

CERVICAL STRAIN AND SPRAIN (Whiplash)



■ ■ ■ Description

Whiplash is an injury to the neck caused when it is forcefully whipped or forced backward or forward. The structures involved are the muscles, ligaments, tendons, discs, and nerves in the neck.

■ ■ ■ Common Signs and Symptoms

- Pain or stiffness in the front and back of neck, either immediately following or up to 24 hours after the injury
- Dizziness, headache, and nausea and vomiting
- Muscle spasm with soreness and stiffness in the neck
- Tenderness and swelling at the injury site

■ ■ ■ Causes

Injury, usually from contact sports or motor vehicle accidents

■ ■ ■ Risk Increases With

- Osteoarthritis of the spine
- Situations that make accidents more likely or direct trauma, including tackling with the head (spearing), head-butting, and landing on the top of the head
- High-risk sports, including football, rugby, wrestling, hockey, auto racing, gymnastics, diving, contact karate, and boxing
- Poor neck conditioning (flexibility and strength)
- Previous neck injury
- Poor tackling technique
- Ill-fitting equipment

■ ■ ■ Preventive Measures

- Use proper technique (avoid tackling with the head, spearing, and head-butting; use proper falling techniques to avoid landing on the head).
- Maintain appropriate conditioning, including neck strength and flexibility, as well as cardiovascular fitness.
- Appropriately warm up and stretch before practice or competition.
- Wear protective equipment, such as padded soft collars, for participation in contact sports.

■ ■ ■ Expected Outcome

Usually curable in 1 week to 3 months, based on the severity of injury, with appropriate treatment.

■ ■ ■ Possible Complications

- If nerve roots are injured, temporary numbness and weakness in the arms may occur. This may persist until recovery.
- Frequent recurrence of symptoms may result in a chronic problem. Appropriately addressing the problem the first

time and using proper technique decrease the frequency of recurrence and reduce disability.

- If activity is resumed too soon (before complete recovery), prolongation of symptoms may occur.

■ ■ ■ General Treatment Considerations

Initial treatment usually consists of medications and ice to relieve pain, stretching and strengthening exercises, and modification of the activity that initially caused the problem. These can all be carried out at home for acute cases, although for acute or chronic cases, physical therapy may also be beneficial. If symptoms are severe, a soft, padded, fabric or hard plastic cervical collar may be recommended until the pain subsides.

Improve your posture by pulling your chin and abdomen in while sitting or standing. Also sit in a firm chair and force your buttocks to touch the chair's back. Sleep without a pillow, instead using a small towel rolled to 2 inches in diameter, or use a cervical pillow or soft cervical collar. Poor sleeping positions delay healing.

If you have nerve root pressure, with numbness and weakness in the hand or arm, a cervical traction apparatus may be recommended. This can be hung over a doorway. Surgery to remove an injured spinal disc is rarely necessary. However, narrowing of the canal (stenosis), which may be congenital (you are born with it) or a result of aging, may require surgery to reduce pressure on the spinal cord.

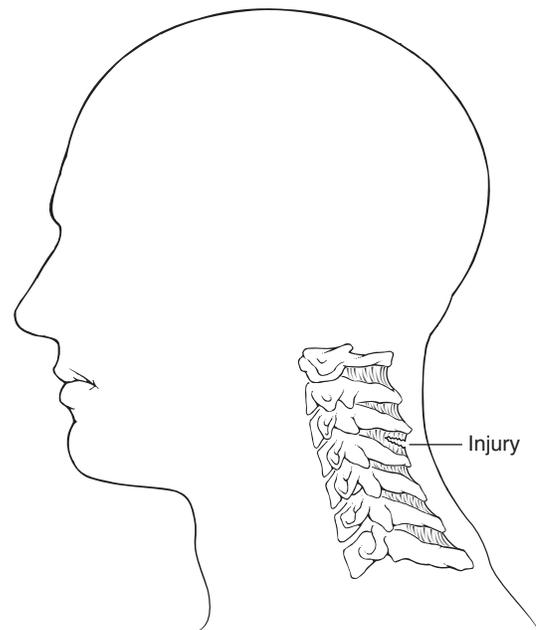


Figure 1

■ ■ ■ Medication

- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications, such as aspirin and ibuprofen (do not take within 7 days before surgery), or other minor pain relievers, such as acetaminophen, are often recommended. Take these as directed by your physician. Contact your physician immediately if any bleeding, stomach upset, or signs of an allergic reaction occur.
- Pain relievers or muscle relaxants may be prescribed as necessary. Use only as directed and only as much as you need.

