Abstract

Aim: The aim of this thesis is both evaluate a somatognosis quality and consider rate of personality dimensions in patients with FBSS.

Methods: 30 patients with FBSS and 25 probands of healthy control group were examined in laboratory of spatial cognition called Blue Velvet Arena. They underwent spatial navigation task and body scheme tests. We made comparative analysis of these measurements between groups. We evaluated personality dimensions in patients group, by using NEO personality inventory and Petrie test. Finally we consider relationships of these variables and another related factors.

Results: Significant difference between patient’s group and control group was found both in spatial navigation task and body scheme tests. In spatial navigation task control group had lower results compared to the patient’s group. In body scheme tests was found reverse results. We found high correlation of body scheme with age, pain duration and activity level. There was high percentage of underestimating probands and probands with high score of conscientiousness. Error rate (judgement out of tolerance zone) was higher in patient’s group compared to the control group.

Conclusions: Our results states that patients with FBSS have lower quality of somatognosis in light of body scheme. We hypothesise, that body scheme is distorted in chronic pain. However, it is not still clear the problem of causality.