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Exercises in 5 people over the age of 40 years old suffer from neck pain. This is because of the loss of cervical lordosis, which is the natural inward curve of the neck. The curvature of the cervical spine is shaped like a C with the convexity of the curve facing the front of the body. Another natural curvature of the spine is lumbar lordosis which is the lower part of the spine. Both of these curvatures are normal and are crucial in supporting the weight of the head, preventing shock absorption and maintaining proper posture. However if either of these curves becomes exaggerated or flattened they can cause back and neck pain and injury. Exercises for cervical lordosis are the easiest way to treat cervical lordosis. Technically cervical lordosis is a good curve in a normal neck. However, cervical lordosis is also commonly used to describe abnormal cervical lordosis, either excessive or lack of cervical lordosis. Most commonly it is used to describe a lack of cervical lordosis or military neck. A military neck occurs when the cervical spine loses its natural curve and is flattened into a straight line. When the cervical lordosis becomes flattened, it can lead to a range of issues, including chronic neck pain, headaches, and reduced mobility. Fortunately, there are specific exercises that target the muscles around the neck that can improve these symptoms and create a healthy spine. The following exercises for cervical lordosis are general exercises that work for most people. Be sure to listen to your body and stop if you are feeling severe pain with any of these exercises. These exercises include 1. Chin Tucks 2. Upper Trap Stretch 3. Shoulder Blade Squeeze 4. Backwards Shoulder Rolls 5. Thoracic Extension Stretch 6. Rows 7. Shoulder Extension 8. Bilateral ER 9. Cat Cow 10. Prone Cobra 11. Wall Angels. This exercise can either be performed while sitting or standing. To perform this exercise, you will need a wall to lean against. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 2. Upper Trap Stretch: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 3. Shoulder Blade Squeeze: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 4. Backwards Shoulder Rolls: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 5. Thoracic Extension Stretch: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 6. Rows: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 7. Shoulder Extension: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 8. Bilateral ER: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 9. Cat Cow: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 10. Prone Cobra: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times. 11. Wall Angels: To perform this exercise, you will need a towel or a resistance band. Stand with your feet about 6 inches away from the wall. Place the back of your arms against the wall, with your elbows bent at 90 degrees and your palms facing forward. Slowly slide your arms up the wall, keeping your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall at all times. When you can no longer keep your elbows and wrists in contact with the wall, slowly slide your arms back down the wall. Repeat this exercise 10 times.

[illegible]

The neck is too thin if you dont feel the upward press. We suggest starting with a towel roll that exerts a small push on the head shoulders shoulders up to the surface. If the roll is too thick and your head or shoulders arent in contact with the floor, unroll the towel slightly to decrease its size and try again. You can initially maintain this position for up to 10 minutes and gradually increase the duration to 15 minutes per session as you improve. We recommend doing this exercise at least three times per week, but increasing the frequency to 5 to 6 times is beneficial as long as it doesnt increase soreness. Its important to consider our sleeping position and how you use your pillow when you have reverse cervical lordosis. Here are a few simple tips which are very easy and important to consider. The first and very important point is to avoid using a thick pillow. Using a thick pillow can worsen the problem of reverse cervical lordosis and may not be suitable for you. You can use a specially designed cervical pillow. You may also use a towel or bedsheet roll. For this, place the roll under your neck, not under your head, so that your head touches the bed while you remain comfortable. Adjust the thickness of the roll as needed. This position provides support to the natural curvature of your neck and helps maintain a healthy neck curve, preventing flattening. You can also consider using acountoured cervical