

ABSTRACT

Diploma thesis "Quality of life of patients after systemic thrombolysis" is dealing with the impact of systemic thrombolysis to the quality of life of patients affected by the ischemic stroke (IS) and treated with intravenous administration of thrombolytics. The goal is to objectively assess quality of life resulting from health improvement after systemic thrombolysis. The work consists of theoretical and practical part. The theoretical part describes ischemic stroke, its etiology, symptoms and treatment options. The second chapter is devoted to the practical part of the term "quality of life", methods that are used to measure quality of life. This chapter also deals with the consequences of IS for patient's life. In the practical part we focused on monitoring the physical and mental health in patients with IS, who were treated with intravenous systemic thrombolysis, and in patients who have not undergone this treatment. Each study group of patients had 18 patients. The results of both groups we evaluated and compared. In the survey we used a retrospective analysis of medical data and a survey using the questionnaire SF-36 on the health-related quality of life. The survey results confirmed the assumption that patients treated with thrombolysis have less neurological deficit and thus better physical health. Patients with systemic thrombolysis, however, indicate greater emotional role limitations than patients who were not treated with thrombolysis. The survey results also point to a shorter hospitalization period of thrombolysed patients at the expense of more expensive treatment.

Key words: Quality of life. Systemic thrombolysis. Ischemic stroke.