Abstract

Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a mental illnes manifesting itselg, among other signs, with impaired body schema and rejection of food. Principal focus of the thesis was to assess the discrimination treshold, ability to evaluate sensory perception and body self-concept in adolescent female patients hospitalised with anorexia nervosa. Our goal was to clarify and better understand the still not adequately described neurophysiological aspects of anorexia nervosa. The results were compared to control group; both groups comprised 18 girls, the average age of observed group being 14,7 ± 0,71 years and average age of control group being 15,3 ±0,71 years. Two-point discrimination was examined in three areas - arm, between shoulder blades and belly – with modified caliper. The Petrie test was used in sensory perception testing, while body self-concept was measured with BAT questionare. The examinations were performed in standardised conditions during similar day times. We found significant difference in two-point discrimination in the area between the shoulder blades with significance level $\alpha = 5$ % and p-value $p = 0{,}0001$. A statistically significant difference was also observed in body self-concept with significance level $\alpha = 5$ % and p-value $p = 0{,}017$. Thus we conclude that patients suffering from anorexia nervosa experience higher treshold of two-point discrimination in shoulder blade area and pronounced discomposure concerning thein body, compared to control group.