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Background: Motion sensitivity, or motion sickness, is common among individuals in modern vehicular and visually stimulating environments; notably, people with normal vestibular function are susceptible to this condition. Motion-provoked dizziness o en causes postural instability.

Purposes: is study aimed to compare the e ects of head motion on postural stability in healthy adults with and without chronic motion sensitivity (CMS) and to determine the e ects of head motion direction (horizontal versus vertical) on postural stability.

Methods: 60 healthy adult males and females aged 20 to 40 years old were assigned to two groups, 30 participants wit CMS and 30 participants without CMS. Pre-data collection, all participants were trained on speci c parameters of cervical rotation, exion and extension. en, postural stability measurements were taken during three conditions (static, horizontal, and vertical head movements) using the Bertec balance advantage dynamic computerized dynamic posturography (CDP).

Results: ere was a signi cant di erence betwesereo two giilial) on -8.9 (o4co)7 (l)er85 (l s)5 (t5.9 (a)7.9 (b)12.1(e t)-6 (a)-