

This diploma thesis summarizes recent knowledge about body scheme, spatial orientation and their change in context of chronic pain. The purpose of this work is to find out if chronic pain negatively affects the body scheme and spatial orientation. The thesis includes a comparative analysis of experimental measurements between the patients with Failed Back Surgery Syndrome and healthy control group. The analysis compares tasks based on spatial orientation and body scheme tests. Results show the patients' group having lower results in body scheme related tests, showing a noticeable disparity compared to the control group's test scores. These results were further supported by portion of spatial orientation based tasks, where patients' group again performed at significantly lower level than the control group. In conclusion, our thesis, along with other academic works, states that there is a correlation between chronic pain, disrupted body scheme and spatial orientation. However, at the present time it could not be determined whether the pain precedes the effect of disrupted body scheme or vice versa.