ABSTRACT

The thesis deals with the issue of walking and standing in patients with a scoliosis. The theoretical part of this thesis summarizes current knowledge of scoliosis, its classification, etiology, pathogenesis and risk factors of the curve progression. Then the most often changes of the stand and gait stereotype and their main causes are discussed. Goal of the practical part was to identify the difference between particular parameters of gait in an experimental group of patients with scoliosis and a control group of healthy individuals. The examination was performed via the dynamic plantography method using the Zebris FDM-T System. 19 probands with scoliosis aged 8 - 19 and a control group of 19 orthopedically healthy patients in a corresponding age distribution have been selected for the study. The results did not provide any statistically significant difference on a significance level p=0,05. However, there were clear differences between the groups referring to bigger asymmetries in stance and gait stereotype in the scoliosis patients group. Since even in a scientific literature there is a difference in opinion on this issue, more research might be necessary for the exact evaluation of the influence of scoliosis on the stance and gait stereotype.