

## Brief Review on the Etiologies of the Cervical Dystonia

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### Abstract

Cervical dystonia is the most common type of dystonia. It affects the muscles of the neck. This is a brief review on the etiologies of the cervical dystonia which having knowledge about them can help the physicians to approach the affected patients appropriately.

**Keywords:** *Cervical Dystonia; Etiologies*

### Introduction

Cervical dystonia may be idiopathic or be due to the structural causes. It affects the muscles of the neck. Pain is the most common symptom of cervical dystonia. Torticollis is the most common abnormal movement in cervical dystonia. Anterocollis, laterocollis and retrocollis are other abnormal movements which are including the head. Hand tremors, head tremor, raised shoulder and neck muscle enlargement may also be seen in cervical dystonia.

Bobble-head doll syndrome, Spinal cord tumor, Vestibulo-ocular dysfunction, Focal seizures, Posterior fossa tumor, Nystagmus, Extra-ocular muscle palsies, Strabismus, Chiari syndrome and Hemianopia are the neurological pathologies which can cause cervical dystonia. Fibromuscular causes include Acute stiff neck, Postradiation fibrosis, Congenital torticollis and Fibrosis due to any local hemorrhage or trauma. Osteomyelitis, Cervical fracture, Klippel-Feil syndrome, C1-C2 Dislocation and Degenerative disk are the skeletal causes of cervical dystonia. Infectious causes of cervical dystonia include Local painful lymphadenopathy and Pharyngitis [1-5].

### Conclusion

This brief review tries to point to the most common etiologies of the cervical dystonia. Having knowledge about the etiologies of the cervical dystonia would help the clinicians to approach the affected patients with more precision.

### Conflict of Interest

None.

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