are named Kaisers, Czars, and even the month of July, benefited from massage. Caesar probably suffered from epilepsy. According to the ancient historian Pliny, he had himself pinched all over the body on a daily basis – a process which certainly sounds like a basic form of massage.

Another eminent ancient proponent of massage was Hippocrates. Hippocrates is regarded as one of the greatest early doctors, and his name lives on in the ‘Hippocratic oath’ which guides
doctors in the ethics of their craft. Hippocrates wrote of the benefits of anatripsis and frictio. Frictio gives us the modern word ‘friction’, while ‘anatripsis’ literally means ‘rubbing up’. Such treatments, Hippocrates writes, brought benefits including relaxing, constricting, thickening, or thinning, depending on the way in which they were conducted. In much the same way as modern massage has found a home in sports medicine, the Greeks would perform massage on athletes.

Swedish massage

So-called Swedish massage is the massage equivalent of vanilla ice-cream. It’s the basic massage; the kind that you’re likely to get if nothing else is specified.

“Why Sweden?”, you might be wondering. All the other sources of massage seem to be in the Far East or around the ancient Mediterranean. Sweden, beautiful as it may be, doesn’t feel like somewhere you would expect to find a massage tradition.

It all goes back to 1813. Europe was convulsed by the Napoleonic wars, Britain was completing its conquest of India – and, in Sweden, a man by the name of Per Henrik Ling founded the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute. Ling’s ‘gymnastics’ (also known as the ‘Swedish Movement Cure’) centred around “clappings, knockings, stroking, kneading, pullings, shakings, and vibratings” – the core elements of Swedish massage. Massage was only one part of Ling’s program, but it was brought to the fore by later practitioners. In particular, a Dutchman, Johan Georg Mezger, expanded on Ling’s ideas, and introduced more familiar French terms such as petrissage and tapotement.

So, in the work of Ling and his followers, we can see the core of ‘Swedish massage’. Ling didn’t invent all this himself, but for a long time, historians have had difficulty untangling his sources. Some of his ideas probably came from Turkey.
1.8: Regulation

The regulations that affect massage therapists vary according to your local jurisdiction.

Please select your location from the list below to find out more about how regulation will affect you.

UK

Regulation of massage therapists UK

As of 2008 the UK government has enforced a policy of extending public protection by encouraging voluntary regulations for complementary therapy – this also includes massage therapy.

The regulation of massage therapy is a process that can ensure that practitioners will be trained and fully qualified to a proper standard. A register is held for the public to check who qualified therapists are and so that people can make formal complaints if necessary.

Registration of therapists is voluntary and people can still provide massage therapy even if they are not registered. If somebody qualified before the new act was out in place, one can demonstrate their skills and prove they are up to date with therapy and still be able to join the register.

Guidelines of the MT1 CORE CURRICULUM MASSAGE THERAPY as of August 2011

The GCMT stands for General Council for Massage Therapies. They aim to ensure that the best practices are upheld within the industry and set out to maintain agreed objectives within the council.
They are-

- Promoting the adoption of the highest standards of practice in all things concerned with massage therapy. Offering members of the public a way to access treatment to the highest possible standard.
- Establish a nationwide professionally recognised standard of training and conduct and competence. This is to protect the public.
- Act as a unifying body and bring different organisations together, promoting good will between all who engage and represent the teaching of massage therapy.
- Establish standards that continue to improve overall professional development.

A core curriculum was established by members of the GCMT to help the UK achieve a high standard throughout the industry. The structure of the core curriculum has been based upon and focuses on the principles of the National Occupational Standards for Massage Therapy/ Bodywork.

The Prince of Wales Foundation for Integrated Health has also provided much funding towards the GCMT to help keep it up and running.

“Massage therapy is the systematic use of classic massage and other massage techniques to try and improve physical health and mental wellbeing. Massage therapists should be suitably trained with enough experience to apply this type of therapy”.

