

The main purpose of this thesis, called *The local changes in discriminatory sensation above a myofascial Trigger Point*, was to assess the relationship of a local nociception in the form of the myofascial Trigger Point to the local discriminatory sensation. Based on the theoretical information, hypothesis concerning the relationship of MTrP and two point discrimination were experimentally checked. The subject of the research was the trigger point trapezius pars ascendens. Localized MTrP was clinically evaluated in terms of both static and dynamic factors. Using a palpometer, its sensitivity by level of pressure generated pain (pressure generated pain threshold) was rated. The quality of two-point discrimination was rated as well. Furthermore it was also rated how a made isometric relaxation changed the sensitivity as nociceptive so discriminatory. Discriminatory sensation (attention threshold (AT-TPD), stable threshold (SSV-TPD)) in the region above the trigger point was measured by a mechanical caliper with modified tips radius of 1mm. Generally 23 probands were examined, 11 of them had simultaneously diagnosed a presence of the constitutional hypermobility. The results of the work confirmed that the made isometric relaxation had a significant influence on the change of thresholds discrimination of two points. By patients with the neck pain and a headache, average reduced pressure sensitivity thresholds of the trigger point in the trapezius were found. And at the same time increased perception thresholds for twopoint stimulus against the state after the made therapy were also found. After the therapy we managed to remove the myofascial trigger point. We also determined differences in quality of somatosensory perception among probands diagnosed with constitutional hypermobility and among probands without the presence of constitutional hypermobility. Concurrently there appeared some changes in the quality of this function in differences of reparation due therapy.