ABSTRACT

The aim of the diploma thesis is to contribute to the validation of diagnostic methods Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-5 and Life Events Checklist-5 intended for PTSD diagnostics. For this purpose, the practical part of this work focused on finding differences between the group of respondents from the general population (N = 303) and the clinical group of people exposed to trauma (N = 28). As part of the research of this work, a clinical group of persons who were assigned PTSD criteria according to DSM-5 and DSM-IV for posttraumatic stress disorder was created. The clinical group of persons was divided into the groups "diagnosed with PTSD" and "at risk of diagnosed with PTSD" according to the fulfilled DSM-5 criteria.

The results of statistical data analysis verify the validity of the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-5 method, in which the clinical group of people diagnosed with PTSD achieves statistically higher results than the control group, as well as the group of people exposed to trauma at risk of PTSD. A statistically significant difference was also found between the control group of people diagnosed with PTSD and the group of people from the general population in methods measuring the rate of anxiety and depressive symptoms, confirming the convergent validity of the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-5 method.

The group of people exposed to trauma "at risk of diagnosing PTSD" differs statistically significantly from the control group only in the frequency of traumatic events. There was no difference between the group diagnosed with PTSD and the control group in the method focused on the frequency of potentially traumatic events. The Life Events Checklist-5 method has not been validated as a method of determining the severity of PTSD symptoms, based on the number of traumatic events experienced.

The literature review part of the thesis is focused on the definition of trauma, taking into account the risk factors for trauma, individual types of traumatic events, symptoms and effects of trauma. In the second capitole is defined posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), its etiology, prevalence and differential diagnosis are defined. The last chapter of the literature review part of the thesis is focused on the diagnosis of PTSD – historical changes in the diagnosis of PTSD, the current diagnosis of PTSD and currently used diagnostic methods.

KEY WORDS

Trauma, PTSD, LEC-5, PCL-5