

Smoking becomes a serious problem for the health service but also for all society. According to the estimations of the WHO, smokers constitute approximately one third of the adult population and a prevalence of smoking in the younger age cluster of both sexes increases. A growing number of smoking women in the younger age group is significant. A prevalence of smokers is high especially in the population of teenagers and young adults up to 24 years. The level of protection of non-smokers from the tobacco smoke is low, especially concerning children in the preschool and elementary school age. A prevalence of both fatal and non-fatal consequences of smoking, a higher level of mortality caused by tumors related to smoking in comparison with the other states.

A prevalence of smoking among adults since the mid 90-ies stagnates, a decrease in the men's side is moderate. According to the research from 2009, 29,9% of citizens in the age from 15 to 64 in the CR are identified as regular smokers. From the age point of view, a largest rate of smokers is registered in the age category 15–24 years.

My work is divided into theoretical and practical work. The theoretical part is divided into several chapters which summarize a history of smoking and the tobacco, the plant of tobacco, the composition of a tobacco smoke, the implication for the health with a description of particular diseases as possible consequences of smoking. Further in my work there are chapters concerning a passive smoking, a prevention, social attitude against smoking and towards a treatment where there are indicated possible means for the weaning the smoke. The last chapter of the theoretical part is dedicated to the legislation in the CR.

The practical part has been focused on orientation questionnaire research whose goal was to find out whether smokers, occasional smokers, former smokers and non-smokers have the same opinion in the area of smoking or not. In the questionnaire there has been engaged 200 people out of which 116 women and 84 men. Respondents replied 20 questions from which the first 3 were ascertaining. The result of the questionnaire research was that opinions differ dependant on whether a relevant questioned person smokes or not.