

## **Abstract**

The aim of this thesis was to evaluate the prevalence, clinical aspects and therapeutic approaches of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) in the geriatric population. BPPV, as a common cause of vertigo, has a significant impact on the quality of life of elderly patients, especially in relation to balance and risk of falls. Despite its frequency, BPPV is often underestimated and underdiagnosed, leading to neglect of necessary treatment.

Repositioning manoeuvres have shown good efficacy in improving stability and reducing the risk of falls, but some patients require additional vestibular rehabilitation to achieve optimal results. Residual dizziness is also a significant factor, affecting 31-61% of patients after treatment and can persist for up to weeks. These dizziness are associated with older age, female gender and psychological factors such as anxiety. The practical part of the thesis focused on the prevalence of BPPV in hospitalized geriatric patients at Motol University Hospital, where a prevalence of 9.4% was found. The results suggest that specific comorbidities and limited mobility in this population should be taken into account in the diagnosis and treatment of BPPV. Overall, this study contributes to a better understanding of BPPV in the geriatric population and suggests effective strategies for its management.