

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The bachelor thesis deals with the fear and procedural pain accompanying vaccination within the framework of the vaccination against sars-CoV-2 virus in the pandemic starting in 2020 in the Czech Republic.

**Objectives:** This quantitative study aims to map fear and procedural pain before and after all doses of COVID-19 vaccination, regardless of vaccine, in a demographic sample of 100-200 nurses aged 18-100 years. Furthermore, to place the intensity of fear and pain in the context of sociodemographic data and to suggest possible non-pharmacological or psychological approaches to reduce these feelings in relation to the COVID-19 vaccination

**Methods:** .... nurse respondents who met inclusion criteria participated in the study. These included both healthy individuals and those with chronic illness or pain. High school or college degree attained in nursing education with years of nursing experience, demographic data, and diagnosis of psychiatric illness with a focus on anxiety and unreasonable fear in the physician were collected. The anamnestic questionnaire also included the types of vaccines within each dose and the dates on which vaccinations were given. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and the Adult Faces Anxiety Scale were used to assess fear and pain before and after administration of the COVID-19 vaccine: McKinley, S., Coote, K., & Stein-Parbury, J. S. (2003). Both scales are freely available for use without license or permission from the author. Participants signed an informed consent approved by the deputy for nursing of the Motol University Hospital

**Results:** Among the variables between the PBM and PBS-V group, chronic pain and its localization in the head, back and abdominal regions, PB at vaccination, all variables from anxious personality traits, age, residence, length since last dose, number of doses, response to vaccination in the form of injection pain, number of COVID-19 virus infections, years of education, experience and degree attained were found to be significant. Using logistic regression, we confirmed the following predictors for PBS-V: pre-vaccination A-FAS and confidence level, and variability could be explained up to 81.6%.

**Conclusions:** The research demonstrated significant differences between the groups and confirmed some of the suspected predictors for PBS-V. It has a theoretical basis and practical research that could be used in identifying fear factors and procedural pain in adults, which has been studied primarily in children and is often overlooked in the adult

population. This lack of focus on fear, procedural pain and their factors in adults could ultimately lead to avoidance of vaccine administration, thereby not only endangering the health of the individual but also others on the basis of inadequate vaccination coverage.

## **KEYWORDS**

fear, procedural pain, pain, vaccination, COVID-19, adult population