pillow(like this ergonomic memory foam option) helps maintain proper neck alignment while you sleep, reducing morning stiffness. LUXURIOUS SLEEPING PILLOW Provides therapeutic relief for all sleepers and neck pain, you will wake up feeling fully r ERGONOMIC Proven contour design perfectly supports and aligns your head, neck, shoulder and back. You will fall asleep QUALITY MATERIAL Breathable memory form provides better air circulation to keep you cool and dry. Our hypoallergenic r Using computing devices like mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and desktops in a flexed or hyper flexed neck can result in loss of cervical lordosis. In a study conducted in Istanbul, Turkey, the researcher studied 156 neck pain sufferers and questioned their usage of these computing devices. The study linked the loss of neck curves with the use of computing devices, especially mobile telephones, in a neck-flexed posture. The study also stresses the ergonomic way of sitting on a desktop and using a mobile that prevents excessive neck bending. Raise your screen to eye level with anadjustable laptop stand(like this lightweight aluminum model) to avoid hunching. So next time, when working on a mobile or laptop, take note of your neck posture. Broader Compatibility: Nulaxy C3 laptop stand is compatible with all laptops between in 10-16 inches such as MacBook 12/ Ergonomic Riser: The laptop holder works as a riser to elevate the laptop screen to 7 and brings it to a perfect eye l Detachable & Simple Installation: This portable laptop stand has premium CNC cut aluminum alloy material that will make There is a small wearable device called Strack,developed to keep reminding and prompting you to straighten yourself when unknowingly, you would stoop forward working on a desktop. You can learn more about Strack here. Try these exercises for 30 days and share your results in the comments! Keep Reading: How to Cure Vertigo Permanently? These tips & exercises would help. What does it mean when you lose cervical lordosis?It means your necks natural C-curve has straightened or reversed, often causing neck pain, headaches, or arm tingling.Can a straight neck curve be fixed?Yes! Daily neck exercises, posture fixes, and ergonomic adjustments often restore the curve within weeks.What causes your neck to lose its curve?Common causes include slouching over phones (text neck), desk work, injuries, or aging discs.How can I prevent a straight neck?Prevent it by:1. Keeping your phone at eye level2. Using a lumbar-supported chair3. Doing 5-minute neck stretches dailyIs reverse cervical lordosis serious?Mild cases are often fixable with exercises, but severe nerve pressure may need a doctor. Watch for lasting numbness or weakness. We help you choose the right doctor and the right hospital for your treatment. #SurgeryKeHarModPeHexaHealth hai na!We provide a dedicated Care Buddy to support you throughout your hospitalization at zero cost. #SurgeryKeHarModPeHexaHealth hai na!We assist you in getting the best post-operative care, so you can recover faster.HerniaPilesGallstoneGynaecomastiaVaricose VeinBreast AbscessPregnancyAngioplastyKnee ReplacementIVFPacemakerArthroscopyHysterectomyCircumcisionBest Care Guaranteed500+NABH Hospitals1500+Expert Doctors25000+Happy PatientsTop HospitalsTop SurgeonsWe take care of all aspects of surgery so you dont have to.Expert Surgeons with 10+ Years ExperienceTop JCI & NABH Accredited HospitalsPersonal Care AssistanceInsurance Approval & ClaimNo Cost EMIPost Surgery CareRajesh SharmaLaser Piles SurgeryAnupamaFissure SurgerySiddhant PomaMadhuHerniaMeHarbanSeptoplastyWith HexaHealth you get a personal Care Buddy who is there at the hospital to help and guide you through entire process. Be it tests, paperwork or insurance claim, the Hexa Care Buddies handle everything for you at the hospital with care. Get a free consultation from our top surgeons having experience of 15+ years who can give you more clarity on your surgery options.HexaHealth VideosThe Future of Healthcare: Trust, Simplicity & Real Impact | Ankur Gigras x Ranjith Menon30th Apr 2025, 11:19 AMMost people wait for a sign this video might just be yours.9th Apr 2025, 11:15 AMTop 5 Eye Care Mistakes Youre Probably Making!7th Apr 2025, 01:39 PMWorld Autism Awareness Day2nd Apr 2025, 03:36 PMThe Weight Loss Secret No One Told You! | No Surgery Needed!29th Mar 2025, 03:32 PM KBC Health Edition: Can You Answer These Cancer Questions? | Anal & Colorectal Cancer Awareness 21st Mar 2025, 11:56 AMCelebrating the Women of HexaHealth | IWD20258th Mar 2025, 08:58 PMMeet the Women Who Heal, Lead, Innovate, and Care8th Mar 2025, 12:35 PMLatest Health Articles in HindiIn a healthy