## ABSTRACT

This thesis focuses on the initial validation of the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) in its Czech version. It is a self-report method that measures symptoms accompanying posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The theoretical part of the thesis describes the development of the diagnosis of PTSD over time and its current criteria. It also presents a list of diagnostic tools for measuring PTSD, including the PCL-5 and its psychometric properties. The research part of the thesis describes the process of data collection and processing, the results of the hypotheses and discussion. The research sample consisted of 444 respondents (370 women; 74 men) with a mean age of 32,6 years (SD = 10,6). The mean PCL-5 score was 29,3 (SD = 19,9). When comparing the scores of women (M = 30,2; SD = 20) and men (M = 24,7; SD = 18,8), a statistically significant difference was observed (p = 0,029). When comparing respondents who were psychiatric patients (PP; M = 39,5; SD = 20) and those who were not (M = 21,7; SD = 16,6), a significant difference (p < 0,001) was also observed. In case of comparison of respondents by gender who were not PP, no statistically significant difference was confirmed. Cronbach's alpha for the whole questionnaire came out high: 0,955 (for clusters ranging from 0,831-0,908), which is consistent with previous studies. Confirmatory factor analysis was also performed, which showed an overall adequate fit to the data for the DSM-5 model ($\chi2(164)$ = 644, p < 0,001; SRMR = 0,0414; CFI = 0,924; TLI = 0,912; RMSEA = 0,0812), but better for the Hybrid model ($\chi2(149)$ = 462, p < 0,001; SRMR = 0,0336; CFI = 0,950; TLI = 0,937; RMSEA = 0,0688). Similar results when comparing models have been obtained in other studies. Despite the limitations of the present study, the PCL-5 questionnaire seems to be a suitable and reliable tool for further investigation of its properties in the Czech population.

## KEYWORDS