

Summary

This thesis continues in research of other works at Department of Biological and Medical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové, Charles University, Prague, which deal with RVVC issue and its predisposing factors. RVVC is defined as 3 or 4 and more attacks of VVC in one year. It particularly befalls the women of childbearing age. Cases of RVVC have been on the rise mainly for last decades. 75 % of reproductive-age women will experience at least one episode of VVC in their lifetime and half of these repeatedly. 5 % will evolve RVVC. However, the causality of primary, idiopathic RVVC remains poorly understood.

Our target was to gain information about the contentment with some areas of life in the sample of woman-population. To gather such information, we used questionnaires. Respondents comprised of homogenous group, mostly university students. They could use 7 grades of evaluating scale. We divided them into 2 groups according to our own criteria: RVVC group and control group. Then we mutually compared their data about the extent of contentment with the statements in the questionnaire. Results were statistically analysed by unpaired T-test (student's T-test).

Results showed that RVVC group was less content with most of the statements in the questionnaire than control group was. There was even statistically significant difference by some statements. RVVC group was less content with these areas (in descending order): partnership and marriage and own personality, free time and housing, social contacts (friends, acquaintances and relatives), financial situation, and health. Its discontentment was especially expressed in these statements: physical condition, immunity, demands of marriage/ partnership, self-confidence and self-assurance, contact with neighbours.

The second target was to find out something about the quality of life in the RVVC group. Respondents could use 6 possibilities in questionnaire to evaluate the frequency of affecting problems. Their answers were interpreted according to UFS – QoL Scoring Manual (Spies, et al., 2002). The quality of life in particular areas descended in this order: social contact, energy/ mood, control over own life, concern, sexual function, activity.

Return ratio of questionnaires was 87, 5 %. Assumption, that the extent of contentment with given areas of life of the RVVC group would be lower than of the control group, was fulfilled.