

Abstract

The aim of the theoretical part of this thesis was to summarize the knowledge about the phenomenon of pain, attachment theory, their interconnection and the implication of this knowledge in physiotherapeutic practice. This thesis presents different views on pain and health problems. Patients with chronic pain are still a major challenge for physiotherapeutic interventions, this interconnection seems to be a good way to offer more purposefull and more complex physical therapy treatment. The work summarize modern knowledge from related fields, especially in the issue of chronic pain and attachment theory, although it can not be fully achieved today because of the very rapid development of research. Nevertheless, it could serve as a springboard or as an inspiration for further interest in this issue.

The aim of the practical part of this thesis is to verify the possible relationship between attachment and the clinical and demographic variables of the patients seeking physiotherapy and between the clinical and demographic factors and the outputs of physiotherapy. For this reason, as a subject of statistical analysis, the following hypotheses were determined: H1: Attachment anxiety and avoidance is related to clinical and demographic factors before physiotherapy treatment, H2: Attachment anxiety and avoidance is related to fear of pain, H3: Fear of pain is related to clinical and demographic factors before physiotherapy treatment, H4: Physiotherapy will significantly reduce the intensity, annoyance and anxiety of pain, interference with daily activities and lower analgesics use, H5: There are clinical and demographic factors that can predict a decrease in intensity, annoyance and anxiety of pain, interference with daily activities, and lower use of analgesics after physiotherapy. The research of the practical part of this diploma thesis brought confirmation of some existing theories and works. Possible causes of these results (as well fact that some results did not correspond with earlier theories and studies), as well as suggestions for further investigation, were discussed in the discussions and could serve as inspiration for further exploration.