

**Giving your clients self-care tips they can perform at home and work will help ensure the relief that your work provides won't be so quickly undone.**



## seven keys to healthy neck posture

YOUR WORK CAN BE UNDONE BY A CLIENT'S UNHEALTHY POSTURE. HERE ARE SEVEN SELF-CARE TIPS YOU CAN PASS ON TO YOUR CLIENTS.

When my son was eight years old, he came to me with a small cut on the back of his hand and asked me how long it would take to get better. I looked at his hand and told him it would take about two to three days. That night, a scab formed, but he picked it off—and continued to do so every day for the next five days. Then, he came back to me and told me I was wrong; the cut hadn't gotten better in two to three days.

I often use this story with students, therapists and clients as a metaphor for the importance of client self-care. Very often, therapists do excellent work toward healing a client's condition, but the client goes home and metaphorically *picks off the scab*, negating the work that's been done. To prevent this situation from happening, giving clients self-care advice for when they are at work

and at home is critically important. This is most certainly true with cervical spine musculoskeletal conditions.

### Common Self-care

The most common condition of the cervical spine is hypertonic (tight) extensor musculature of the posterior neck and upper trunk/shoulder regions, including the upper trapezius, levator scapulae, semispinalis capitis, splenius capitis and cervicis, and suboccipital muscles. Unfortunately, there are many postures that can exacerbate this condition and prevent client improvement. Following are the seven most common postural problems, along with self-care tips you can give your clients who have this condition.



**FIGURE 1A:**  
Flexing the neck and head to look at a PDA in the lap requires isometric contraction of neck extensor muscles to hold the head in an imbalanced posture.

**1B:** Bringing the PDA up to eye level relieves the stress on the neck. Note: it's important for the (upper) arm to be relaxed.

## no. 1 flexed head/neck posture

Many activities of daily life, whether they are at home or on the job, involve working down in front of our body. Examples include reading a book in our lap, working on a cell phone/PDA, writing or typing on a keyboard, and tending to a baby. The problem is that if we bring our head and neck into flexion to look down at what we are doing, the center of weight of our head is no longer balanced over our trunk. Instead, the weight is now hanging in thin air, imbalanced, and our chin would fall to our chest, bringing our neck all the way into flexion.

To prevent this, our posterior neck extensor mus-

culature isometrically contracts (Figure 1a). When we add up how many hours we are in this posture, it's no wonder that we overuse and abuse these muscles! The key, whenever possible, is to bring what we are working on up to our eye level instead of flexing our head/neck down (Figure 1b). Note: The same concept is true when reading a book. Instead of reading with a book placed in our lap, we should place reading material at eye level, using a bookstand if the book is heavy.



**FIGURE 2A:** A forward (protracted) head posture also imbalances the head over thin air, placing a stress on neck extensor muscles.

**2B:** Clients should be reminded to tuck their chin and bring their neck posteriorly over their trunk.

## no. 2 forward carriage (protracted) posture of the head and neck.

Similar to a flexed neck posture, this condition involves flexion of the lower neck with extension of the upper neck and head. This posture also places the center of weight of our head anteriorly over thin air, resulting in prolonged isometric contraction of the posterior extensor musculature (Figure 2a).

The key to lessening this posture is to remind our clients to tuck in their chin to flex the head, and extend their lower neck back over their trunk (Figure 2b).

# no.3

## body mechanics



**FIGURE 3A:** Holding the arm out to the side or front of the body to work with a computer mouse requires contraction of the upper trapezius as a stabilizer of the scapula.

**3B:** Working with the mouse closer to our body allows the (upper) arm to relax and hang vertically at the side of the body, relaxing the upper trapezius.

holding our arms in abduction to the side of our body, in flexion in front of us, or anywhere in between.

Unfortunately, many postures involve holding our arms out in the air. The problem is that abduction and/or flexion of the arm at the glenohumeral joint requires scapular stabilization, usually accomplished by isometric contraction of the upper trapezius. Examples include working with a computer mouse or keyboard that is too far away (Figure 3a), or trying to hold a book or magazine up to our eye level when we are reading.

To prevent this type of posture, it's important to bring our work closer to our body so that our (upper) arm is relaxed and hanging vertically down by our side (Figure 3b).



**FIGURE 4A:**

Carrying a purse or bag on the same-side shoulder, regardless of its weight, requires contraction of scapular elevation muscles to prevent the bag from falling off.

**4B:** Carrying the bag across the body removes the need to contract muscles to elevate the shoulder girdle.

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