Cervical Manipulation Allina Health Sports Medicine Conference 2018

• Physiological/Accessory
Motion
• Cervical manipulation
• Indicated conditions
• Evaluation
• Care Plan/Options
• Benefits/Effectiveness/Safety
• Demonstration

Physiological Motion Accessory Motion

- Result of concentric or eccentric muscle action
- Bone can move about axis of rotation
- Also called osteokinematics
- Voluntary
- Manner in which one articulating joint surface moves relative to another
- Normal accessory movement must occur for full range physiological mvmt. to occur
- Also called joint arthrokinematics

Physiological Motion vs.

Accessory Motion

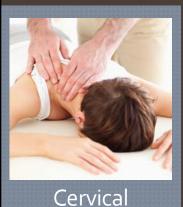
- Physiological motion is the intrinsic motion of the joint
- Accessory motion cannot occur independently but can be produced by external force
- manipulation and traction can be used if accessory motion is limited due to some restriction of the joint capsule or ligament
- manipulation can be used at any point in the range of motion and in any direction in which movement is restricted
- always occurs in same direction as physiological movement

Signs and symptoms



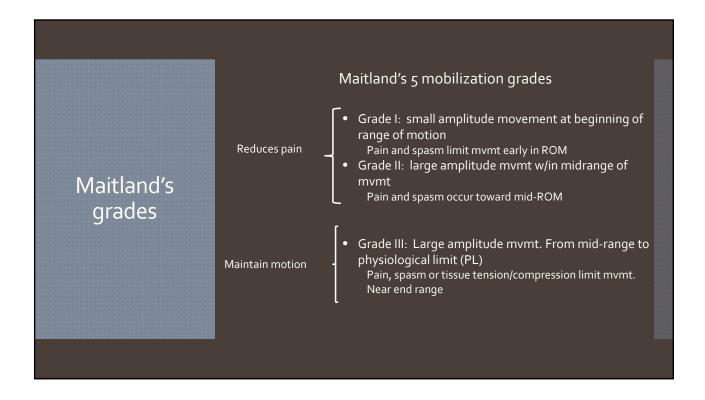
Indicators of restrictive joint motion

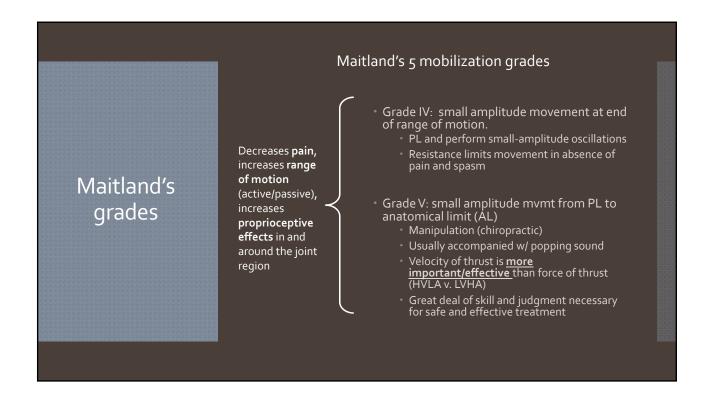
Pain
Hypo-mobility
Restricted motion in AROM/PROM
Muscle guarding
Postural changes
Proprioceptive changes
Radicular pain/paresthesias
Decreased strength
Decrease reflexes