spine, the neck has a gentle lordotic curve, meaning it bends forward towards the bodys center. Cervical lordosis is important because the neck has to support the weight of the head. A loss of cervical lordosis can cause an unnaturally straight neck, or it can involve a reversal, where the necks curve bends in the wrong direction, becoming more kyphotic than lordotic. Cervical lordosis refers to the natural C-shaped curvature of the neck, which is the bridge between the brain and the rest of the body. When the vertebrae in the neck bend in the wrong direction, it is considered to be a reversal of cervical lordosis and is associated with a variety of causes. Lets start our discussion of what it means to have a reversal of cervical lordosis by exploring why maintaining a healthy cervical lordosis is so important. The neck is indispensable to overall health. As mentioned, it forms the bridge between the brain and the rest of the body. As the spine works in tandem with the brain to form the bodys central nervous system (CNS), spinal conditions have the potential to cause issues throughout the body, and not just in the back. Optimal health depends upon the necks natural curves and signals getting through to all organs and systems of the body. The cervical spine in the neck consists of the first 7 spinal vertebrae (bones of the spine), and when healthy, its shape like a wide C with the curve facing forward. Understanding the concept of the reversal of cervical lordosis, its causes, and how it differs from conditions like kyphosis vs lordosis and flat back syndrome is crucial for anyone dealing with spine-related concerns, including understanding what causes lumbar lordosis. The cervical spines natural lordosis (forward-facing curvature) allows the neck to support the weight of the head and provides a range of motion in the neck, but what does it mean to have a reversal of cervical lordosis? While cervical lordosis has a healthy curvature-degree range of between 31 and 40 degrees, if that range falls beyond a normal level as the curvature is lost, the neck starts to straighten out and problems can occur. When the curve flattens out, often referred to as military neck, a condition called hypolordosis can be to blame, and when the cervical curve faces the wrong direction, this is known as a reverse curve or a reversal of cervical lordosis. The spines natural curvatures make it stronger, more flexible, and better able to absorb and distribute mechanical stress, so when a natural curve is lost, it doesnt just affect that one area of the spine, but disrupts the entire spines biomechanics. Reversal of cervical lordosis, also known as straightening of the normal cervical lordosis, can occur due to various factors like degenerative disc disease or cervical kyphosis, leading to potential spinal cord issues, and it may require specific treatments to address the condition and related neck muscle concerns. There are different causes for a loss/reversal of cervical lordosis. A loss of cervical lordosis can have multiple causes and can also be the result of a combination of factors, instead of having one clear causative source. Accidents, injuries, and repeated postural issues such as constantly looking down at devices can put a strain on the body, and over time, can lead to cervical-lordosis issues. It can be surprising, but just a forward-shift in posture as little as an inch at the cervical level can increase the weight of the head on the neck, shoulders, and supportive muscles exponentially, known as forward head posture. The extra weight, over time, can pull the entire spine out of alignment, causing tension headaches, tight upper back/shoulder muscles, and neck pain. In addition, a variety of spinal conditions can also lead to a loss of cervical lordosis, such as hypolordosis, hyperlordosis, hyperkyphosis, osteoporosis, and scoliosis. Reversal of cervical lordosis occurs when the natural, curved neck spine loses its curve and becomes straight; this straightening of the cervical spine can be dangerous as it may lead to pain, reduced mobility, and other complications. When spinal conditions that involve a loss of the spines healthy curvatures develop, its not unusual for the spine to put in compensatory curves. For example, if a person has hyperkyphosis of the lumbar spine, the cervical spine can develop a hyperlordotic curve to try and counteract the abnormal spinal curve in the lower spine. Structural spinal conditions like scoliosis introduce many uneven forces to the body that cause unnatural spinal curves to develop, which can lead to a loss of cervical lordosis. Conditions that weaken the spine, such as osteoporosis, can lead to fractures