

Abstract

Background: Tobacco products are a global phenomenon, among the social and economic classes of the world population. Smoking is also one of the most common forms of risk behaviour among children and adolescents. According to world research, this is also a major problem among children and adolescents. In the ESPAD research, the Czech Republic belongs among the countries with the highest lifetime prevalence of tobacco products among children and adolescents.

Objective: The aim of the work was to map the attitudes and use of tobacco products among pupils of the 3rd - 5th classes of selected primary schools in city Aš.

Methods: This bachelor thesis research is based on a quantitative method. The research was carried out by a questionnaire survey. Data were analyzed in MS Excel using descriptive statistics methods. Respondents are represented in one third, fourth and fifth class from each primary school in Aš. Data were collected using pencil-paper questionnaire. Overall, 151 students participated in the survey, with an average age of 10.8 years.

Results: The results show that 32.5% (n = 151) have at least one life experience with a tobacco product. Cigarettes (22) were placed first in use, followed by e-cigarettes (13). E-cigarettes are not considered by most respondents (82, 6 %) to be an attractive tobacco product. Over half of the respondents (67 %) believe that the use of tobacco products has a negative impact on the health. 90 % of respondents consider secondhand smoking as dangerous.

Conclusion: The questionnaire survey mapped the attitudes and rates of tobacco use in the target group. These results can help to develop selective primary prevention programs for tobacco use at primary schools involved in the study.

Keywords: prevention, behaviour, attitudes, tobacco products, students