RZA

Massage therapy regulations in South
Africa

If one wishes to practise Therapeutic Massage Therapy in South Africa then you have to be legally registered with the AHPCSA (Allied Health Professionals of South Africa – website: www.ahpcsa.co.za)

All therapies classed under this organisation include holistic massage therapy, sports massage, and relaxation massage therapy. A typical training course takes 2 years to complete in TMT and the subjects will cover chemistry, physiology, anatomy, pathology, pathophysiology, theory of massage, studying the practice of massage, business studies, counselling, and nutrition.

One can contact the AHPCSA for further details on different training institutions. After you have graduated, you must register with the AHPCSA and ensure that your diploma meets full registration rules and requirements. This is done by completing the Council Registration Examination or CRE. The exams are only held twice every year.

The Professional Accreditation Body for Health and Skincare (PAB) is the qualifications authority for skin and healthcare therapy in South Africa. This includes therapeutic aromatherapy, reflexology, and massage. The main idea of the PAB is to ensure that all practitioners meet the highest standards and have undergone full training. Please check www.pab.org.za for a full list of training providers in South Africa.

The South African Qualifications Authority has a full list of qualifications in massage therapy and the complementary therapy industry. Please check www.saqa.org.za
Massage therapy regulations in Canada are held in place by each individual province or territory.

Standards and practices can vary between each province. It is a regulated profession in 4 different Canadian provinces, whereas the other provinces are still en route to becoming self-regulated.

So massage therapy does not have current regulations outside of the 4 current provinces. The 4 that currently have their own regulations are British Columbia, Newfoundland, Ontario, and most recently, New Brunswick, which achieved regulation in 2013 that is upheld by the College of Massage Therapists of New Brunswick.

As of April 2009, all regulated health professionals, including massage therapists, should try and reciprocate over regulated provinces. For those who live in regulated provinces, one should research directories of the province to check their code of conduct in massage therapy. For therapists who are in good standing in one province, it is possible for them to work in another regulated province as long as they complete a Jurisprudence Examination. If you plan to move to one of the 4 regulated provinces or a different country, each college will have their own policies and rules.

Other Canadian provinces are not regulated by the provincial government. Massage therapists are expected to follow standards of practice that are set out in each jurisdiction and established by provincial associations. If you are moving to one of these provinces then you are expected to follow their standards as a guideline for professional behaviour.
Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island all have associations that are not yet under legal regulation.

Ire

Massage therapy regulations in Ireland

The Irish Massage Therapy Association was founded in 1990 and has been a long standing member of complementary healthcare in Ireland since.

They are recognised by the Department of Health in the Republic of Ireland as the country’s national association for massage therapists. They aim to provide professionals, trainees, and the public with access to a well-run industry made up of highly qualified professionals.

The aims of the association are

- To promote co-operation within the massage profession
- Encourage and support therapeutic massage and holistic treatment in Ireland
- Facilitate and provide information to its members with meetings and publications
- Help promote the health benefits of massage therapy
- Promote the highest standard of training practice in massage therapy
- Represent the best interests of its members to state agencies and sanctioning bodies, or other relevant agencies within the industry.
- Fully co-operate with other associations in Ireland and across the globe to promote a worldwide understanding of the benefits of massage therapy.

There is no official government regulation in Ireland but the
country is actually in support of this happening. The IMTA is self-organised but recognised nationally and they are also a member of FICTA, which is an umbrella group of different complementary therapy associations in Ireland.

There is much major networking between the groups and members have strong advantages of joining. The IMTA offers group insurance schemes, national discount schemes, and national/regional network meetings. Students and qualified therapists do not have to join any association but it can offer many benefits.

**Aus**

**Massage therapy regulation in Australia**

Massage therapy is currently self-regulated in Australia and there is no institution in place or Act that applies solely to the practice of massage therapy.

Massage therapists are still held accountable for their actions under statutory codes set up in different areas of the country. These include the following:

**Federal**

The Privacy Act of 1988

Competition and Consumer Act 2010, including the Australian consumer law.

