

## **Abstract**

Physiotherapy belongs to relatively young medical specialties. Attractiveness and interest in this field of science is confirmed by both the number of physiotherapists in Poland and Germany, as well as the number of students studying in this field. The importance of physiotherapy in medical sciences results from the fact that it is used in every specialty of this field. Physiotherapeutic treatments are used for curative and preventive purposes.

The main objective of the dissertation was a comparative analysis of the education and professional development of physiotherapies in Poland and Germany. The collection of research material lasted from November 2017 to March 2018. The territories of research were territories of two countries: Poland and Germany. The examination of the hearing took place in two stages: a pilot and a proper examination. Due to the fact that neither the language adaptation process nor the validation process had been carried out before, pilot studies were carried out, the aim of which was to confirm that the created questionnaire is understandable for the participants of the research and will allow for proper analysis of the results in the broader study group. A total of 60 physiotherapists (30 each from Germany and Poland) participated in the pilot research. 565 physiotherapists from Poland and 560 from Germany took part in the proper examination.

The dissertation consists of the theoretical part, results and own research, discussions and conclusions. The theoretical part presents the basic issues related to education and professional development of physiotherapists in Poland and Germany (functioning and determinants of the modern labor market, physiotherapist's profession in Poland and Germany, classification of professions and specialties - place of physiotherapist, comparison of education systems in the physiotherapist's profession, competences and development). The research part describes the purpose of the work, the material and methods (selection of the studied groups and organization of research, research tools, statistical analysis). The analysis of the research results concerned the pilot part and research carried out on a representative sample. results and formulate final conclusions.

Referring to an original study conducted on representative samples of physiotherapists from Poland (565 people) and Germany (560 people), it should be pointed out that in the case of physiotherapists from Poland and Germany, the majority of persons participating in the study were women. There were significant differences in terms of education. Physiotherapists in

Poland have, above all, higher education. In contrast, the vast majority of physiotherapists in Germany have a vocational education. Therefore, significant differences also occurred in the completed stages of physiotherapist education. In the case of physiotherapists from Germany, it was a vocational education, and most physiotherapists from Poland had higher education at the undergraduate level.

The most important conclusions from the work can be indicated. In terms of assessing the conditions of studying (equipping rooms with teaching aids and tools), the responses of physiotherapists from Germany and Poland differed. Most physiotherapists from Germany rated this aspect very well. In the case of Polish physiotherapists, the answers were slightly more varied. In the field of social competence assessment, physiotherapists from Germany also rated very well, and in the Polish group - well. German physiotherapists assessed their practical preparation to practice first of all well. In turn, Polish physiotherapists assessed this aspect very well. Physiotherapists from Germany during their careers spent an average of 4.99 trainings (median 3). Physiotherapists from Poland performed on average a smaller number of trainings - 2.26 (the median was 2). Prospects for the future of the physiotherapist's profession - physiotherapists from Poland indicated extreme answers, most assessed the perspective as poor. In contrast, physiotherapists from Germany in the vast majority indicated that it is a profession with the future.