

Child's cerebral palsy is a neuro-developmental disease, its manifestation is not only a motor deficit, but also often a sensitive deficit. Nevertheless we often meet in the physiotherapy treatment of the Child's cerebral palsy with a solution of motor ability, sensitive deficit is often neglected. Failure of sensitivity to the individuals brings distorted perception of the surroundings and himself. The main component is just stereognosis, which does not inform us only about the properties of the stimuli, but helps us to navigate in the space and aware of the different parts of the body. Goal of the thesis: The goal is to work through several tests to assess the difference of the hand stereognostic function by a group of children with hemiparetic form of the Child's cerebral palsy and a relatively healthy group of children. Stereognosis of right and left hand is separately compared within each group in the results obtained. Both groups are comparing against each other. Another purpose of this work is to make a measurement of the time required to detect its own subject and in both of these groups of children. Equally important purpose is the assessment of usability of Petrie's test with pediatric patients. Method of the solution: This work includes research, conducted in two groups of children aged between 7 to 18 years. The first group of children is relatively healthy, the second group consists of children with a hemiparetic form of the Child's cerebral palsy. Each group includes 10 children. The results are compared both within the group itself, but also the two groups each. Results: Results of stereognostic tests showed broken stereognostic hand function of paretic hand in children with hemiparetic form of Child's cerebral palsy, contrary to the results of nonparetic limbs reached almost one hundred per cent values, as well as the healthy control group. The longest time was recorded again in paretic limb. The Petrie's test results were very different.