

Abstract of the Thesis:

Bachelor Thesis is interested in the possibility of diagnostics of apraxia following stroke in Occupational Therapy. The aim of the thesis is to find an appropriate test for the examination of apraxia following a stroke.

Theoretical part deals with the issue of apraxia, describes its etiopathogenesis, possibilities of classification and introduces the clinical picture of an apractic patient in occupational therapy. A chapter itself is dedicated to the overview of individual tests. The conclusion of the theoretical part presents the summary of available tests for examination of apraxia. On this basis, tests to be compared in the practical part are chosen.

The practical part deals with the issue of selection of a suitable test for examination of apraxia. Three freely available testing instruments discovered in the theoretical part are compared. These tests are the Naturalistic Action Test, Apraxia Test and Apraxia Screen of TULIA. All of them are rated in pre-terminated areas which are based on information acquired in the theoretical part of the thesis. Each patient did undergo all three of the tests, thus creating seven casuistries. Knowledge gained from the practical use of the tests reflects on their overall rating.

The conclusion of the practical part finds the Apraxia Test the most useful tool of the three compared tests for examination of apraxia following stroke in the occupational therapy. However, if complex examination of apraxia is necessary, the Apraxia Test is not sufficient, since its evaluation only considers ideomotor and ideational apraxia.

Key Words:

apraxia, diagnostics, occupational therapy, stroke, tests