

Background: The thesis follows up the comparison of fear of pain, pain intensity, emotional attachment, anxiety and depression in patients with after burn trauma and healthy individuals.

Aim of thesis: The aim of the work was to compare the fear of pain in patients with after burn trauma with healthy individuals and to find predictors of pain; to find significant predictors of pain intensity and fear of pain in patients with after burn trauma. It also focuses on the evaluation of the relationships between pain intensity, fear of pain and sociodemographic variables (age, employment, premorbid intellect) and clinical parameters of burn trauma (extent of burns, length of hospital stay, location of burns, psychiatric comorbidities); evaluation of the relationships between pain intensity, fear of pain and emotional attachment in multi regression in patients and in health controls; evaluation of the relationships between pain intensity, pain fear and anxiety / depression in patients and healthy individuals, as well as evaluation of the relationships between pain intensity, pain fear and health perception in patients and healthy individuals.

Methods: The collection of data for this bachelor's thesis took place at the Department of Burn Medicine, 3rd Faculty of Medicine and Hospital Královské Vinohrady in Prague. The statical sample contains 204 respondents in total who meet inclusive and exclusive criteria – of which 102 patients with after burn trauma of higher percentage of burn area examined using a questionnaire just before discharge and 102 healthy controls. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the 3rd Faculty of Medicine and Hospital Královské Vinohrady in Prague.

Results: In this thesis some of results of previous international studies have been confirmed, regarding relations among already mentioned variables.

Conclusion: Extensive burn trauma is one of the most serious traumas from a medical and nursing point of view due to pain, long-term treatment, possible complications during treatment, cosmetic and functional consequences and social impact. It is important to pay attention to these risks for subsequent clinical nursing practice in order to achieve the most effective treatment. It would therefore be beneficial to continue to further investigate the relationships between variables that could help us elucidate the predictors of perceived pain in burn medicine. Early detection of risks leads to better individualized targeted treatment and prevention of adverse events.

Keywords

Pain, burn trauma, burn, fear of pain, anxiety, depression