

# **Abstract**

## **Resources**

The research, carried out around the world, suggests there is an obvious relationship between the opioid addiction and attachment by patients with chronic non-tumorous pain with opioid treatment.

## **Thesis aims**

The goal of this bachelor thesis is to compare attachment and pain distress of patients with chronic non-tumorous pain treated with strong opioids and of patients with chronic non-tumorous pain without opioid treatment with healthy checks and to find significant attachment predictors in patients treated for chronic non-tumorous pain with strong opioids. It also focuses on evaluation of relations between pain intensity, pain distress and socio-demographic variables (age, employment, education, social status) and clinical parameters (opioid equianalgesic dose, opioid type, oral/transdermal); attachment within multiple regression in both patient groups and healthy checks; depressions in both patient groups and healthy checks; and health perception in both patient groups and healthy checks.

## **Sample definition and methods**

The data collection for this bachelor thesis was carried out at the Department of Pain Research and Treatment, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and Motol University Hospital and at the Department of Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and Motol University Hospital. Statistical sample contains 166 participants in total who meet inclusive and exclusive criteria: including 55 patients with chronic non-tumorous pain with opioid treatment from the Department of Pain Research and Treatment, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and Motol University Hospital; additionally also 55 patients with chronic non-tumorous pain without opioid treatment from the Department of Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine, 2nd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and Motol University Hospital and 56 healthy checks. The trial was approved by the Ethics Committee of Motol University Hospital (EK-434/18, EK-809/19, EK-945/19). All participants were examined by ECR, PBI, FPQ-III, BDI-II and DŽS questionnaires. Patients with chronic non-tumorous pain treated with opioids and patients with chronic non-tumorous pain without opioid treatment were additionally examined by VAS scale.

## **Results**

In this thesis some of the results of previous international studies have been confirmed,

regarding relations among already mentioned variables.

### **Conclusion**

Based on these findings, it is beneficial to continue researching the relations between certain variables, like experience of anxiousness, depression, fear of pain, its intensity and discomfort, and attachment, which might predict addiction risks for early detection of individuals predisposed to this addiction. Only early revealing of possible risks can lead to better aimed individualized treatment and prevention of negative phenomena.

### **Keywords**

Attachment, Pain, Opioids, Nursing