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**Title:** Executive function assessment in patients with acquired brain damage: Translation and clinical use of the „Weekly Calendar Planning Activity“

**Abstract:**

Executive functions are absolutely essential for everyday life and when they are violated, a person is often severely limited in all areas of their life. People with a disorder of these functions tend to have problems, for example with starting an activity and planning individual steps, or are unable to complete the activity correctly and efficiently. Executive functions are localized primarily in the area of the frontal lobes and when they are damaged, an executive deficit is manifested. Clinically, the impairment of executive functions manifests itself in very diverse ways. The degree and severity of the disability depends on many factors, such as the etiology of the acquired brain damage, its location or education of the patient.

The aim of this bachelor's thesis is the one-way translation of the "Weekly Calendar Planning Activity" test from English to Czech language and its subsequent verification in practice on selected patients with acquired brain damage. This is a so-called performance test that evaluates executive functions using an activity (filling in a calendar). The practical part describes the process of translation and its pitfalls, the adaptation to the Czech environment and includes three case studies of patients on whom the test was taken.

The theoretical part of the bachelor's thesis describes executive functions and their evaluation possibilities, description of frontal lobes and manifestations of individual lesions, types of acquired brain damage and a brief presentation of the Weekly Calendar Planning Activity test.

The main output of the work is a one-way translation of the Weekly Calendar Planning Activity test. Based on my own experience and information from available studies, I can state that the WCPA test is a very suitable tool for evaluating executive functions. It provides a lot of relevant information and is very useful not only for patients after acquired brain damage, but in a wide range of diagnoses

**Key words:** occupational therapy, executive function, dysexecutive syndrom, acquired brain damage