- 3 Ns and 5 Ds
- -Nystagmus- involuntary eye movement

- -Drop Attacks- sudden loss of posture

Examination

Medical Management

- look at the vessels at the back of the

Risk Factors

- -Smoking
- -High blood pressure (hypertension)
- -Diabetes
- -Being over the age of 50
- -Family history of the disease
- -Elevated lipids (fats) in the blood (hyperlipidemia)

What Is it?

-A hemodynamic posterior circulation transient ischemic attack (TIA) caused by intermittent vertebral artery occlusion that is induced by a head rotation or extension.



- -VBI may result from large vessel atherosclerotic disease, dissection, cervical compressive lesions, and subclavian steal phenomenon.
- VBI occurs when the flow of blood to the back of the brain is reduced or stopped.
- -In patients who develop VBI, atherosclerosis is the most common cause of the disorder



Comprehensive Pre-Screening before any cervical manipulations

- Watch for any red flags or signs and symptoms.



Vertebrobasilar Insufficiency

- -Dysphagia-difficulty with swallowing
- -Diplopia- double vision
- -Disarthria- difficulty with talking
- Drop Attacks- sudden loss of posture

Examination

Medical Management

LIFE THREATENING

- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to look at the vessels at the back of the

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PT Implications

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Vertebrobasilar Insufficiency

What Is it?

-A hemodynamic posterior circulation transient ischemic attack (TIA) caused by intermittent vertebral artery occlusion that is induced by a head rotation or extension.

Causes

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Verteb

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- 3 Ns and 5 Ds
- -Nausea
- -Nystagmus- involuntary eye movement
- -Numbness
- -Dizziness
- -Dysphagia-difficulty with swallowing
- -Diplopia- double vision
- -Disarthria- difficulty with talking
- -Drop Attacks- sudden loss of posture

Examination

Vertebral Artery Testing

- -The patient's head is taken into extension and held for 30 seconds
- -The patient's head is then taken back to neutral looking for any latent signs
- -Look for any dizziness, dysphagia, dysarthria, drop attacks, diplopia or nystagmus
- -The patient's neck is once again taken into extension and rotated to the right.
- -This position is sustained for 30 seconds and look for any signs
- -Take the neck back into the neutral position and look for any latent signs
- -The same is done but this time the head is rotated to the left looking for any associated signs
- -Take the neck back into the neutral position and look for any latent signs

Medical Management

LIFE THREATENING

- -Need to call EMS
- -Computed tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to look at the vessels at the back of the brain
- -Blood tests to evaluate clotting ability
- -Echocardiogram
- -X-ray of the arteries (angiogram)

PT Implications

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