

## ABSTRACT

**Backgrounds:** Establishing and maintaining a satisfactory and fulfilling partnering relationship after the end of addictology treatment is often a goal that people cite as one of the goals in their next addictive life. Being able to establish, maintain and develop a good partnership is a confirmation of their newly acquired competences and their new role in society. People who have an affiliate relationship from an earlier time when they have used addictive substances now have to face the problems that their dependency has caused in their relationship.

**Objectives:** The aim of the thesis is to analyze the style of emotional attachment (EA) of individual clients of aftercare programs in their current partnership as a possible source of support or burden that significantly affects their lives and how they solve their problems and describe their satisfaction in these relationships.

**Study sample:** The study sample consisted of 39 respondents who were clients of certified after-treatment addictology services based in the capital city of Prague at the time of the research. The research sample consisted of 19 women and 20 men aged between 19 and 47 years.

**Methods:** The resulting data was obtained using a questionnaire battery of questionnaires: a questionnaire on sociodemographic characteristics, a questionnaire on the structure of ECR relations (Brennan, Clark & Shaver, 1998; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2010) and a CSI (Funk & Rogge, 2007) questionnaire on partner relationship satisfaction.

**Results:** Most respondents were affiliated, the majority of respondents were satisfied, the worst EA was the highest, and the most unrelated, if they were, they were most satisfied with the respondents, EA were equally satisfied and dissatisfied in the relationship and all had a relationship. Divided individuals occurred in both the affiliated and non-affiliated groups, and were largely satisfied in the relationship.

**Conclusion:** People who have an addiction experience tend to have the most fearful emotional attachment style, satisfaction in a partner relationship is not correlated with the EA style, and we find a link between EA style and whether an individual has a relationship or not. In the group of respondents with a partnership relationship, a dismissing, fearful and preoccupied style of emotional attachment was well-balanced, and in the group of respondents without a partnership there was a largely frightened EA style, dismissing EA style to a lesser extent and preoccupied style did not occur at all. A secure EA style was negligible.

**Keywords:** Addiction, aftercare, couple relationships, satisfaction