and intervertebral disc issues that impair the spines ability to maintain its healthy curvatures. If a person has pre-existing damage to the spinal ligaments or discs caused by a condition, trauma, or accident, the spine is particularly vulnerable to losing its natural and healthy curves/alignment. Similar reading: How To Fix Lumbar Lordosis To reiterate, a reversal of cervical lordosis occurs when the cervical spines vertebrae bend in the wrong direction. While lordosis refers to the spines inward curvatures that form a soft C shape, kyphosis refers to the opposite curvature type that bends outwards in a reverse C shape. The cervical spine has a natural lordotic curve, but if it reverses and starts to bend outwards, it becomes more kyphotic than lordotic. If left untreated, reversal of cervical lordosis can cause serious issues. Depending on a variety of factors such as patient age, causation, and severity, a reversal of cervical lordosis can cause a variety of serious symptoms and potential complications. Muscle pain Neck/shoulders/upper back pain Limited range of movement in the neck or lower back (due to compensatory curve development) Muscle spasms Numbness Tingling Nerve pain Muscle-control issues Bladder-control issues Additional reading: What Is Spondylitis? Types of Spondylitis & Treatment Here at the Scoliosis Reduction Center. I use a chiropractic-centered conservative treatment approach that integrates a number of treatment disciplines for better treatment efficacy and a truly customized approach. The goal of restoring a loss of cervical lordosis is to strengthen muscles and improve the necks range of motion, flexibility, and improve the spines biomechanics for optimal health and function. To restore a loss of cervical lordosis, its underlying cause has to be addressed. If its related to posture and/or obesity, those are lifestyle issues that can be corrected. If a spinal injury or trauma has weakened the spine and caused the loss of cervical lordosis, the injury has to be treated proactively in order to improve the spines health, strength, and function. When a spinal condition such as hypokyphosis, scoliosis, or osteoporosis is the cause, those conditions have to be the guiding force of the treatment. As if they are impacted on a structural level, related symptoms are addressed/alleviated as the spines vertebrae are adjusted back into a healthier alignment with the rest of the spine. Here at the Center, I combine precise chiropractic adjustments, therapies, and exercises, so they work together to relax certain muscles, reposition vertebrae, and activate certain areas of the brain that affect balance, posture, and coordination. Spinal weights can be effective at inducing neurological retraining, and soft-tissue remodeling focuses on restoring, relaxing, and rehabilitating the ligaments in the neck for better support. By taking an X-ray at the onset and completion of treatment, I can see how the spine has responded to treatment and whether or not the cervical spine has been impacted on a structural level. Reversal of cervical lordosis, also known as Dowagers hump or straight back syndrome, occurs when the natural cervical curve is lost and replaced with kyphosis. Understanding what it is, its potential causes, and the distinctions between kyphosis and lordosis is crucial for managing spinal health effectively. When it comes to the spine, in order for it to perform optimally, it has to be able to maintain its natural curvatures and alignment. The spine has three main sections: lumbar (lower back), thoracic (middle/upper back), and cervical (neck). As each section has its own characteristic curvature type and size range, you can likely imagine how one section developing an unnatural curve would residually affect the spines other curvatures, which is why one unhealthy curve disrupts the biomechanics of the entire spine. A loss of cervical lordosis is when the neck becomes unnaturally straight, known as military neck caused by a forward head posture, and can also involve when the necks natural lordosis reverses into kyphosis. In other words, the cervical spine thats supposed to bend inwards reverses and bends outwards instead. With multiple causes ranging from obesity and bad posture to spinal injury, trauma, disease, or the presence of other spinal conditions, effective treatment will depend on the factors that led to the loss of cervical lordosis. If you, or someone you care about, are experiencing unexplained neck and shoulder pain and/or noticing a reduced range of motion in the neck, it could result from losing the necks healthy curve. Here at the Scoliosis Reduction Center, patients experiencing a loss of cervical lordosis will be assessed, diagnosed, and treated proactively. Through combining various treatment disciplines such as condition-specific chiropractic care, in-office therapy, custom-prescribed at-home exercises, and corrective bracing, we can work towards restoring as much of the necks natural curve as possible, thus improving the spines overall health, function and improving the brain-body connection. