Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the fear of pain/movement in patients with difficulties in the locomotor system. It is divided into two parts, namely the theoretical section and the empirical section. The theoretical section deals with vertebrogenic difficulties, pain, emotions and fear. It explains their origin, causes, methods of medical examination and treatment. At the end, it focuses on the issue of nursing care. The empirical section of the thesis focuses on the relationship of fear/pain and other clinical and demographic factors. It also examines possible predictors of the development of this fear. The conclusion of the empirical section describes the surveyed sample of respondents and determines the results of the research survey.

The research was based on a quantitative questionnaire survey. Three questionnaires were used to collect the data - a non-standardized questionnaire, the Fear of Pain Questionnaire (FPQ-III-CZ) and a Czech version of the Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia (TSK-CZ). A numerical visual range was used to determine pain intensity and discomfort. The statistical data analysis methods were based on research hypotheses on the relationship between selected monitored variables. The relationship analyzes were based on Spearman's correlation coefficient, a point biserial correlation coefficient and a single factor variance analysis model. The statistical analysis of the data also included a multivariate regression analysis.