# **Neck Pain - Muscle Strain**

# Definition

- Pain or discomfort in the back, side or front of the neck
- Stiff neck (limited range of motion) is also common
- Includes minor muscle strain from neck overuse

# Health Information

## Causes

• In teens, new neck pain is mostly from strained neck muscles (muscle overuse).

• The most common modern cause is working with the head down in a flexed position. Such head tilting occurs with texting or looking at smart devices.

• Other triggers are sleeping in an awkward position or fixing something on the ceiling. Reading in bed or working on a computer for hours can also be causes.

• At all ages, it can be from a swollen lymph node. That can cause spasm of the neck muscle it lies against.

• Pain in the front of the neck often is from a sore throat. It can also be from a swollen lymph node.

## Symptoms of Strained Neck Muscles

• The head is often cocked to one side

• Can't bend the head backward or put the chin to each shoulder. Usually bending it forward is not limited.

• The neck muscles are often sore to the touch

### Pain Scale

• Mild: Your child feels pain and tells you about it. But, the pain does not keep your child from any normal activities. School, play and sleep are not changed.

• **Moderate:** The pain keeps your child from doing some normal activities. It may wake him or her up from sleep.

• Severe: The pain is very bad. It keeps your child from doing all normal activities.

# Care Advice

#### 1. Overview:

- Most new neck pain is from stretching and turning the neck muscles too much.
- This causes strained muscles (also called muscle overuse).
- Long periods of looking down is the most common cause of unexplained neck pain in back. Seen mainly with texting or using other mobile devices.
- Looking up or to the side for too long is also a common trigger.
- Here is some care advice that should help.

### 2. Pain Medicine:

• To help with the pain, give acetaminophen (such as Tylenol) or ibuprofen. Use as needed.

# 3. Cold Pack:

- During the first 2 days, use a cold pack. You can also use ice wrapped in a wet cloth.
- Put it on the sore muscles for 20 minutes.
- Repeat 4 times on the first day, then as needed.
- Reason: Reduces pain and any spasm.
- Caution: Avoid frostbite.

### 4. Heat Pack:

- If pain lasts over 2 days, put heat on the sore muscles.
- Use a heat pack, heating pad or warm wet washcloth.
- Do this for 10 minutes, then as needed.
- Caution: Avoid burns.

### 5. Sleep:

• Sleep on the back or side, not the stomach. Sleeping face down puts the most stress on the neck muscles.

• Sleeping with a neck collar helps some people.

• Use a foam neck collar (from a drug store). If don't have one, wrap a small towel around the neck.

- Reason: Keep the head from moving too much during sleep.
- Do this for a few nights.

# 6. Stretching Exercises:

- Protect the neck for 48 hours.
- Then start a gentle stretching program.
- Improve the tone of the neck muscles. Do 2 or 3 minutes per day of gentle neck stretches.
- Touch the chin to each shoulder. Hold for 10 seconds.
- Touch the ear to each shoulder. Hold for 10 seconds.
- Move the head forward and backward.
- Don't apply any resistance during these stretching exercises.

#### 7. Prevention of Strained Neck Muscles:

- Avoid triggers that overstress the neck muscles. Common triggers are listed below:
- Keeping the neck turned or bent for a long period of time. The most common cause is bending forward to text or look at a mobile device. Another example is painting a ceiling.
- The neck likes to keep the head in a neutral position because it is heavy (12 pounds or 5.4 kg).
- Carrying heavy objects on the head
- · Carrying heavy objects with one arm (instead of both arms)
- Standing on the head

#### 8. What to Expect:

- New neck pain without a reason most often goes away in a few days.
- Neck pain from muscle overuse (strained neck muscles) goes away in 1 to 2 weeks.

# Call Your Doctor If

- Neck pain becomes severe
- Pain starts to shoot into the arms, upper back or legs
- Unexplained neck pain persists over 3 days
- Pain lasts more than 2 weeks
- You think your child needs to be seen
- Your child becomes worse

# **Pediatric Care Advice**

Author: Barton Schmitt MD, FAAP Copyright 2000-2022 Schmitt Pediatric Guidelines LLC

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