A new and effective treatment for muscle spasticity disorders is a toxin derived from a bacteria. This toxin called Botulinum type A, was originally tested for the treatment of strabismus or “crossed eyes”. It was subsequently found to be useful in a number of focal dystonias. In recent years, there has been growing experience with the use of botulinum toxin in spasticity. Spasticity refers to a condition where there is increased muscle activity, usually in the extremities or trunk. Spasticity usually develops when the brain’s normal inhibition over lower spinal reflexes is lost. Our recently study of open-label treatment of spasticity included twenty patients with leg botulinum toxin (Disport) injections. Every patient was injected in different muscles, and with different dosage. To evaluate posturographic findings and to assess balance and functional changes in subjects with lower limb spasticity before and after treatment with botulinum toxin on distal legs target muscles. Analyzing orthostatic and postural stability by recording changes in the pressure center, static and dynamic posturography provides precise repeatable information regarding person’s posture and subsequent postural strategies. Using the detected postural pattern, this can presage likely genesis of problem in equilibrium. Control in equilibrium originating in the lower extremities does appear applicable to the voluntary correction of the sway in the projection of the body baricentre on a supporting plane, during baropodometer test, using Electronic Baropodometer – BPE (PEL-38-P3). Computerized static and dynamic posturography by measurement of center of pressure (CoP), surface parameters including total surface (cm²), load surface ratio (%), frontal and sagittal axis oscillation amplitude, velocity and frequency, maximal displacement of the centre of force in antero-posterior and medio-lateral directions, standard deviation of velocity, foot pronation-supination during gait, provided by the force plates permits conclusions to be drawn about the regulation of the “sway” of the centre of gravity (CoG) and consequently contracture conditions in muscles that maintain orthostatism and postural stability. Botulinum toxin is injected with a fine needle attached to electromiograph. They last 3 to 4 months and be repeated. They help physical therapy measures b more effective, allow tolerance of braces and reduce spasms. Serious side effects are rare.