■ ■ ■ Heat and Cold

- Cold is used to relieve pain and reduce inflammation for acute and chronic cases. Cold should be applied for 10 to 15 minutes every 2 to 3 hours for inflammation and pain

and immediately after any activity that aggravates your symptoms. Use ice packs or an ice massage.

- Heat may be used before performing stretching and strengthening activities prescribed by your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer. Use a heat pack or a warm soak. At night, while asleep, wrap a towel loosely around your neck to help maintain warmth.

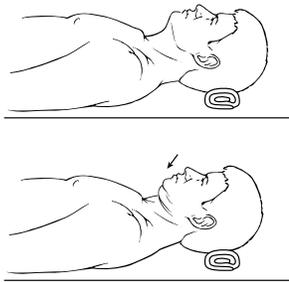
■ ■ ■ Notify Our Office If

- Symptoms get worse or do not improve in 2 weeks despite treatment
- New, unexplained symptoms develop (drugs used in treatment may produce side effects)

> RANGE OF MOTION AND STRETCHING EXERCISES • Cervical Strain and Sprain

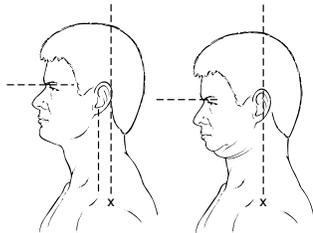
Maintaining a proper posture is the key for most problems/pain related to the neck. The exercises detailed below are presented to help you obtain and maintain good posture. These are some of the *initial* exercises you may start your rehabilitation program with until you see your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer again or until your symptoms are resolved. Please remember:

- Flexible tissue is more tolerant of the stresses placed on it during activities.
- Each stretch should be held for 20 to 30 seconds.
- A *gentle* stretching sensation should be felt.



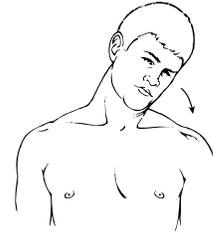
CERVICAL SPINE • Pivots

1. Lie on a firm surface. Roll up a wash cloth or small towel (1 to 3 inches in diameter) and place it directly under your head as shown.
2. Gently tuck your chin down toward the floor.
3. You will feel a stretch on the back of your neck.
4. Hold this position for _____ seconds.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.



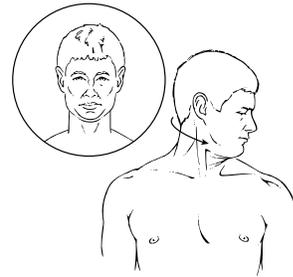
CERVICAL SPINE • Axial Extension

1. Sit in a chair or stand in your normal posture.
2. Gently tuck your chin and glide your head backward. Keep your eyes level as shown. You should not end up looking up or looking down.
3. You will feel a stretch in the back of your neck and at the top of your shoulders.
4. Hold this position for _____ seconds.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.



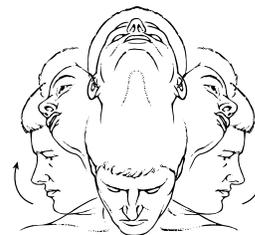
CERVICAL SPINE • Side Bend

1. Sit in a chair or stand in your normal posture.
2. Gently dip your ear toward your shoulder as shown.
3. Do not turn your head when you do this exercise. You should keep looking forward.
4. You will feel a stretch on the side of your neck.
5. Hold this position for _____ seconds.
6. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.



CERVICAL SPINE • Rotation

1. Sit in a chair or stand in your normal posture.
2. Turn your head and look over your shoulder.
3. Keep your head level. Do not dip your ear toward your shoulder when you do this exercise.
4. You will feel a stretch on the side and back of your neck.
5. Hold this position for _____ seconds.
6. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.



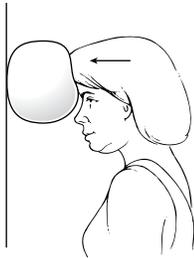
CERVICAL SPINE • Neck Circles

1. Sit in a chair or stand in your normal posture.
2. Gently circle your head and neck in a clockwise and a counterclockwise direction.
3. Work within your pain free range of motion. Strive to obtain a gentle feeling of stretching and relaxation.
4. Repeat in each direction 5 to 10 times.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.

> STRENGTHENING EXERCISES • Cervical Strain and Sprain

These are some of the *initial* exercises you may start your rehabilitation program with until you see your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer again or until your symptoms are resolved. Please remember:

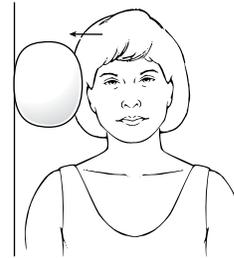
- Strong muscles with good endurance tolerate stress better.
- Do the exercises as *initially* prescribed by your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer. Progress slowly with each exercise, gradually increasing the number of repetitions and weight used under their guidance.



