

## **Abstract**

**Title:** Quality of life of people with eating disorders

**Objectives:** The main aim of the thesis is to use the EDQOL (Eating Disorders Quality of Life) questionnaire to determine the quality of life of women with eating disorders (ED) compared to the general population and in which areas of life eating disorders cause the greatest difficulties for women.

**Methods:** The theoretical and empirical work examined the quality of life of women with eating disorders ( $n=100$ ) and women from the general population using the EDQOL questionnaire. The sample of respondents was obtained by the method of available sampling by reaching out to selected groups on social networks. The czech version of the EDQOL questionnaire was distributed using the Survio platform.

**Results:** The results of the EDQOL questionnaire revealed a statistically significant difference in quality of life between women with ED and women from the general population ( $p < 0,001$ ,  $d = 2,404$ ). Women with ED scored the average on the overall questionnaire variables ( $1,87 \mp 0,49$ ), while women from the general population scored the average ( $0,68 \mp 0,50$ ). Within the group of women with ED, the psychological domain ( $2,91 \mp 0,48$ ) and the physical and cognitive domain ( $2,24 \mp 0,81$ ) were identified as significant. Conversely, the work and school related domain ( $1,01 \mp 0,90$ ) and the financial domain ( $0,44 \mp 0,6$ ) were rated as less significant. There were no statistically significant differences between women with anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa in EDQOL questionnaire scores ( $p = 0,971$ ,  $d = 0,000$ ). Furthermore, there was no significant effect of BMI (Body Mass Index) on overall quality of life, both in underweight ( $p=0,103$ ,  $d=0,738$ ) and overweight and obese women ( $p = 0,829$ ,  $d = 0,046$ ).

**Keywords:** eating disorders, quality of life, mental health, psychiatry, EDQOL questionnaire