

ABSTRACT

Background: The bachelor's thesis deals with the subjective assessment of the quality of life in people with epilepsy by the screening questionnaire Patient Weighted Quality Of Life In Epilepsy Inventory (QOLIE-10-P) in the Czech Republic.

Objectives: The aim of this quantitative study was to assess the psychometric properties of the Czech version of the QOLIE-10-P questionnaire, to validate it on a sample of patients in the Czech Republic, to assess the influence of individual sociodemographic and clinical variables on the quality of life of these patients, to determine, which of these variables predict quality of life and perform McCall's area transformation of Mean score and Final score QOLIE-10-P for clinical screening use in nursing practice.

Methods: The study population comprised 608 patients from the Center for Epilepsy of the Neurological Department 2nd Medical Faculty Charles University and the Motol University Hospital, who met inclusive and exclusive criteria. All patients underwent neurological and neuropsychological examination and a QOLIE-10-P questionnaire was administered to them. For statistical data processing were used parametric and non-parametric tests, determination of internal consistency, test-retest reliability, factor analysis, linear regression and multiregression analysis.

Results: The QOLIE-10-P questionnaire reached high values of Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha = 0.8689$). A statistically significant relationship between test and retest was proved, as well as between the individual items QOLIE-10-P and the Mean score. 11 items of the questionnaire were divided into 3 factors based on factor analysis. It was also found that the employment status, number of used antiepileptic drugs, defined daily dose, use of Eslicarbazepine and depression are strong predictors of quality of life, which may explain approximately 35 % of the variability of the Mean score in the final regression model.

Conclusions: The study proved good psychometric properties of the Czech version of the QOLIE-10-P questionnaire and thus confirmed its reliability and validity. The study also showed, that antiepileptic pharmacotherapy, depression and employment status are strong predictors of quality of life of people with epilepsy in the Czech Republic.

KEYWORDS

Antiepileptic drugs, epilepsy, pharmacotherapy, QOLIE-10-P, quality of life.