Abnormal Treatment of Lateral Flexion and Rotation of Cervical Spine

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I. Introduction

A forward head posture occurs more frequently in white-collar workers and students sitting at the desk for a long time. Axial rotation is essential for everyday life without neck pain. Currently, there is a lack of research on neck rotation. [1] is to investigate the effects of visual feedback on the neck rotation angle, lateral flexion angle, lateral flexion movement onset time, and neck muscle activity in adults with anterior head posture.

II. Later Flexion and Rotation

The rotation of the neck bone is rotated to the left and right axes as shown in Fig. 2. Here, the angle is 40° ~ 90°. Also, be careful that the jaw does not touch the shoulder line. In the neck bone, the lateral flexion and rotation occur together but in different directions.

In other words, instruct the person to rotate the head to the right and left. Turn the head to the direction without pain first. The normal range of rotation is 40° ~ 90° to the right and left. Precautions must be exercised to prevent chin coming in contact with the shoulder at this time. In addition, the point at which lateral flexion occurs at the time of rotational movement is the end point of rotation.
III. Experiments

Experiments were conducted on subjects of 30 peoples at fifties. The experimental results are shown in Table 1. The lateral flexion problem is a person with a problem in the lateral flexion of the neck bone. In other words, the angle of the lateral flexion is less than 20 ° to 45 °, or it causes pain. Rotation problem is a person with a problem of rotation of the neck bone. That is, the angle is less than 60 ° to 90 ° or causes pain. Both problems have both lateral flexion and rotation problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>lateral flexion problem</th>
<th>rotation problem</th>
<th>both problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person (total: 30)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IV. Conclusions

Cervical spine is the section between the cranium and thoracic vertebrae among the vertebrae and is the bone structure that forms the neck section of the body. It supports the body and maintains the balance through the ligaments and muscles from the cranium to backbone. In addition, it has the function of protecting the spinal cord and enabling the movement of the spine.

REFERENCES