CERVICAL SPINE • Flexion Strength

1. Obtain a child's playground ball or towel roll approximately 6 to 8 inches in diameter.
2. Stand erect 12 to 18 inches from the wall. Place the ball between your forehead and the wall.
3. Gently push your forehead into the ball.
4. Hold this position for 15 to 20 seconds. Count out loud. Do not hold your breath.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.

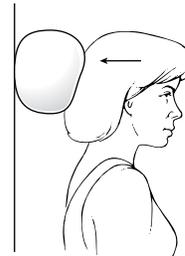
Note: You can also do this exercise by using your hands in place of the ball; however, this technique may cause some discomfort due to the use of your arms.



CERVICAL SPINE • Side Bending Strength

1. Obtain a child's playground ball or towel roll approximately 6 to 8 inches in diameter.
2. Stand with your shoulder next to a wall. Place the ball between the side of your head and the wall.
3. Gently push your forehead into the ball.
4. Hold this position for 15 to 20 seconds. Count out loud. Do not hold your breath.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.

Note: You can also do this exercise by using your hands in place of the ball; however, this technique may cause some discomfort due to the use of your arms.



CERVICAL SPINE • Extension Strength

1. Obtain a child's playground ball or towel roll approximately 6 to 8 inches in diameter.
2. Stand erect 12 to 18 inches from a wall. Place the ball between the back of your head and the wall.
3. Gently push your forehead into the ball.
4. Hold this position for 15 to 20 seconds. Count out loud. Do not hold your breath.
5. Repeat exercise _____ times, _____ times per day.

Note: You can also do this exercise by using your hands in place of the ball; however, this technique may cause some discomfort due to the use of your arms.

> POSTURE AND BODY MECHANICS CONSIDERATIONS • Cervical Strain and Sprain

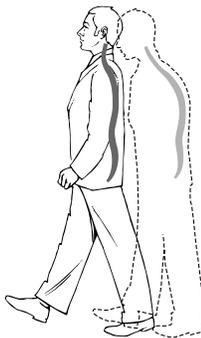
Maintaining the most appropriate posture and using correct body mechanics can have a significant effect on neck pain. The following are basic suggestions regarding proper posture and body mechanics. These should be specifically discussed with your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer. Please remember:

- Good posture minimizes the stress and strain on any portion of your spine.
- Do the exercises as *initially* prescribed by your physician, physical therapist, or athletic trainer.
- Incorporate these exercises and posture principles into all of your daily and recreational activities.



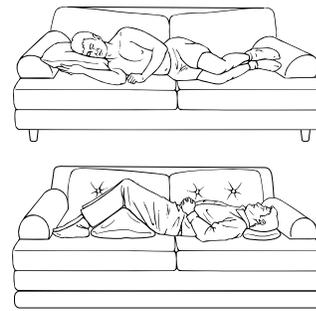
PROLONGED STANDING IN SLIGHT FLEXION

When you must stand in a position that requires a prolonged period of time and slight flexion, consider finding a foot stool or other object to place one foot on. This will assist in minimizing the load on your back.



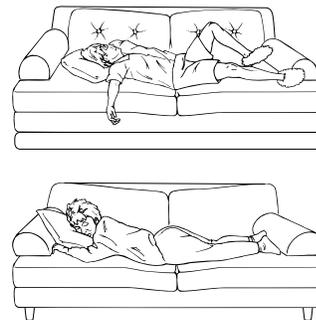
SLOUCHING

Avoid slouching when you walk or stand. Stand up straight. Walk erect and tall.



CORRECT REST POSTURES

Find a position of comfort on a surface firm enough to support your body weight. The most commonly suggested positions are sidelying with a pillow between your knees or on your back with a pillow under your knees.



INCORRECT REST POSTURES

Make sure that you have good support; this will minimize the chance of prolonged postural stress on your spine.



WORK STATION

1. When sitting at a desk or work station make sure you attempt to do the following:
2. Have an adjustable-height chair. It is critical that your feet touch the floor. If this is not possible because of chair and/or desk height, obtain a foot rest.
3. Make sure that your chair can fit under the desk and you can pull as close to your work surface as you need to.
4. Avoid slouching. Use a lumbar roll/cushion/pillow behind your low back.
5. Make sure that your work surface is the appropriate height.

Notes:

(Up to 4400 characters only)

Notes and suggestions