

SUMMARY

Title: Influence of a breast operation on the musculoskeletal system

The aim: The aim of this work is to describe and analyse changes of an extent of movement of the shoulder joint in a direction of an abduction, outer rotation and movement stereotype of the abduction. The target group are women who underwent a partial intervention.

The method: For the research we have chosen an examination through the planimetric method with the use of a mechanical goniometer which provides a quantitative output, because this method offers a gentle way of an evaluation of the shoulder's movement extent (regarding to the oncological diagnosis and the type of the operation). To evaluate the quality of the shoulder's movement we used an examination of the movement stereotype of the abduction of the shoulder by Janda (1993).

The results: The results show, that the limitation of the shoulder movement extent and the outer rotation that the operation caused, is, more considerable by the group of women who underwent the mastectomy, then by the group of women who underwent the partial intervention.

There were 30% of patients (6 women from 20) who underwent a mastectomy and who suffered from the negative change of the movement stereotype. There were only 5% (1 woman from 20) of women who suffered from this change in the group that underwent the partial intervention. The result is $p=0,0375$. We proved by 5% that there exists a disproportion between the two groups of women. Reeducation of the extent of movement of the shoulder joint in a direction of an abduction is more faster during the first three examinations (the third week after the operation – three months after the operation) compared to the follow-up period (in the interval of four, five and six months after the operation) among both groups of the patients.

The key words: an extent of the movement, a movement stereotype, a breast operation