Public Health Act of 1991

Each territory also has its own Acts set up, so you must follow the guidelines and laws that are set up in place for each region. Failure to comply could result in criminal prosecution.
NZ

Massage regulation in New Zealand

New Zealand massage therapists are currently trying to create a stronger sense of legitimacy with the New Zealand government.

As of now, there is no regulated practice of massage therapy in New Zealand.

Massage New Zealand is an association for professional massage therapists and they aim to promote the benefits of massage to the public, giving the public a register of qualified massage therapists across the country who meet the highest standard. The massage industry has more than one association and they all try to work together in harmony.

US

Massage regulation in the United States

Within the United States, massage therapy is regulated at the state level.

As the table below shows, a few states do not regulate massage at all. Some 35 do, though, and many of the rest are planning to introduce legislation to regulate the massage industry. The table below, based on 2006 data from the American Massage Therapy Association, shows the status of regulation in each state.

States regulating massage therapy

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- District of Columbia
States planning to regulate massage therapy

- California
- Colorado
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Oklahoma
- Pennsylvania
- Wyoming

States not regulating massage therapy

- Alaska
- Idaho
- Vermont

Typically, a state which regulates massage will require practitioners to take a certain number of classes and/or pass an examination. The details vary: New York, which has regulated massage since 1967, requires 1000 hours of classes, followed by a state exam. Florida, by contrast, delegates the responsibility for vetting massage therapists to a number of state-approved massage schools.

1.9: Understanding the social issues with massage
Massage therapy may be on the rise, but it still brings with it a complex range of social difficulties.

Some of these are simply the remnants of past prejudices and misunderstandings, but others represent real and unsolved difficulties in how we integrate massage with our society as a whole.

Many of these difficulties cluster around the fact that massage blends into medicine at one end, and into sexuality at the other. Neither is a comfortable fit.

**Massage and sexuality**

Massage therapists have long faced the difficulty of confusion with ‘massage parlours’ that use the name as a front for prostitution. This has undoubtedly deterred many clients who would otherwise have sought massage, and has caused a great deal of confusion. It has also made many people think of even genuine massage as somehow ‘seedy’ or disreputable, slowing the spread of massage through society.

But even if we confine ourselves to genuine massage, we will find ourselves confronting serious issues about the boundaries between massage and sexual intimacy.

People are likely to be aroused by any close physical contact, such as that involved in massage. This is doubly true when it takes place in a relaxed setting, and when partial nudity is involved. Whatever steps a massage therapist takes to prevent the encounter becoming sexualised, the boundary is likely to be inadvertently crossed at some stage.
The medical basis of massage

Many ‘alternative’ treatments have been met with an extremely hostile reaction from the mainstream medical community. Doctors tend to be concerned that, whereas their own treatments are based on rigorous, painstaking work to identify the causes of and possible solutions to health problems, alternative treatments can prosper without even the slightest test of their plausibility or effectiveness. People who dedicate their lives to proving the usefulness of treatment, and who labour under strict regulations, find it galling that the public will accept other treatments on vague recommendations.

With this background, there has naturally been some hostility towards massage from the medical community. But it is impressive how much medical acceptance there now is of at least basic Swedish massage. Massage, it seems, has expanded beyond the ranks of ‘alternative’ treatments, and can be regarded by doctors as having real therapeutic value.

One sign of this change is that massage therapy is now covered by some medical insurance policies in the United States (although cynics might say that this just means insurance companies have realised that including massage is a good marketing ploy).

Fact
A 60 minute massage is roughly the same as 7 to 8 hours of sleep for your body

*Source: Heart Prints Wellness*

**Module Summary**

**Lessons Learned:**
In this module, you have learned about the importance of massage therapy and how it can benefit the human body.

We have discussed how different types of massage therapy exist and the different techniques that are used. You have learned about the history and origins of different massage therapies from varying countries, understanding the medical basis of techniques.

Massage therapy can benefit the human body in different ways. This module has explained to you how each one is positively affected through correct massage therapy techniques.

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