

This diploma thesis explores problematic areas of patients with Huntington's disease in their performance during activities of daily living (ADLs) from the perspective of patients and their caregivers. The aim of the research was also to assess a possible correlation between cognitive impairment and the patient's performance in ADL.

Twenty-five patients with their caregivers met the selection criteria for the research. There were used standardized assessment methods available in Czech: the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) and the questionnaire for caregivers called Bristol Activities of Daily Living Scale (BADLS-CZ). The statistical analyses consisted of methods of the nonparametric statistics, qualitative analysis was processed by data categorizing. Caregivers reported more problematic areas in ADLs which was significantly confirmed in the statistical hypothesis testing ($p < 0,05$). A significant correlation was seen between the results of the questionnaire and the results of the MoCA assessment ($r_{sp} = -0,620$; $p < 0,05$).

For various reasons, patients with Huntington's disease did not mention as many problematic areas in performing ADL as their caregivers. Therefore, it is appropriate in clinical practice to supplement the assessment of the patient's performance of ADL by information from caregivers. It was proved that cognitive impairment correlates mostly in decreased performance in instrumental ADLs, patients and caregivers also mentioned more difficulties in this area of performance. An educational handout including suggestions for compensatory strategies in everyday life designed for patients with HD and their families was developed based on available evidence in literature and information provided by patients and their caregivers. This diploma thesis emphasizes an important role of the occupational therapist in the selection and practice of compensatory strategies.