

## **Abstract**

The theoretical part of the thesis deals with addictions in pregnancy and its consequences on the newborn. Addiction is the ever-emerging problem. The usage of substances is no exception in a population of pregnant women. The most commonly used substances are both socially tolerated alcohol and nicotine. Despite lower numbers there also addiction to heroin, marijuana and meth. Usage affects not only the woman but also her unborn child. Newborn babies are born with low birth weight, withdrawal syndromes, congenital developmental defects and are also at risk of death. Everything is depending on the substance and the amount used by a pregnant woman. These women and their children require a special and comprehensive care. In the practical part we deal with the degree of the mother's awareness of the consequences of substance abuse. Research was conducted using a questionnaire which women fill voluntarily and anonymously. Correctly filled 100% of the returned questionnaires (103). As we expected in our hypotheses, the most commonly used addictive substance between the respondents was nicotine, which have taken a maximum of 5 cigarettes per day. Furthermore, the questionnaire has confirmed the hypothesis that more than 50% of women have knowledge about the negative effects of substance abuse in pregnancy to newborn babies. Our assumption that tells that more dependent women in pregnancy, lives alone was denied as well as the hypothesis that women who experienced unwanted pregnancies are more dependent than women who wanted the pregnancy Addictive substances are nowadays very extended. Emphasis should be put on prevention in particular, substitution and social assistance..

## **Keywords**

newborn's addaption , drugs during pregnancy , drugs, smoking during pregnancy  
addictive substance, newborn, , postnatal adaptation, ,pregnancy, addictive substance  
abuse

