

Příloha 1

Příloha 1 Rozhovor pro sport-aktuálně týkající se neurovizuálního tréninku

Z tuzemského sport-aktuálně.cz přikládám článek o českých softbalistkách z ME v Ostravě z roku 2019 jak nahlíží a jak jim pomáhá neurovizuální trénink s přípravou na utkání. "Jsem nadšená z toho, jak se mi daří. Myslím, že nám pomáhá také neurovizuální trénink, na který jsme se zaměřily před šampionátem. Zlepšily se mi oči, změny jsou znát, i když mám dioptrie," prohlásila v tiskové zprávě Malá, která hraje s brýlemi.

Příloha 2

Úryvek o historii vídeňské neurologické školy

THE HISTORY OF THE NEUROLOGICAL SCHOOL OF VIENNA

HANS HOFF

AND

FRANZ SEITELBERGER*

The neurological achievements of the Vienna school play an important part in the history of neurology. The heights it reached in Vienna marked the culmination of international neurological research, and while it always kept in close touch with the different European centers, it generally followed its own specific course.

It was about the time when Gerhard van Swieten, the physician of Empress Maria Theresa, organized and improved hospitals and medical teaching in Vienna, that we note the beginnings of research and investigation in the neurological field. It was he who founded, in 1749, the first medical school in Vienna and appointed Anton de Haen from The Hague, a former schoolmate and pupil of Boerhave, as professor of the science of Theoretical Medicine. The two men devoted much of their time and research to the diseases of the nervous system. Anton de Haen was a pioneer in electrotherapy and in his *Ratio medendi in nosocomio practico* described lead palsy, with its characteristic signs and symptoms, especially the wrist-drop. Considering the stage of knowledge at that time, this treatise was a masterly one. De Haen's successor was Maximilian Stoll, who was most active in the 1790's. He also engaged in neurological research, and in his *Praelectiones in diversos morbos chronicos*, written in accordance with the ideas of Hippokrates, he advocated that the various diseases should be treated by leading a sensible way of life, thereby promoting the healing power of nature. In his investigations he paid particular attention to the apoplexies, convulsions, and hysteria.

Johann Peter Frank, the great organizer and reformer of medical science in Vienna who practiced in the time of Emperor Josef II, not only brought about great improvements in the institutions for the insane and, for the first time, demanded that the insane receive medical treatment, but also became an expert in the neurological field, devoting, in particular, his entire work *De neurosibus* (1824) to the description of neurological conditions. It was he who introduced into the medical language the term "encephalitis," which up to his time had

*From the Neurological Institute of the University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.

Obrázek č. 1: Krátký úryvek v anglickém jazyce o historii vídeňské neurologické školy (Hoff a Seitelberger, 1952)