Table 3

REPORTED ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE CERVICAL SPINE SUSPECTED OF BEING INVOLVED WITH DISRUPTION OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATION*

[Age not a factor⁹]
A bleeding nose^{12,61}
Angiography^{43,62}

Archery (bow hunter)12

Athletics⁶³
Axial traction⁶⁴
Backing up a car^{44,62}
Beauty parlour⁶⁵

Birth trauma⁶⁶ (see also 'childbirth') Break dancing (see also rap dancing)⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹

Callisthenics⁷⁰
Childbirth 'doubtful relationship'⁵⁵
Contraceptive pill^{13,43}

Coughing⁷¹

Dental procedure⁴⁴ Diving into shallow water⁷² (see 'falls')

During surgery¹²
During x-ray examination⁶¹

Emergency resuscitation¹²

Falls (minor)⁴³
Falls causing hyperextension⁷²

Fitness exercise⁷¹

Fitness exercise⁷¹
Football⁷²⁻⁷⁴

'Golden Gate Bridge' syndrome (sightseeing, San Francisco

Bay Bridge)⁷⁵
Gymnastics⁷⁰
Hair dressing⁷⁶
Hanging out washing⁷⁷

Head banging⁴³
Motor vehicle accidents⁴⁴

Neck callisthenics (Tai chi)78

Ophthalmological perimetric visual field examination⁷⁹

Overhead work⁸⁰ Painting ceiling^{80,81} Post-operative complications of thyroidectomy⁶²

Radiographic procedure (vertebral artery angiography)43

Postural head changes^{83,84}

Rap dancing^{67-69,85,86}
Reversing a vehicle (see 'backing up')

Roller coaster^{87,88}

Self manipulation 'clicked on turning'89 Self manipulation (rapid) 90,91 Sitting in a barber's chair⁷⁷

Sit-up exercises²⁴

Sliding head-first down a water slide²⁴ Sleeping positions⁵⁰

Spontaneous rupture of aneurisms⁴³ Spontaneous turning of head^{40,44}

Spontaneous vertebral artery dissection^{9,40-46}

Star gazing¹⁶ Stooping to pick up a bucket²⁴

Surgery, neck positioning during anaesthesia⁷⁹

Swimming⁹² Tai chi⁷⁸

Telephone call (cordless)⁸⁹
Traction of cervical spine^{48,63,77}

Traction and short wave diathermy⁸⁹

Trauma⁹⁴

Trampoline⁴⁰

Turning one's head⁸³
Turning one's head while driving^{44,95}

Under anaesthesia¹² Voluntary movement⁹⁶

Watching aircraft⁷⁷
Whiplash^{72,96}

Yawning & vigorous stretching (anterior spinal artery)97

Yoga ('Bridge' or 'Back push-up')70,98

Yoga (rotating head)98

[Of tangential interest, Berger and Sheremata⁹⁰ observed persistent neurological deficits in suspected multiple sclerosis patients; the signs were precipitated by a hot bath. They found that other aggravating factors indicating this predisposition to acute exacerbation of signs included a lovers' quarrel and golf. The reliability of the 'Hot Bath Test' was challenged by Davis.¹⁰⁰]

^{*} Adapted from Terrett^{9,12,54,55}