

## **Abstract**

Tuberculosis (TBC) is an infectious disease with long history, that goes to the beginnings of humanity. Nowadays, TBC is mainly creating socioeconomic issues connected with overpopulation. In 21<sup>st</sup> century, TBC remains major concern for public health in terms of infectious diseases in European region. Even though the joint efforts of political, economical and health institution are being successful, there is still need for better health care coordination, diagnosis improvement, and help to the endangered groups of people in lower income countries. The aim of this thesis is to assess the epidemiological situation of TBC incidence in the Central Bohemia region in the years from 2008 to 2017 with a special focus on impact of health and socioeconomic risk factor for developing TBC. Research questions concern population structure characteristics of TBC patients, differences between sexes and factors that affect TBC death. Methods of contingency tables,  $\chi^2$ -test of independence and logistic regression were applied to analyse of the effect of age, comorbidities, and risk behaviour on the development of TBC. It was found that there are differences in age structure of patients with TBC between men and women. The most affected by TBC are men in middle and older age, while women are affected in the oldest age groups. Differences in risk behaviours between men and women were also observed – men were more likely to engage in risk behaviours affecting TBC than women. The risk of dying from TBC was higher in older people and those who were older and with present risky behaviour.

The thesis also refers about the burden of TBC in selected European countries compared to Czechia and description of plans of World Health Organization (WHO) and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) for the TBC elimination.

Keywords: tuberculosis, risk factors, morbidity, health behavior, mortality