

## Abstract

**Goal:** The goal of the study is to find out whether increasing age is related to the level of spatial orientation disorder. The study summarizes a current knowledge about spatial orientation, both from the point of view of neurophysiology and aging, and its investigation. We research and compare two different age groups with the aid of three tests. The issue of physiological aging that potentially causes a disorder of spatial orientation is discussed in the experimental part of the thesis.

**Hypothesis:** Increasing age affects spatial perception.

**Methods:** We used Montreal cognitive test to select mentally healthy participants, and divided them into two different age groups. The group A is composed of 10 people aged from 75 to 85, their average age is 77 years. 10 people aged from 18 to 25 fall into the group B, their average age is 23 years. These particular groups were tested by Triangulation test and so-called „follow the route“ test.

**Results:** The complex of applied tests confirmed the difference between group A and group B. There is a connection between physiological aging and lowered capability of spatial navigation.

**Conclusion:** The results prove a change of spatial orientation due to physiological aging.