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. A healthy spine will appear straight when looking at someone from the front and/or back, but take on a soft S shape when viewed from the sides; this is because each of the spines main sections have a natural curvature. Lordosis refers to the spines inward curves of the neck and lower back, but if an individuals lordosis falls beyond a normal range, it can disrupt the biomechanics of the entire spine.The human spine has natural curves that help it absorb shock, support the weight of the head, and stabilize the body, but a spine thats excessively curved can also cause problems. Lumbar hyperlordosisrefers to when the lower backs inward spinal curve becomes too pronounced.Before getting into the specifics of lumbar lordosis, lets touch on some basic spinal anatomy for a better understanding of how the spines curves work together to preserve overall spinal health and function.Anatomy of the SpineThe spine is a complex structure with many moving parts and has three main sections: cervical (neck), thoracic (middle/upper back), and lumbar (lower back).The spine is made up of square/rectangular-shaped bones called vertebrae, and these are stacked on top of one another in a straight and neutral alignment.Adjacent vertebrae are separated by intervertebral discs that provide cushioning to help prevent friction, particularly during movement, and this helps protect the bones from degeneration.The discs also work together to facilitate flexible movement, provide the spine with structure, and act as its shock absorbers.So the discs, vertebrae, and the muscles that surround the spine work together to maintain its natural curvatures and alignment, and the integrity of each spinal curve at each spinal section is dependent on the others.The two main types of spinal curvatures are known as kyphosis and lordosis.Kyphosis and LordosisKyphosis refers to the backward curvature of the thoracic spine or middle back, that bows away from the bodys center in a reverse C shape, while lordosis refers to the spinal curves of the cervical and lumbar sections that bow inwards, towards the bodys center in a standard C shape.While these natural curvature types help the spine function, if one becomes excessive and falls beyond a healthy curvature-degree range, problems can occur, and this is known simply as lordosis, or hyperlordosis.Lumbar lordosis means the lower back has an excessive lordotic curve, which can cause a variety of symptoms and has a number of causes, which well return to.So what exactly is a healthy curvature-degree range of cervical and lumbar lordosis?Similar: Understanding Your Spine: Loss of Cervical LordosisA healthy range of lumbar lordosis would fall between 35 to 45 degrees, but if a curvature size becomes excessive and falls beyond the normal and healthy range, the spine is affected adversely.So now that we have defined lumbar lordosis, lets discuss some common causes of the spinal condition.What Causes Lumbar Lordosis?There are a number of spinal conditions that involve a loss of its healthy curves, and while the necks lordosis can also become problematic, hyperlordosis most commonly affects the lower back.Lordosis can also involve more than one spinal section; for example, if the excessive lordosis involves the lower thoracic and upper lumbar spine, this is diagnosed as thoracolumbar lordosis.The lumbar spine consists of 5 vertebrae (L1 to L5), and these vertebrae experience the most stress as the lower back supports the weight of the rest of the spine.The lumbar spine connects to the pelvis and also supports the weight of the bodys trunk, not to mention bearing the brunt of stress from lifting/carrying items; this is why lower back pain (LBP) is the most common type of back discomfort.So what are the symptoms of having excessive lumbar lordosis, aka lumbar hyperlordosis?Symptoms of Lumbar LordosisWhen a person has an excessive lordotic curve in the lower back, the condition can cause a number of symptoms.Due to the excessive curvature, a person with lumbar lordosis wouldnt be able to lie flat on the floor without having space between the lower back and the floor.While back pain can be a real issue for people with lumbar lordosis, it can have different causes from adverse spinal tension