

Cerebral Palsy is one of the most frequent neurodevelopmental illnesses occurring in the child age. Main manifestations of the illness include a disorder of muscle tone leading to the development of spasticity. One of contemporary methods of Cerebral Palsy's therapy has been local application of Botulinum Toxin A. This toxin effects a blockade of neuromuscular transmission on neuromuscular junction and in short term limits excessive contractions of spastic muscles. This thesis deals with the influence of physical therapy of children suffering from Cerebral Palsy following the application of Botulotoxin A and compares physical therapic methods applied in the Czech Republic and abroad.