Abstract

Dysfunction in the temporomandibular joint appears to varying extents, depending on the chosen criteria, in at least half of the world's population. Altered afferentation from the orofacial area (for example due to dysfunction in the temporomandibular joint) can, according to research, have an effect on the position of the head, cervical spine and postural stability. However, the issue of the influence of temporomandibular dysfunction on head position or postural stability is still not sufficiently explored and conflicting opinions appear in the literature. The aim of this thesis is to reveal the correlation between dysfunction in the temporomandibular region and changes in postural stability, head position and subjective visual vertical. In the theoretical part, the current knowledge of the influence of the temporomandibular region on the surrounding structures and body posture will be presented using research. The aim of the practical part will be to investigate to what extent and in what time modulated afferentation from the orofacial area will affect the posture, head position and possibly also the subjective perception of the vertical. Measurements will take place on a stabilometric platform, using the Bucket method and further using QR codes and a computer program. The results will be statistically processed, compared with results from other studies, and it will be discussed whether there is a clinical significance between temporomandibular dysfunction and its effect on the body.