

Abstract

The term epilepsy includes a group of diseases, that are manifested by the recurrence of unprovoked epileptic seizures. A single sporadic seizure is not a sufficient reason to determine the diagnosis, although we know, that most people, who will experience a seizure are going to have another one without a treatment. Epilepsy suffers from 0.5% - 1% of the population (i.e. every one or two-hundredth human).

In my Bachelor Thesis, I handled with the issue of Nursing Care of a patient with farmacoresistant epilepsy. In the clinical section I described the etiopathogenesis of epilepsy including the possibilities of diagnosis and follow-up therapy.

In the nursing section, I dealed with taking care of a patient with a pharmacoresistant epilepsy, admitted to hospital to invasive video-EEG monitoring.

In my Bachelor Thesis, I tried to highlight the necessity for individual approach to the patient, solving his personal problems, seizures, medication, or eventual epilepsy surgery, and last but not least, the need for psychological care. However, what all patients with epilepsy have in common, are social problems, that without exaggeration, involved each of them from the first seizure or when the diagnosis is firmly established.

The purpose of this Bachelor Thesis was expanding nursing staff's horizons on the specifics for patients with farmacoresistant epilepsy. As a very important and very positive I find cooperation of the whole multidisciplinary team - physicians, nurses, EEG laborants, physiotherapists, neuropsychologists, but also the patient himself and his family.