

## **Abstract**

This bachelor's thesis addresses fear of pain (aglyphobia) in patients who suffer from chronic, non-malignant-tumor-related pain. The paper is divided into two parts: theoretical and empirical. The theoretical background deals with definitions of quality of life, pain and emotion associated with pain. It explains the origins and causes of pain, methods of its investigation and consequent treatments. Finally, focus is given to addressing issues within nursing care. The empirical section focuses on the quality of life in relation to other clinical and demographic factors. The conclusion of the empirical section describes the surveyed sample of patients and presents results of the research conducted. Research within the study was based on quantitative questionnaire surveying. The study uses standardized questionnaires focused on day-to-day activities and emotions. Patients filled in forms and questionnaires detailing their medical histories, emotions (BDI II, GAD-7, daily activities (Oswestry Index, Tampa Scale) and scales of quality of life in chronic pain (QOLS). Statistical data analysis was conducted with regard to the hypotheses of relationships between the selected and monitored variables. Analysis was constructed from Spearman rank correlation, Cronbach's alpha, t-test and linear regression.