

Abstract

Although scoliosis is defined as a deviation of the spine in the frontal plane above 10° according to Cobb, the spine is deformed in three planes. The chest is also affected at the same time. The most common type is idiopathic scoliosis, which has multifactorial etiopathogenesis. The thesis summarizes available information on kinesiology of the spine, classification of idiopathic scoliosis, its incidence, etiology, diagnostics, treatment and specific physiotherapeutic exercises. The practical part is devoted to assessing the symmetry of the patient's torso from the photographic documentation of the posture by SCODIAC 2.3. Indices evaluating hull asymmetry from the back or front (POTSI, ATSI) result from mathematical calculation. The smaller the number, the more symmetrical the posture. Correlation of POTSI index and Cobb angle is explored. 20 patients (18 girls and 2 boys) with idiopathic scoliosis up to 47° according to Cobb aged between 7 to 18 years were selected for the study. All patients were subjected to anamnestic data collection, kinesiology analysis and a questionnaire. The results were statistically processed. SCODIAC software is one of the options offered to evaluate torso asymmetry and assess posture changes after therapy. It acts as a feedback for a physiotherapist and motivates patients for treatment.