

# Range of Motion of the Upper Cervical Spine: Flexion, Extension, Lateral Bending, and Axial Rotation

Ana I. Lorente<sup>1</sup>, César Hidalgo García<sup>2</sup>, Jacobo Rodríguez Sanz<sup>3</sup>, Mario Maza Frechín<sup>1</sup>, Albert Pérez Bellmunt<sup>3</sup>



Clinical evaluation of upper cervical spine instability with manual therapy ➡ Normal range of movement?

*In vitro simulation of the clinical test: 10 upper cervical spine specimens*



 Impact Laboratory (I3A), Alcañiz

## Methodology

*Hidalgo et al., 2020. Musculoskelet. Sci. Pract.*

- Motion capture system (Vicon)
- Measure device (Faro)
  - Coordinates of Vicon markers and anatomical landmarks → Coordinate systems to quantify the motion
- Force and torque sensor (AMTI)



## Results

	ROM (°)	Torque (Nm)
<b>Flexion</b>	19.8 ± 5.3	0.7 ± 0.2
<b>Extension</b>	14.4 ± 7.7	0.9 ± 0.3
<b>LB – R</b>	4.7 ± 2.3	0.8 ± 0.2
<b>LB – L</b>	5.6 ± 3.2	1.0 ± 0.3
<b>Rot – R</b>	33.9 ± 6.6	0.6 ± 0.1
<b>Rot – L</b>	28.0 ± 6.9	0.6 ± 0.2

ROM: range of motion; LB: lateral bending; Rot: axial rotation; R: right side, L: left side.

## Conclusions

- Valuable results from a clinical point of view: first in vitro tests with C2 fixed (*as in manual therapy*)

## Introduction

- Common symptom in adults: neck pain
- Manual therapy to examine patients: screening cervical spine instability

## Objective

To quantify motion and applied torque

Lateral bending: *Hidalgo et al., 2020. Musculoskelet. Sci. Pract.*

Axial rotation: *Hidalgo et al., 2020. Clin Biomech.*