to trunk weakness, short hamstring muscles, and weakened thighs.When the spine has an unnatural curve, this doesnt solely affect the spine, but also its surroundings; the uneven forces introduced by an unnatural spinal curve can cause muscle imbalance as surrounding muscles/tendons struggle to support an unnaturally-curved spine.Also Read: Straightening Of The Lumbar LordosisAdditional lumbar lordosis symptoms can include-Back painMuscle painNumbnessTinglingWeaknessBladder/bowel problemsThe most common visual symptom of lumbar lordosis is a swayback appearance as the buttocks and abdomen protrude excessively, becoming more prominent.Now that we have defined and discussed the condition and its common symptoms, lets talk about causation.What Causes Lumbar Lordosis?There are many different causes of lumbar lordosis from the presence of other spinal conditions to lifestyle choices. Following are some of the most common:KyphosisAs mentioned earlier, the integrity of each spinal sections curve is dependent on the health of the others, so when one healthy spinal curve is lost, compensatory curves can develop in an attempt to restabilize the spine and maintain balance.Therefore kyphosis, aka hyperkyphosis, that causes a roundback appearance, can cause the lumbar spine to compensate for the imbalance created by the unnatural curve above by becoming excessive itself: hyperlordosis.Posture and AccidentsThe most common cause of changes to the normal patterns of spinal curvatures (either an increase or decrease) are related to posture and accidents; how you sit and stand directly affects your spinal position and will actually affect the overall mechanics leading to a change in its normal/optimal position.Accidents including motor-vehicle accidents, slip and falls, and sporting injuries can all contribute to a change of position both positively and negatively: the direct forces that happen as a result of these incidents will change the position of the spine.OsteoporosisThe presence of spinal conditions/diseases that impact the integrity of the vertebrae themselves, such as osteoporosis, can cause the bones of the spine to become weak, compromising the spines structural integrity.Osteoporosis is a disease that involves a loss of bone density, most commonly affecting women as they age and go through menopause-related changes to bone density and hormone levels.SpondylolisthesisSpondylolisthesis most commonly affects the lumbar spine and involves one vertebral body slipping forward over the one below.Commonly caused by disc degeneration, spondylolisthesis puts pressure on the lower vertebra, affecting the areas integrity.ObesityAs mentioned, there are certain lifestyle choices that can have a negative effect on the spine over time, such as not maintaining a healthy weight.Carrying excess weight not only puts extra pressure on the joints of the spine, it can also cause people to lean backwards excessively in an attempt to improve balance, but this commonly ends up negatively impacting posture and the position of the spine.ConclusionMaintaining the spines natural curves and alignment are key to preserving its optimal health and function.As a CLEAR-certified scoliosis chiropractor, I have experience treating a wide range of spinal conditions, including lumbar lordosis.Lumbar lordosis involves an excessive lordotic curve of the lower back, commonly causing a swayback appearance with the buttocks and abdomen protruding excessively.Additional symptoms of lumbar lordosis can include back and/or radicular pain, sensations of tingling and numbness, muscle pain, and changes to balance and gait.Causes of lumbar lordosis can range, but commonly involve intervertebral disc issues, the presence of other spinal conditions such as kyphosis, osteoporosis, spondylolisthesis, and obesity.Through condition-specific chiropractic care, a variety of therapies, custom-prescribed exercises, and lifestyle guidance, I can help patients work towards restoring as much of the spines healthy curves as possible, in addition to increasing core strength so the spine is optimally supported and stabilized.While not all forms of lumbar lordosis will produce noticeable symptoms and require treatment, those that involve a fixed curve, as in one that isnt reduced/altered by a change of position will need treatment to impact it on a structural level.

How to correct cervical lordosis. Restore cervical lordosis. How long does it take to fix reverse cervical lordosis. Fixing lordosis. Fix cervical lordosis. Can reversal of cervical lordosis be corrected. How to restore lordosis in neck. What causes reversal of cervical lordosis.

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