Abstract:

Positions in emergency medicine are endangered by increased chance of long-term stress and burnout syndrome. These risks, which are inseparable from their professions, can result in increased consumption of addictive substances. Employees of emergency operations centres are one of these risk groups, hypothesised to have increased drug consumption in comparison to general public.

The goal of this thesis was investigation of drug consumption among emergency operations centres personnel and determination of addictive substances and the amounts being used. The second goal was to confirm hypothesis about connection between burn out syndrome and drug use.

Data were gained through questionnaire survey which was implemented online in 11 Czech emergency medical services in the first half of the year 2019. 25 % (88 respondents) of asked employees took part in this research.

Results show, that emergency operations centres personnel most frequently use tobacco and alcohol, the amount is bigger than the amount used by general public. The results show riskier way of alcohol use and higher lifetime prevalence of cannabis usage among emergency operations centre personnel than in general public. Prevalence of methamphetamine and cocaine is nearly the same as among the general public. The hypothesis of connection between burn out syndrome and consumption of addictive substances was not proved.