

The examination of the function of body posture is one of the basic examinations of musculoskeletal system. Clinically, the initial examination is visual and summarized by a description. A number of other evaluation methods have been developed to allow for more objective assessment. These methods of examination can be divided into the following categories based on their approach: somatoscopic, somatometric and somatographic. Most of these methods, however, only evaluate posture based on the standing position and their evaluation criteria can be problematic and disputable. The goal of the practical part of our work was to study the possibility of evaluating posture using a newly emerging method: "Stress posture testing" (SPT), which has a very different approach than the usual methods. This method was developed at the Department of Rehabilitation and Sport Medicine of the Teaching Hospital in Motol as part of the long-term research project, which focused on late consequences of the Wilms kidney tumor treatment. SPT evaluates posture based on monitoring asymmetries in postural strategies aligning themselves with the selected more demanding postures; these are documented by a photo camera. We studied the ability of both one and several evaluators to consistently visually evaluate the same subjects using SPT and the effective result of the captured postural strategy. Further we evaluated the suitability of the selected posing period in the testing positions. Based on these evaluating criteria, it is not possible to accept this method as viable in its current form. However, SPT's methodology of photo documentation and evaluation appears to be useful and can be suggested for both clinical practice and scientific research.