Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a very frequent disorder. There are about 150 thousand people living with AD in the Czech Republic. The diagnostic criteria require not only the evaluation of cognitive abilities (e.g. memory), but also the activities of daily living (ADL). The aim of this thesis is to describe the concept of ADL and to provide the information about its assessment in the patients with AD. It also describes the scales for ADL assessment available in the Czech Republic and abroad.

The assessment of ADL is useful for the diagnosis of AD and its prodromal stages, for the evaluation of treatment effects or disease progression, for its staging, to estimate the caregiver burden, and for other purposes. The best way to assess ADL in the clinical setting is the administration of structured questionnaires to the caregiver of the patient.

The thesis provides a list of 14 ADL questionnaires and a brief information about each of them.

Together with my tutor, we have translated three ADL scales (FAQ-CZ, DAD-CZ and BADLS-CZ) into Czech language during my student scientific activity. These scales were given to 47 caregivers of the patients with clinical probable AD according to NINCDS-ADRDA criteria. The cognitive abilities of the patients were measured with the Mini-Mental State Examination.

It proved to be impossible to estimate the ADL from the cognitive performance of the patient, which points out the need of ADL evaluation. The average percentual ADL performance of the patients was by FAQ 36%, by DAD 60% and by BADLS 72%. The caregivers rated the BADLS as the best of the three questionnaires. For the patients with mild dementia FAQ seems to be the most suitable questionnaire, while BADLS covered whole spectrum of the ADL impairment in our sample. The thesis also shows concrete form of impairment of various ADL.

Finally, it provides the guidelines for ADL assessment in patients with AD.