Abstract

This thesis explores video-oculographic markers of functional movement disorder (FMD). The first part focuses on the definition, classification, epidemiology, clinical characteristics, diagnostic principles, pathophysiology and therapeutic options for functional movement disorders. The second part of the thesis introduces video-oculography, a method used to study neural mechanisms of neuropsychiatric diseases by objectively measuring ocular and autonomic parameters. The aim of the empirical section was to identify saccadic and pupillary abnormalities in FMD patients during both reflexive and voluntary eye movements, utilizing the prosaccades and antisaccades task. Findings revealed that FMD patients exhibit poorer performance in voluntary oculomotor movements (antisaccades), show insufficient pupil dilation in the antisaccade task, and increased rates of premature saccadic responses.

Key words: functional movement disorders, video-oculography, attention, antisaccades