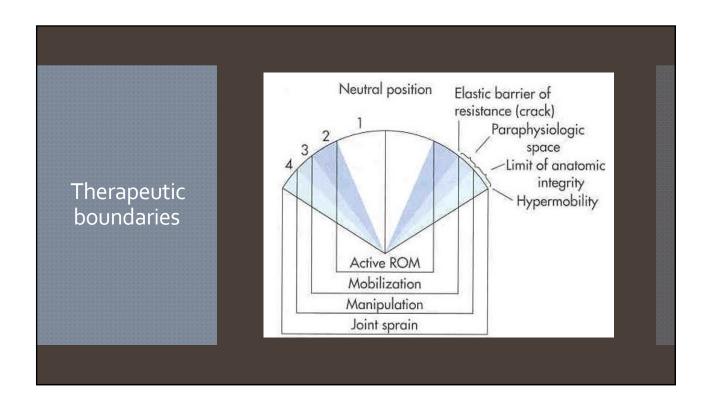


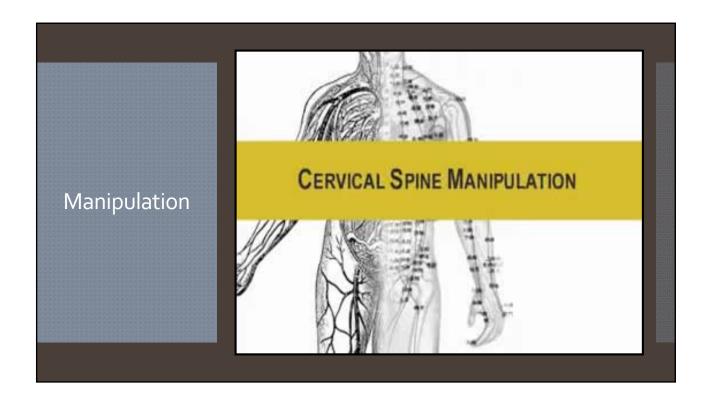
Cervical Manipulative Therapy(CMT)

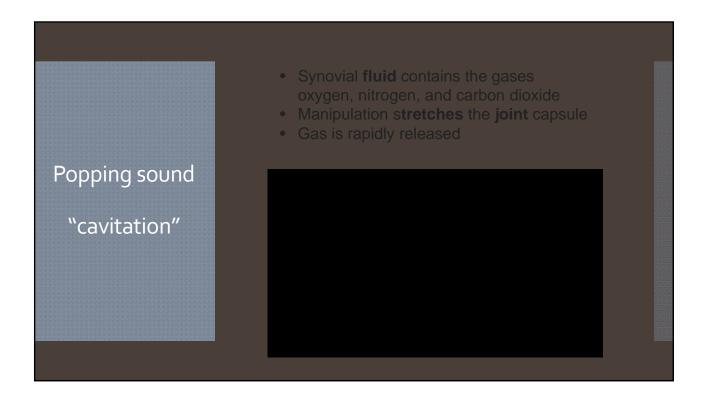
- use of a 'load' (force) with therapeutic intent to increase joint function
- this 'load' is traditionally supplied by hand, and can vary in its velocity, amplitude, duration, frequency, and body location
- CMT is <u>always</u> customized to each patient













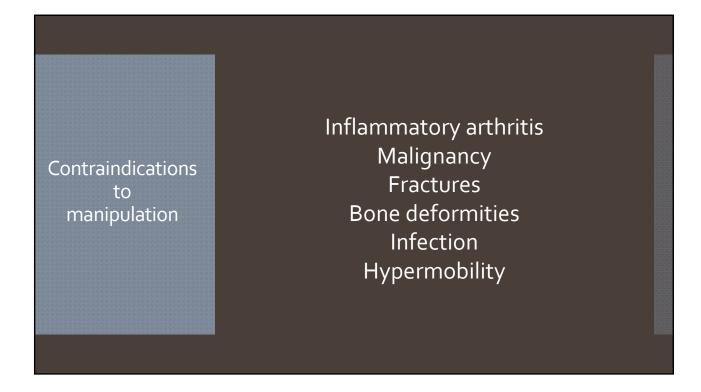
Key Sports related manipulation effects

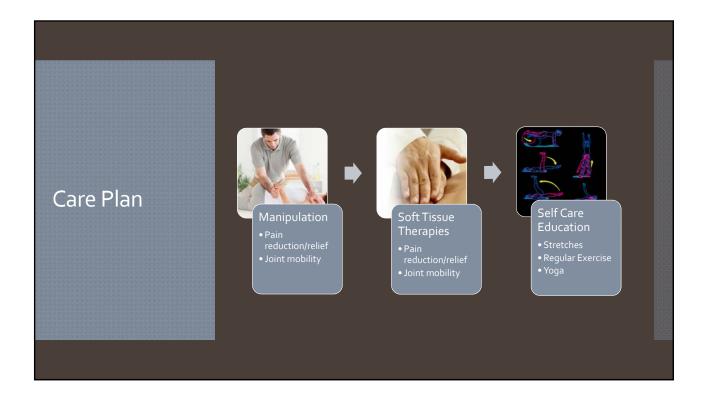
- Reflexogenic effects that inhibit or facilitate muscle tone or stretch reflex (reduce muscle guarding)
- Proprioceptive effects to improve postural and kinesthetic awareness
- > Pain reduction/relief

