The thesis is focused on the problematics of the developmental coordination disorder and its presence within the patients with the idiopathic scoliosis. The theoretical part deals with the explanation of the terms of developmental coordination disorder, sensory integration and idiopathic scoliosis. The experimental part looks for the connection among the idiopathic scoliosis and the developmental dyspraxia. Thirty patients took part in it. Eighteen of them were patients with the idiopathic scoliosis, these were divided into two groups according to the age. The first group at the age of 7 to 10 years counted four patients, the other group from 11 to 16 years contained fourteen patients. The control group involved twelve children from the fifth class of the common primary school. The children were tested by the standardized Movement Assessment Battery for Children 2 (MABC-2). Furthermore the measurement was completed by two questionnaires for parents. In the DCDQ’07 they assessed the motor abilities of their child compared to children of the same age and gender. The other questionnaire was aimed at closer information about the pregnancy, development of the child, presence of any disease or impairment, etc.

The difference between motor skills of children with the idiopathic scoliosis and the control group in both – the total score and the item score of fine motor function was found. No difference in MABC-2 test between the scoliotic patients with the curve over 20° and less than 20° was found. And also there was no correlation among the DCDQ’07 and MABC-2 results.