

Abstract

STARTING POINT: The presence of ADHD symptoms is one of the possible causes of risky behavior. Adolescent risk behaviors bring many challenges that can affect the quality of future life. One of the consequences of risky behavior may be to place a teenager in institutional care.

OBJECTIVES: The aim of this diploma thesis is to describe in detail the occurrence of risk behavior in the children's home with the school and then to look into the possible occurrence of symptoms of ADHD. Consequently, we will attempt to characterize the risk behavior of children in institutional care by gender, age and educational program.

METHODS: The data were obtained using questionnaire methods, for the presence of the ADHD symptoms the BRIEF questionnaire was used (Gioia et al., 2011). The VRCHA questionnaire the occurrence of risk behavior in adolescents (Dolejš & Skopal, 2015) was used to map the occurrence of risk behavior. The data was also obtained with the study of the documentation, when we worked with existing documents, the subject of the examination was the report of the respondents.

RESULTS: The most common risk behavior in children's homes with the school is delinquency and abuse of addictive substances. Risky behavior is more common among girls than among boys in a children's home with a school. Elementary school children behave generally more risky than children of practical elementary school. With rising age, the risky behavior of children with IDD increases. The relationship between the occurrence of ADHD and risk behaviors has been demonstrated only for bullying. The most common component of risk behaviors in children with ADHD is delinquency, then abuse and the least risky is bullying. However, delinquency and abuse are more common in children without ADHD symptoms.

CONCLUSION: On the basis of the results obtained, the correlation between the interdependence of the present ADHD symptoms and the risk behavior of the children's home with the school can not be established. However, there has been a successful mapping of the occurrence of risky behavior and its subsequent characteristics, which may be beneficial in any future exploration of this issue, which brings with it many unanswered questions. In the context of the recommendation, it would be advisable to introduce risk prevention measures that take into account the level of risk of respondents and other specific needs related to gender, age, mental level and other educational needs.

Key words: risk behavior, presence of ADHD symptoms, ADHD and risk behaviors, institutional care, children's home with a school