

## Abstract

**Goal:** The aim of this thesis is to compare different experiences with alcohol among the students of 3. lékařská fakulta Univerzity Karlovy and Vysoká škola obchodní Panevropské univerzity.

**Method:** The practical part is focused on quantitative research which happened in May of 2023 in the form of an anonymous questionnaire survey. The questionnaire was spread in electronic form and was evaluated in the program Office Microsoft Excel 365. A 5 % level of importance was set, and the calculations were done by the CHISQ.TEST function.

The questionnaire was created by the author of this thesis. It consisted of 29 closed questions, and it was possible to choose only one answer. Part of the questionnaire was also a screening tool CAGE that consisted of four questions with yes or no answers.

**Results:** Four research questions dealing with this issue were set:

- 1) How many students reach a CAGE score of 3 or more, i.e. high probability of alcohol addiction? From the analysed sample 7 (5 %) of the respondents were on the border of dangerous alcohol use (CAGE score 3 or higher).
- 2) Is there a difference in the frequency of alcohol consumption between the students of 3. LF and VŠO? The difference in the frequency was proven, and the research brought statistically important results ( $p=0,0213$ ). Students of 3. LF drank alcohol less frequently and more of them abstained, but more occurrences of day drinking were present (1 %).
- 3) Do men consume alcohol more frequently? Different behaviour in relationship to alcohol between genders was not proved ( $p=0,341$ ). Women were more likely to choose less frequent consumption, but in comparison with men lesser percentage of them abstained (6%).
- 4) Did the students register preventive campaign focused on alcohol during their studies? Only 19 (23 %) of the respondents did register some preventive campaign focused on alcohol during their studies.

**Conclusion:** Only a small part of the respondents were on the border of dangerous alcohol consumption and this factor is linked to the low risk of alcohol addiction. Any significant difference in alcohol consumption between men and women was not proved; on the other hand, the comparison between the faculties brought statistically important results. Prevention is insufficient or insufficiently presented in the universities.

**Keywords:** alcohol, university student, dangerous alcohol consumption, procrastination