

This thesis aims to evaluate the immediate effects of the electrostimulation according to Jantsch on spastic paresis of the wrist and finger flexors caused by a stroke. In the theoretic part is a short recherche of a modern findings about the stroke, the spastic paresis and a physical therapy in treatment of spasticity with close-up to an electrotherapy with antispastic effect. The practical part consist of one case report of a patient at whom was during hospitalisation applied the electrostimulation according to Jantsch each weekday - in total 8 times. The patient was examined before and immediately after the electrostimulation. An assessment originates in *Five-step clinical assessment in spastic paresis* by Gracies. Due to fast and quality examination of spasticity out of the original assessment by Gracies have been chosen theses parameters: the slow passive (Xv1) and active (XA) range of motion and the fast passive range of motion, in another name angle of catch (Xv3). The angle of spasticity (Xv1-Xv3) and the coefficient of spasticity  $((Xv1-Xv3)/Xv1)$  was calculated subsequently. The gathered data imply that the electrostimulation according to Jantsch has an immediate effect on decreasing spasticity of the wrist and finger flexors. The effect on the active range of motion was measured after the electrostimulation only on thumb flexor. On wrist and other finger flexors wasn't measured in total any difference.