Aim: The aim of diploma thesis was clinical utility of the Czech version of Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) in both parts. Utility in performance of activities of daily living and utility in satisfaction with performance of activities of daily living for physically disabled adults persons.

Methods: The pre-research consisted of 40 persons with physical disability after stroke. For data collection was used Canadian Occupational Performance Measure, Barthel index and Subjective QUAlity of Life Analysis (SQUALA). Hypotheses were vitrificated by correlation analysis using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient.

Results: P-value (p = 0,00001) from the test of dependence of measured values by COPM in performance of activities of daily living and BI was lower than level of significance $\alpha = 0,05; 0,00001 < 0,05$. P-value from the test of dependence of measured values by COPM in satisfaction with performance of activities of daily living and SQUALA questionnaire was lower than level of significant $\alpha = 0,05; 0,041 < 0,05$.

Conclusion: The results of the statistical analysis did not confirm the independence of the measured values by the Czech version COPM, BI and the SQUALA questionnaire. It was supported the using COPM in both parts, in performance of activities of daily living and in satisfaction with performance of activities of daily living for physically disabled adults persons.

Key words: Canadian Occupational Performance Measure, Client-centered practice, Canadian Model of Occupational Performance, Activities of Daily Living