

Abstrakt:

The thesis deals with the issue of executive functions in patients with acquired brain injury and possibilities of executive deficit detection in real life circumstances. The thesis is divided into theoretical and empirical part. The theoretical part consists of three chapters. In the first chapter the definition, localization and different disorders of executive functions are mentioned. The second chapter presents some neuropsychological methods suitable for executive functions assessment and their limits. In the final chapter the Multiple Errands Test method and its various modifications are introduced.

The main purpose of the empirical part was to evaluate the ability of the Multiple Errands Test method - hospital version (MET - HV) to detect deficits in executive functions related to daily life functioning. The research group consisted of patients with acquired brain injury (N = 20) and neurologically healthy adults (N = 20) hospitalized in the Rehabilitation Center Kladruby. The results proved the ability of the method MET - HV to distinguish well between patients with acquired brain damage and healthy adults. The second hypothesis concerning the ability of the method to distinguish between patients with frontal and nonfrontal injury wasn't confirmed. Another purpose of the empirical part was to verify the psychometric properties of the method MET - HV. The results proved a high degree of inter-rater reliability.

Keywords:

executive functions, acquired brain injury, MET - HV, activities of daily life