

## **Abstract**

This diploma thesis researches the relationship between developmental dysplasia of the hips in the anamnesis and the occurrence of pes planovalgus in young school-aged children. The first two chapters of the theoretical part of the thesis provide a summary of information about developmental dysplasia of the hip joints and pes planovalgus, which are essential for comprehending the entire issue. The subsequent chapter extensively examines the connection between these conditions, bringing together and expanding knowledge about the factors that support the potential relationship between developmental hip dysplasia and pes planovalgus. Specifically, it highlights the significance of increased femoral neck anteversion and generalized joint hypermobility. The potential impact of gender is also discussed. The theoretical part concludes with a discussion of physiotherapeutic methods used in treating developmental dysplasia of the hip joints and pes planovalgus.

The practical part of the thesis is based on data collected using a specially designed non-standardized protocol comprising various standardized tests. The results were subjected to statistical analysis. The study included a total of 40 children of younger school age, ranging from 6 to 12 years. Half of the participants had an anamnesis of developmental dysplasia of the hip joints, while the other half had normally developed hips. Based on the theoretical findings, it was expected that the monitored group would exhibit a higher frequency of pes planus and pes planovalgus compared to the control group. These assumptions were indeed confirmed, with statistical significance for both ( $p$ -value=0.001;  $p$ -value<0.001). Additionally, the study found a higher frequency of hypermobile children ( $p$ -value=0.003) and children with increased femoral anteversion ( $p$ -value<0.001) in the monitored group compared to the control group. However, the investigation did not establish a significant difference in the occurrence of pes planus or pes planovalgus ( $p$ -value=1.000;  $p$ -value=1.000) between girls and boys within the monitored group.