

ABSTRACT

Background: The bachelor thesis deals with the subjective and objective evaluation of the relationship between pain and quality of life in patients with epilepsy based on the questionnaire survey Quality of Life in Epilepsy Inventory (QOLIE-89), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS).

Objectives: The aim of this qualitative study is to assess the relationship between pain and quality of life in patients with epilepsy based on scoring in the scale Pain in the questionnaire QOLIE-89 and examination of pain intensity using VAS, validation of results in the examined patient sample, assessment of pain presence and intensity and others. cognitive, affective and functional variables depending on sociodemographic and clinical variables., determining whether pain is a variable that significantly predicts quality of life in patients with epilepsy. Early understanding of the relationship between pain and quality of life helps to set up appropriate nursing care and to ensure a better quality of life for patients with epilepsy.

Methods: The study population comprised 150 patients from the Center for Epilepsy Treatment of the Neurological Department 2nd Medical Faculty Charles University and the Motol University Hospital, who met inclusive and exclusive criteria. All patients were examined neurologically and neuropsychologically, QOLIE-89 questionnaire was administered to them, where items 24 and 25 in the Pain scale are important for the study; parametric and non-parametric tests, determination of internal consistency, correlation, regression and multiregression analysis were used for statistical data processing.

Results: It was found that there were no significant differences in the sociodemographic variables between PWE with VAS = 0 and PWE with VAS > 0. There was a significant difference between the groups in the clinical variable number of seizures. A correlation of VAS in cm in the area of emotional, cognitive and exudative functions was found. Furthermore, the effect of pain (distribution of PWE into 3 groups) on the overall quality of life and on work activities at home and at work was demonstrated using items 24 and 25 of the QOLIE-89 pain scale. Predictors of VAS pain intensity, seizure count and deteriorated rating BDI-II scores, and AED side effects have been identified.

Conclusions: The study demonstrated the effect of pain intensity on PWE quality of life, especially in the area of emotional variables, the correlation of VAS pain intensity with the number of seizures and determined predictors of VAS pain intensity.

KEYWORDS

Quality of life, pain, epilepsy, QOLIE-89, VAS.