ABSTRACT

Background: This bachelor thesis focuses on the topic of chronic pain in connection with long-term treatment with opioid analgesics and the associated risk of developing addiction and the possibility of screening this risk using the Opioid Risk Tool (ORT) in nursing.

Objectives: The aim of the cross-sectional, quantitative study was to validate the ORT questionnaire in the Czech version, to evaluate its individual items by performing a factor analysis and assessing the impact of socio-demographic and clinical variables.

Methods: A total of 411 patients on long-term treatment with opioid analgesics met inclusive and exclusive criteria and were included in the study. The patients were administered with an anamnestic questionnaire and the ORT, ET (Emotional Thermometers), COMM (Current Opioid Misuse Measure) and VAS (Visual Analogue Scale) questionnaires. The data were statistically processed using the determination of internal consistency, sensitivity, specificity, negative and positive predictive values, parametric and non-parametric tests, exploratory factor analysis and logistic regression.

Results: A medium correlation was found between the ET and ORT questionnaires. Significant differences in selected socio-demographic and clinical variables between the opioid misuse group and the group without opioid misuse were confirmed. The grouping was based on the COMM questionnaire, the criterion for inclusion in the group with defined misuse was the score COMM $\geq$ 9. An exploratory factor analysis of the weighted and binary Czech version of the ORT questionnaire was performed and three factors combining all items of the questionnaire were identified. The validity of the ORT questionnaire and its binary version was verified. The optimal cut-off score for opioid misuse was determined for the weighted and binary Czech version of the ORT questionnaire. Using logistic regression, the binary version of the 7-item ORT questionnaire, which was found by exploratory factor analysis, was found to best predict the risk of opioid misuse.

Conclusions: The cross-sectional study confirmed the validity of the ORT questionnaire in its weighted and binary version in the Czech language and provided recommendations for the reduction of its items to achieve a better prediction of the risk of addiction development. This screening questionnaire can thus be recommended for use in nursing practice in the care of patients with chronic non-malignant pain who are at risk of developing opioid addiction.

KEYWORDS

Aberrant behavior, chronic non-malignant pain, prescription opioid analgesics, addiction, ORT.