

**Univerzita Karlova**  
**1. lékařská fakulta**

Studijní program: doktorský  
Studijní obor: adiktologie



**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA**  
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**Mgr. Tomáš Jandáč**

Analýza duálních diagnóz v provozu Ambulance dětské a dorostové adiktologie  
(*abstrakt v anglickém jazyce*)

Analysis of dual diagnoses in the Outpatient Service for children and adolescents of the  
Department of Addictology  
(*abstract in English*)

Disertační práce

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## **Abstract**

**Background** - With the emergence of the new concept of child and adolescent addiction medicine and the Czech Guidelines in Addiction Medicine, there is a need to describe the target population of children and adolescents with dual diagnoses. Although this issue is well described in the adult population, there is insufficient support in the czech literature for the pediatric population.

**Aims** - The aim of the study is to determine the prevalence of dual diagnoses in patients of the Outpatient Service of Children and Adolescent Addictology of the Department of Addictology of the 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague. Another aim is to determine whether and what relationships exist between the type of substance used or between non-substance dependence and other mental illnesses. The third main aim is to clarify the relationships between demographic and other data provided by parents of patients and the prevalence of dual diagnosis in patients.

**Methods** - Baseline data were obtained from the hospital's reporting system FONS. Associated data were obtained by collecting structured anamnestic sheets completed by one of the parents during the initial examination of the patients. The baseline data and associated data were paired into a single dataset. For the baseline data, the research sample size was 393 individuals, and the research sample size of the paired data set was 157 individuals. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis methods using Pearson chi-square, Fisherman's exact test, and Mann-Whitney U test.

**Results** - The prevalence of dual diagnoses in patients was 36.1%. The most common addictive disorder was cannabinoid use disorder and other compulsive and impulsive disorders representing non-substance addictions. The most common psychiatric comorbidity was behavioural and emotional disorders with typical onset in childhood and adolescence. There was no significant relationship between type of substance use or non-substance dependence and type of mental illness. In contrast, we found some relationships between the prevalence of dual diagnoses and demographic and other data.

**Conclusion** - We confirmed the relatively high prevalence of dual diagnoses in the target population of children and adolescents with addictive disorders, and thus the need for a pediatric component in services caring for this target population. Our output supported the opening of publications on the issue of dual diagnoses in under-age patients.

## **Key words**

Addictive disorders, dual diagnosis, paedopsychiatry, children and adolescent addictology