

## 10. Summery

The author summarizes the problem of idiopathic musculoskeletal pain in children on literature data. He outlines the present views on fibromyalgia and complex regional pain syndrom and gives more attention to the problem of articular hypermobility and growth pain at children age. There are mentioned criteria of diagnostics, epidemiology, pathogenesis, differential diagnostics, clinical picture and treatment of these two diseases.

The results of the author's own examinations are summarized in tables and diagrams. The prevalence of hypermobility at the child age of 6-14 years is in the range 8,6 % - 23,3% (criteria according Beighton and Horan). The differences are caused by various evaluation of articular hypermobility (more than 3 points or more than 5 points). Hypermobility is more common in girls but the difference is not always significant. The prevalence of growth pain in common population of children is 16,7 % and is more common in girls but the difference is not significant. The beginning of growth pain is in the range from 2 to 15 years (most frequent from 3,1 to 5,6 years). The pain takes 10 – 50 minutes at night (most frequent is duration about 30 minutes). The pain comes approximately 4 – 5,6times during the month. It was also demonstrated that the prevalence of growth pain in parents and siblings of child with growth pain is significantly higher than in common population. The growth pain is not caused by growing up because the growing curve in all examined children was standard. The comparison of individual examination groups revealed that prevalence of hypermobility (6-9 points) in the group of children with growth pain (46,6%) was significantly higher than prevalence of hypermobility (6-9) in a common population of children (8,6%) ( $p < 0.001$ ). It was also demonstrated that prevalence of the growth pain in children with hypermobility was proved (25,6 %) and was significantly higher than prevalence of growth pain in a common population of children (16.7%) ( $p < 0.001$ ). Based on the obtained results the author demonstrated that hypermobility may be one of significant factors participating in the origin of the clinical picture of growth pains at the child age on the one hand and the growth pain may be one of many symptoms of hypermobility syndrom on the other hand.