

# Abstract

The thesis deals with the contemporary topic of cognitive deficit present by schizophrenic people. It introduces the subjective point of view of the patients in more detail, which means the experience of deficits in the cognitive area. The text itself consists, as usual, of the theoretical and the research section.

The theoretical section deals with the specifics of cognitive functions and their deficits present by schizophrenic patients. It focuses more closely on the subjective point of view of an individual, the impairment-related experience which follows from the impaired cognitive functions. The thesis pursues also the impact of cognitive impairment on an individual's life. A part of the theoretical section is also dedicated to the tools designated to measure cognitive functions. The major subpart is dedicated to self-evaluating tool entitled Frankfurt Complaint Questionnaire (FCQ), concerning primarily its origin, description and psychometric properties.

The research section is based on the usage of the Czech translation of the FCQ in practice. Based on an observation of a sample of 53 individuals diagnosed with F20.0 and 53 healthy people, the psychometric qualities of the FCQ (discriminant validity, Cronbach's alpha, test-retest reliability) were examined. In case of patients diagnosed with F20.0, there was also examined the impact of the count of hospitalizations and also the impact of participating on the program for psychotic patients on their subjective perception of the experienced troubles. Relationships between the perceived cognitive impairment and the actual health state (measured by the HoNOS tool) were examined as well. The collected information was compared with research work from abroad.

The results prove that the FCQ is a sufficiently valid and reliable method that distinguishes healthy people from patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. The relationship between the count of underwent hospitalizations and the perceived cognitive impairments has not been proven. However, significant positive correlations between the perceived cognitive impairments and the perceived health state have been demonstrated. Patients that perceive several troubles within the cognitive area, tend to perceive symptoms like hallucinations, fallacies and decreased mood more intensely. Furthermore, they tend to experience troubles related to memory and orientation, and physical and social impairment, more significantly. The results also indicate a decrease of volume of the perceived cognitive impairment after taking part in the daily psychotherapeutic program of the ESET care center.