Indicated Conditions

- Cervicogenic Headaches
- "Whiplash"/Cervical Sprain/Strain
- Concussions
- Thoracic Sprain/Strain
- Thoracic Pain
- Shoulder Sprain/Strain
- Rib pain
- Brachial plexus injuries
- Facet pain syndromes





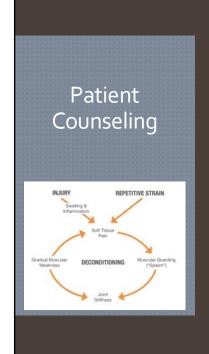


Soft tissue and adjunctive therapies to CMT

- Mobilization
- Motion-assisted myofascial Release
- Trigger Point Therapy
- Modalities (TENS, IFC, Russian Stim, Hivolt)
- Acupuncture
- Cranial/Sacral Release Technique
- Active Myofascial Release
- Graston/tool-assisted release

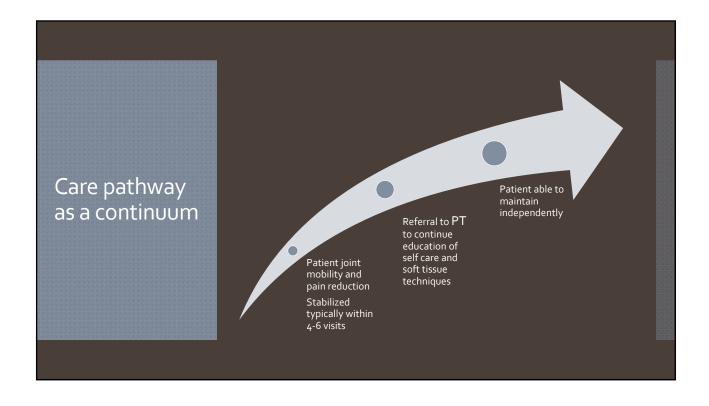


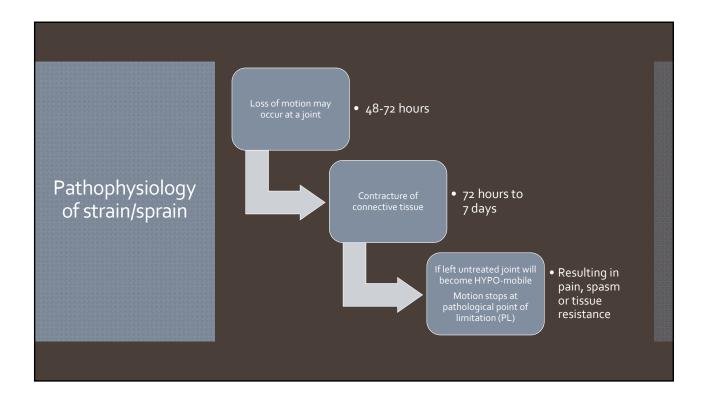
- Dietary Changes/Nutritional
- Stress Management
- Self-Care and Preventative Care
- TENS unit
- Acupressure
- Ergonomics
- HEP



Home Exercise Program/Self Care

- Have to use motivational and encouraging dialogue with patient
- Typically with athletes this is not a problem





AROM applies more stress on the internal carotid/vertebral arteries than manipulation (Herzog https://www.ncbi.nlm.nlh.gov/pubmed/23140796)

Rare adverse events - 1 in 5.85 million manipulations. (CMAL 2002 April 2: 166(1): 886)

Malpractice insurance is \$1500-\$2000/year.

