

Summary

This bachelor thesis deals with the evaluation of the quality of life with scleroderma, a chronic autoimmune disease. The work is focused on determining the health-related quality of life of patients with localized and systemic scleroderma. The values obtained are then compared with the quality of life of the healthy population and with the health-related quality of life of the patients with selected diseases (psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and breast cancer). The research was conducted in the form of a randomized SF-36 questionnaire, a globally used tool for assessing the quality of life in chronically ill patients, which evaluates 8 areas of life. The results of the SF-36 questionnaire were further evaluated by T-test to determine statistically significant values. This questionnaire was further extended by supplementary questions. The results show that patients with scleroderma do not achieve the same quality of life as a healthy population in all evaluated areas. Patients with scleroderma rate their quality of life worse than all selected diseases (except for patients with localized scleroderma compared to those with systemic lupus erythematosus).

Keywords – scleroderma – localized scleroderma (morphea) - systemic scleroderma – quality of life (QoL) – health related quality of life (HRQoL) – SF 36 questionnaire