

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE CREATION OF BACHELOR THESIS

Department of Physiotherapy, UK FTVS

The following information complements and specifies the requirements for writing the final bachelor's thesis students of **PHYSIOTHERAPY UK FTVS**.

Common requirements, conditions and general recommendations to write the final thesis follows the information published on the website of UK FTVS - Methodology of bachelor and diploma thesis.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FORMAL PROCESSING OF BACHELOR THESIS

- font: Times New Roman

- font size: 12 points

- spacing: 1.5 lines

- paragraph breaks: 6 point margins: 25 mm upper margin, 25 mm lower margin, 25 mm right margin, 35 mm left margin (25 mm left margin + at the back 10 mm); standard page, ie. 1800 characters

- alignment: to the block (double-sided alignment)

- first line indent, tab width: 1.25 cm (at the beginning of paragraphs)

- footnote text: 10 points (Times New Roman)

- text in tables: 12 or 10 points (Times New Roman); identical throughout the text

- legend under the tables: 10 points (Times New Roman)

- page numbering: bottom center, font size 12 points (Times New Roman)

- SI units are given in the tables, units must be given, numbers are rounded to the same number of decimal places and aligned in the table with a decimal point below each other;

format: Tab. No. : 1 - Anthropometric data (cm)

- the graphs must give a description of the individual axes, including the units used

- the possibility of using photographs and other pictorial documentation of the patient 's state of health must be agreed by the patient by signing an "Informed Consent" in which this is the case listed; it is recommended to cover the patient's face in the photos

Recommendations for formal text processing:

- do not break words at the end of lines
- use the so-called "hard space" after conjunctions, prepositions, hyphens and numbers (Ctrl + Shift + spacebar), which automatically binds the last character to the next character, especially to end of line
- use of the so-called "tab" (reflecting the text by the same distance, indents,...)
- use of so-called "hidden characters" (text orientation) - inserting "page breaks" at the end of individual chapters

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE CREATION OF BACHELOR THESIS

The nature of work

- case report of one patient
- case studies are processed during Clinical Work Placement in the months of January / February at the rehabilitation department of the assigned workplace under the supervision of a supervisor
- the student is assigned a supervisor of the bachelor's thesis at the Department of Physiotherapy, Charles University, FTVS
- the opponent's report (approximately one week before the BT defense) will be prepared by the supervisor

FORMAL AND CONTENT PAGE OF BACHELOR THESIS

Title page of the thesis

Declaration

Thanks

Abstract (in Czech)

Abstract (in English)

List of abbreviations

Content (the first numbered page)

1 Introduction (Preface)

Brief determination of thesis goals, indication of workplace and data when and where the case study was processed.

2 General part

Search processing of individual chapters according to the instructions of the supervisor, ie.:

a) definition, characteristics of the disease; epidemiology; etiopathogenesis; incidence; clinical picture; pathokinesiological consequences for the musculoskeletal system; classification; clinical examination; objectification examination; therapy / treatment; pharmacotherapy; conservative treatment; or surgical treatment;

b) examination methods performed by a physiotherapist; physiotherapeutic methods and procedures; physical therapy; occupational therapy; regime measures; prognosis for a given disease, etc.

c) effect of therapeutic approaches / procedures at the high level of EBM (the most important part) - comparison of evaluation of the effect of therapeutic approaches / procedures - use of current foreign sources (not more than 10 years old, from professional journals, at least 10).

3 Special part (Case study)

3.1 Methodology

Indication of the aim of the work - case report of a patient with dg. ..., including information on what medical facility and time period (how the therapy schedule was chosen), how and where the therapy took place, number and time allocation of therapeutic units, who was the supervisor, what examination and therapeutic aids were used and what therapeutic methods were used. This chapter must contain information on the approval of the project by the UK FTVS Ethics Committee, including the number and date of the assignment.

3.2 Medical History

Complete processing of anamnestic data, including previous rehabilitation and a list of medical documentation, indications for RHB.

3.3 Initial kinesiological examination

Status praesens (objective and subjective) and listing of other important clinical examinations that are essential for the selection of the following therapeutic approaches in patient therapy; the conclusion of the examination with the logical sequence of the results of the complete kinesiological analysis must also be included – see “Instructions for drafting a report”

3.4 Short-term and long-term physiotherapy plan

The drawing up of these plans must be concise with clear objectives to be achieved.

3.5 Therapy progress

The chapter contains data on when the therapy was performed and the procedures that were applied to the patient, including physical therapy; the patient's current condition at each therapeutic unit should also be evaluated briefly. Furthermore, it is necessary to record all the "situations" that occurred during the therapy - such as the need to change the design of therapeutic procedures, etc. Ie. *Stp. (from the perspective of the therapist and the patient);*

the goal of today's therapy; proposed therapy; performed therapy; self-therapy; therapy effect evaluation (from the point of view of the therapist and the patient).

3.6 Final kinesiological examination

It should be performed according to the same examination procedures as for the initial examination; the conclusion of the examination must be stated, similarly to the initial examination.

3.7 Therapy effect evaluation

Evaluation of the effect of therapy (using eg. tables), it is necessary to describe and draw attention to the most important changes (eg. range of motion, muscle strength, changes in reflexes, changes in pain, etc.). Evaluate the effectiveness of the use of therapeutic procedures for a given patient diagnosis, or mention other possible therapeutic approaches in the treatment of the patient.

4 Conclusion

Evaluation of whether the goals of the thesis and its benefits for the student, his own view of the selected issues and work with the patient, own observations were met.

5 References

Minimum number of citations required: 30-50; it is recommended to choose current professional articles and not mainly use monographs.

Citation standard: APA 7th edition; see: <https://apastyle.apa.org>

Supplements

It is recommended to list the attachments first. The first annex consists of the original of the confirmed application form of the EC UK FTVS and the second model of the informed consent (ie. without filled in data). Each appendix has its own number and name, they have chronological numbering (according to the references from the thesis).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A PRESENTATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF BACHELOR THESIS

- the structure of the presentation (sorting of individual images) corresponds to the structure of the bachelor's thesis (of course without a list of literature, abbreviations and appendices);
- pay the most attention to the special part, to the case study itself;
- the most important are the chapters *Therapy progress* and *Therapy effect evaluation*, which tell you about your work with the patient, and it should be quite clear what techniques were used in the therapy and what result was achieved (there are comparison tables or graphs);
- PowerPoint (* .ppt), range 8 min. (max. 10 minutes, no longer!), ie. about 10 - 12 images; information in points only (optimal is 6 lines per 1 image);
- sans serif font contrasting with the selected background;
- tables and graphs must be simple and clear and should reflect the effect of your therapy;
- each inserted table, graph and figure must have its own description;
- a photograph or illustrative image will pleasantly diversify the presentation;
- it is not recommended to use animations and gradual "moving" of text into the image (presentation and context of the lecture is usually very slow);
- **answers to questions from reference do not belong in the presentation!**

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