

## **ABSTRACT**

In the theoretical part of my thesis I define the illness, venous thromboembolic disease. The theoretical principles are used to determine the risks of the disease onset in women, primarily focused on the risk related to the hormonal contraception usage and the hormone replacement therapy. Attention is paid to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the DVT as well. In the following chapters the readers will be apprised with the treatment procedures, primarily from the nursing care perspective. The theoretical part of the thesis will be concluded with the casuistry of patient who suffers the thromboembolic disease and who was in my personal nursing care.

The empirical part of my thesis is aimed on the qualitative and related quantitative research, which will be carry out by the help of the questionnaire. The questionnaire is based on the outcome of the data analysis (casuistry) gained at the Clinic of Cardiology, FN Motol. The questionnaire is distributed and determined for wide group of women from non-medical environment (layman). The results of my research are giving the respons on the thesis's goals and hypotheses. The main goal of my thesis is to define the women awareness of thromboembolic disease risks, in connection with the hormonal contraception usage and the hormone replacement therapy. The data output determines more then average awareness of women about the DVT as well as confirms the absence of screening methods for thromboembolic mutation, which closely related with women's dissatisfaction with the level of education from gynecologist.

The output of my thesis is realization of the woman education aiming to clarify the DVT disease's risk factors. This kind of education is carried out by the help of information handbook. Furthermore, I create brief questionnaire focused on gathering data from woman patients to foster gynecological ambulances to obtain complete patient history.

## **Keywords**

Thromboembolic disease, Thrombosis, Hypercoagulable states, Hormonal contraception, Hormone substitution, Risk factors.