

The diploma thesis is concerned with the questions of patient therapeutic stress and of patient psychosocial aspects of leg dismemberment in consequence of gangrene. The theoretical part mentions basic facts about the occasion of lower limb gangrene creation, diagnostics and medication of this serious disease. The following part features psychosocial aspects of the patients and outlines the questions of basic human needs and patient values, in the context of the lower limb gangrene disease. The empirical part of the thesis results from the established objectives. The methodology uses a questionnaire investigation and processes information from clinical records of 52 respondent group. The objective of the diploma thesis is to assess the questions of psychosocial aspects in context of patient therapeutic stress. The thesis observes whether an early amputation can improve the quality of patient's life, whether the psychosocial aspects are decisive for the quality of life, and observes the patient awareness. It has been discovered that 25 % of the respondents underwent a low amputation, 55.8 % underwent an amputation under the knee and 19.2 % underwent an in-femur amputation. The average duration of gangrene medication was 2.3 month (of which 1.4 month ambulatory), of the amputated end healing was 3 months and the average duration of hospitalization was 2.8 month. The respondents underwent on average 3 anesthesia during the medication of this disease. The therapeutic stress is related to an intensive medication of 75 % diabetics and the consequential locomotion after the amputation.

The biggest problem during the gangrene period is pain (according to 75 % respondents) and uncertainty (according to 46.2 %). The biggest problem in the post amputation period is self-insufficiency and the movement limitation (according to 80.8 % respondents). 98.1 % respondents is satisfied with the willingness of the medics to answer their questions, 84.6 % with the provided amount of practical advices and 96.2 % with their family awareness.

Priorities for the communication with these patients were defined based on the processed information and comparison with the literature.

The results of the diploma thesis introduce to the broad and serious patient problems with the lower limb gangrene