

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this thesis is to investigate how the variables Locus of Control, God Locus of Health Control and religiosity predict the quality of life of patients with epilepsy and whether these variables differ in prevalence in a healthy control group.

Methods: The research group consisted of 275 patients with epilepsy examined within the neuropsychological Centre for the Treatment of Epilepsy of the Department of Neurology, 2nd Medical Faculty and Motol University Hospital. The comparison group consisted of a group of 182 healthy respondents. Respondents were interviewed using WAIS-III, EPQ R abbreviated version, BDI-II, VAS, QOLIE-89 (version 1.0) and GLHC. The t-test and the Mann-Whitney test were used to determine differences between groups. Contingency tables were used for discrete quantities. The relationship between the variables was demonstrated by Spearman's correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Motol University Hospital.

Results: The resulting model of stepwise linear regression prediction of the Mean score showed that by including the variables Neuroticism HS and GLHC>6 in the overall model, these significant variables can explain 21.44 % variability of Locus of control ($R^2=0.2144$). It was also found that the Czech version of the GLHC questionnaire reached high values of Cronbach's α (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.9706$).

Conclusions: Being aware of people's different approaches to life difficulties is one of the prerequisites for quality nursing practice. This study showed a link between Locus of control and health. Furthermore, the study demonstrated the good psychometric properties of the Czech version of the GLHC questionnaire, thus confirming its reliability and validity.