

Abstract:

The thesis is divided into theoretical and empirical parts. The corresponding chapters of theoretical part are focused on the anatomy of the genital tract of women, the menstrual cycle, fertility and fertile age. Then follows discourse on family planning methods from different points of view (public health, social service, economy and law). Next chapter concentrates on modern contraceptive methods, compares each of them and analyses the advantages and disadvantages of parenthood planning methods. The empirical part consists of quantitative research based on a questionnaire survey which was carried out among women of fertile age. The researched group consists of 106 respondents. The main aim of the thesis is to determine whether women in the CR planning their parenthood.

The results of the research are showing that more than 77 % of women in reproductive age are planning their parenthood and relatively well can prevent unwanted pregnancies using various contraceptive methods. More than 50 % of investigated respondents prefer method of hormonal contraception. The results of the research are represented by tables and graphs.

Keywords:

Fertile age, positive planning of parenthood, assisted reproduction, negative planning of parenthood, contraception, abortion, healthy lifestyle