

Abstract

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The Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a neuromuscular disease, which evolves due to the damages of moto units (motorneurons in the ventral root of spinal nerve, peripheral nerves, neuromuscular junctions, muscles). The MG is a chronic disease of the peripheral nervous system. The thesis deals with nursing care of the patients with the diagnosis Myasthenia gravis. The first part describes the disease, its diagnostics and cure in the past and nowadays and the nursing and rehabilitation care of Myasthenia gravis patients. The empirical part analyses the current quality of life of patients with disease Myasthenia gravis by using questionnaire MG-QOL-15. The empirical part of the thesis analyses the current quality of life of patients with the disease Myasthenia gravis. The research IS comprised of the questionnaire MG-QOL-15 and its analysis by the NCSS programme and the factor analysis. 37 respondents (23 male and 14 female) participated in the survey. The oldest respondent was 87 years old and the youngest participant was 21 years old. The factor analysis revealed that the questionnaire consists of two factor structure. The Fisher two-sided exact test and The Pearson chi-squared test were performed and it follows that there are no statistically significant differences between the male and female perception of the quality of life with MG. This neuromuscular disease threatens the life of the patient because of an acute respiratory distress caused by the weakening of respiratory muscles. It follows from the empirical part of this theses that despite these risks the majority of examined patients live fullfilled lives thanks to the modern therapy of Myasthenia gravis.