

Abstract of diploma thesis:

Objective In the Czech republic there is no normative data for Purdue pegboard test in any representative group of people.

First goal of this diploma thesis is to determine basic normative data Purdue pegboard test in not representative sample of people with traumatic brain injury at the age of 22-40 years in chronic phase. Second goal is to determine clinical utility of Purdue pegboard test in this clinical population group of people.

The Student t-test and ambiguity proportion was used to statistic analyse the hypothesis. As a graphic processing was choosen the linear equation with the image of the Gaussian curve. There are analysed 3 case studies about people with traumatic brain injury to accomplish second goal.

There is no significant difference in Purdue pegboard test score in employed and unemployed people with traumatic brain injury, equally to women and men with traumatic brain injury. There is evidence, that age influence score of Purdue pegboard test in men with traumatic brain injury, but not in women with traumatic brain injury. There are presented basic norms of Purdue pegboard test in people with traumatic brain injury in standard and percentile scale in this thesis.

Normative data in people with traumatic brain injury makes easier to work with this clinical population, we will be able to better identify deficits of fine motor skills and preciselier set therapy for them. It is well reccomended to combine Purdue pegboard test and Jebsen-Taylor test for preciselier determine of fine motor skills in this clinical population.

Key words: traumatic brain injury, fine motor skills, standardized test, Purdue pegboard test, occupational therapy.