

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

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The name of thesis: **Alcohol use during pregnancy. *Prevalence and awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol use in pregnant women - clients of the Institute for Mother and Child in Prague.***

Abstract:

Background: With the increasing trend of alcohol use in a population, but also increases the number of women who are dependent on alcohol in pregnancy. Since your problem but ashamed and fears of condemnation of the behavior of companies admit the problem and continued to try to hide it, and therefore it is not possible to quickly capture and begin to solve. Alcohol consumed during pregnancy the mother may hurt not only her but also her fetus. Since we do not know the exact amount that is 'safe' should be gynecologists recommended total abstinence. This fact, however, in many cases, unfortunately, beyond reality.

Goals: The main objective of this work was to determine the prevalence of alcohol use among pregnant women. Other objectives were to determine what are the knowledge of pregnant women about alcohol use in pregnancy, where and whether they are informed of pregnant women about the harmful effects of alcohol use during pregnancy and to determine whether the health of the fetus motivator pregnant women leading to discontinuation of alcohol during pregnancy.

Research questions : 1. Is recorded in both research groups malicious use of alcohol during pregnancy ? 2. Have all respondents information about the risks of alcohol use during pregnancy ? 3. Are pregnant women informed about the problems of the harmful effects of alcohol use in pregnancy from her gynecologist ? 4. health of the fetus significant external motivator to stop taking alcohol during pregnancy ?

Methods: A quantitative survey. The questionnaire consists of a total of four thematic sections: in the first part of the respondents interviewed in the basic information about the person, such as age, week of pregnancy, number of pregnancies, education, etc. The second part of the questionnaire contains a selection of questions from a standardized questionnaire AUDIT (Babor et al, 2001) + questions about the use of alcohol before pregnancy + questions on the motivation to stop taking alcohol because of pregnancy. The third part of the questionnaire contained three questions on knowledge of the issue of alcohol use in pregnancy. The last part of the questionnaire were questions on informovanost- on the source of the problems and risks of alcohol use during pregnancy

learned, what they think about the quality of information provided by their gynecologist, etc.

File: The thesis analyzes two sets of female pregnant electronics (data collection using the web form, N = 389) and clinical (collection at the Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Prague, N = 42).

Results: The prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy in the electronic file is 52% and 57% of the clinical file. From the electronic file shows sufficient knowledge about alcohol use in pregnancy, 70% of pregnant women and the clinical group, 76% of women. Awareness of pregnant women about alcohol use in pregnancy in an electronic file is 70% and a clinical group of 76%. From the electronic file 16% of respondents received information about the harmful effects of alcohol consumption during pregnancy from her gynecologist and clinical group of 19% and 86% of pregnant women from the electronic file and 86% of the clinical group considers the health of their baby as a motivating factor to them subconsciously hinder consume alcohol during pregnancy.

Conclusion: From the research results, it is clear that the prevalence of alcohol use in pregnancy is high and needs to increase alertness gynecologists this problem and its solution in the case needs- raise awareness.