

The opiate type of drug addiction represent a social problem in many world countries for a long time. Dependence on drugs is hardly curable but today exist time-proved ways how to reduce its negative social incidences (impact) and incidences on each person, namely first in health and social field. There is a complex system of treatment for opiate addicted people in the Czech republic. One of the links in this system is substitution treatment, which register positive results of general stabilization of heroin users. The substitution treatment promises better standard of living to a patients in substitution than usualy addicted people on opiates. The poin of this thesis is in one way a collection of facts about problems around substitution and also a discription of some basic characteristics of patients using methadon or buprenorphine and summary of their own subjective perception of quality of live (QOL).

After an introduction of basic conception connected to the drug-addiction, system of the treatment and particular description of substitution treatment, its points and its faults, comes quantitativ research, which where realized with an standartised version of question-form by WHO. This research describes QOL in a sample of patients from four Prague's substitution programmes, it research impresion from sampled variables to QOL and compare rates with the sample of common population and also the group of substituted patients by methadon or buprenorphine. I did the scores of datas by the manual for users of question-form WHO and for detection of relative connections I used an technique of relation analysis.