

The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the issue of the gastrooesophageal disease relating to the locomotive system. Special emphasis is given to the relation between the gastrooesophageal disease and the diaphragm and its viscerosomatic projection (viscero-vertebral projection). This connection will be verified on the clinical observation of a group of patients with the

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gastrooesophageal disease. We have tried to design a physiotherapy approach to this disease in this dissertation.

We have reached the view, that the diaphragm has an essential function, for it is a part of the antireflux barrier and its pressure activity affect the right function of the gastrointestinal system. We have also found, that the disorder in the area of gastrointestinal junction project to the locomotive system and constitute here the reflexive changes, which form specific visceral pattern. This pattern show side asymmetry with the total dominance on the left side.

The strong dysfunction of the deep stabilisation muscle system of spine, especially of diaphragm is typical for the patients with gastrooesophageal reflux. The respiratory pattern was defective by the most of the examined patients. A very expressive finding was the abdominal diastasis, which was found by more than a half of our probands.

It is possible to enunciate, that the disorder of gastrooesophageal junction reflect heavily on the locomotive system and also, that the correct function of the gastrooesophageal junction depends to a certain extent on the right function of the locomotive system.

It means, that the physiotherapy has an important position in the therapy of this seemingly only internal disease.