**Abstract**

**Objective.** This study aimed to investigate the relationship between surgical fear level and postoperative pain and sleep quality in patients undergoing coronary artery

bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

**Methods.** The study was conducted with 70 patients. The data for the descriptive and cross-sectional study were collected using the Surgical Fear Questionnaire (SFQ), Anxiety Specific to Surgery Questionnaire (ASSQ), Richard-Campbell Sleep Questionnaire (RCSQ), and

Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

**Results.** The average age of participants was 65.23 Ѓ} 8.39; 65.7 % of them were males. Female patients had significantly higher ASSQ total scores than male patients (p < 0.05). A statistically significant positive correlation was found between the surgical fear and anxiety levels of

the patients prior to CABG surgery and postoperative pain and sleep quality (p < 0.05).

**Conclusion.** Preoperative fear and anxiety were determined to be effective factors in the severity of pain and sleep quality during the postoperative period. it is considered that the training to be provided to the patients during the preoperative period may be effective in reducing the

fear and anxiety of the patients and reducing the possible complications in the postoperative period.