

## Abstract

Bachelor thesis „Quality of life in patients after kidney transplant“ deals with issue of patient's quality of life before and after transplantation. **The objective of this thesis** was to map quality of life before and after kidney transplantation in several dimensions – physical functioning, physical limitation, general health, vitality, social functioning, emotional issues and mental health. **In theoretical section** is presented overview of kidney diseases, process of transplantation and quality of life. **In empirical section** are presented methods of data collection, realization of survey and results of this investigation. Chosen Method was standardized questionnaire SF-36 supplemented with soci-demographic and health related information questionnaire devised by author. It was distributed among patients of nephrological ambulatory practice in IKEM which underwent kidney transplantation. **Results:** Quality of life of patients after undergoing transplantation of kidney was better than before transplantation in these areas: perception of one's own health, walking up the stairs one and more floors, walking hundred meters, managing workload, lesser difficulties in activities of daily living. Pain was lesser obstacle in managing work. Positive shift occurred in feeling of pep, nervousness, depression, calm and peace, energy, optimism, exhaustion, happiness and fatigue. Improvement was observed in these statements „I seem to get sick a little easier than other people“ „my health is excellent“ and decrease in agreement with statement „I expect my health to get worse“. Complication did not have effect on emotional well-being. Reversed effect of length of dialysis was established in relation to quality of life. Particularly on walking up the stairs, bending forwards and kneeling were negatively affected by dialysis length. Retransplantation had negative effect on feeling of peace and happiness. Effect of shared family household were established in perception of one's own health, walking over one kilometer, and moderately demanding activities. Positive effect was observed in emotional well-being. Respondents in shared family household reported feeling of greater energy and more happiness, respondents living alone reported less restriction in work and daily activities. Effect of sex differences was not established because of lower number of women in group of respondents. **Conclusion:** In conclusion are mentioned weak and strong aspects of this research and recommendation for nursing practice.