

Abstract

This thesis focuses on comparing the effectiveness of two types of electrostimulations, specifically electrostimulation according to Hufschmidt and Jantsche, in reducing m. triceps surae spasticity and influencing walking speed in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). The aim of the thesis is to determine which type of electrostimulation is more suitable for patients with MS. The topic was chosen based on two previous theses that examined the effects of these electrostimulations individually.

The theoretical part provides basic information about MS, explains the pathophysiology of spasticity and the possible influence of spinal mechanisms on it, describes the examination of spastic patients, and summarizes the possibilities of electrotherapy treatment.

The practical part compares the effects of both types of electrostimulations in patients with MS who were partially randomly divided into two groups of three and evaluates short-term and long-term results using the "Five step clinical assessment in spastic paresis" examination and the subjective perception of walking questionnaire MSWS-12 (Multiple Sclerosis Walking Scale).

The results of the thesis do not show significant differences in the effects of both electrostimulations. The most significant improvements in both groups were observed in the subjective assessment of walking and in functional tests.