

## **SUMMARY**

The aim of this thesis was to monitor the situation in the field of addictive substance usage among problem drug users and university students, to analyze opinions and attitudes of the participants on/towards these problems and to assess the amount of both legal and illegal substances usage by them. A questionnaire was used for this research; it was distributed to clients of contact centres in the Region of Zlín and to students of the University Hradec Králové, Thomas Bata University in Zlín, Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové in the Czech Republic and University of Camerino in Italy. 186 clients and 1339 students have participated in this survey.

The most important conclusions of this work are following:

1. Alcohol and nicotine usage is widespread both in the population of regular drug users (47.8% of the respondents smoke regularly and 38.7% of them drink alcohol at least several times a week) and among students (39.4% of the Czech students and 46.6% of the Italian ones smoke at least rarely; 21.0% of the Czechs and 23.6% of the Italians drink alcohol at least several times a week). The first experience with alcohol respectively with nicotine was stated at average 12.4 respectively 12.5 years by the clients, at 12.4 respectively 13.8 years by the Czech and at 15.4 respectively 15.5 years by the Italian students.
2. The most popular substance used by the clients is „pervitin“ (methamphetamine), it was stated by 72.0% of the respondents to be their primary drug; mostly cannabis and ecstasy are used as secondary drugs. The average age of the first illegal substance use respectively the first intravenous use was 15.9 years respectively 18.2 years. Most commonly, the clients used a drug for the first time in a community of friends (26.9%) or during a party or a celebration (14.5%).
3. Among university students, usage of substances with non-acceptable risks is rather exceptional, the most frequently experienced substance was cannabis (it was tried at least once by 44.1% of the University Hradec Králové students, by 77.5% of the University of Thomas Bata Zlín students, by 28.3% of the Charles University, Faculty of Pharmacy students and by 46.9% of the University of Camerino students). Further, the Czechs experiment with ecstasy, LSD or hallucinogenic mushrooms; in Italy, cocaine is the second preferred substance (life-time prevalence was stated by 13.1% of the respondents). The average age of the first illegal substance experience was 16.5 years among the Czech and 17.0 among the Italian students. Intravenous drug application was admitted by only two Czech students. Circumstances, by which the illegal substance was used for the first time, were similar to the clients': it was in the community of friends (31.5%) or during a party or a celebration (12.6%).

4. Drug procuring is not problematic for 56.6% of the clients and 31.7% of the Czech students and 41.0% of the Italian ones.
5. Overwhelming majority of the Czech students feels to be informed on drugs well (41.1%) or leastwise partly well (47.7%), 63.1% of them were able to list at least one adictological organization. The Italians were able to state an organization only at 27.8%, there were 31.1% well respectively 57.7% partly well informed respondents.
6. 53.8% of the contact centres' clients and 4.6% of the Czech and 7.8% of the Italian students would agree with the legalization of „soft drugs“ (both free using and distribution). Opinions of the clients and the students regarding risk level of legal and illegal substances are considerably diverse as well, according to our expectations the clients belittle the harmfulness of different substances.
7. Coherence between consumption of legal and illegal substances by the students was approved via chi square test: there were significantly more smokers and alcohol drinkers among persons with illegal substance experience ( $p < 0.05$ ).
8. Among pharmacy students with leastwise one illegal substance experience there were found psychical problems identifiable by Derogatis's scale to greater extent: obsession-compulsion disorders were significantly more often identified.
9. 16.8% of virus hepatitis C prevalence among contact centres' clients was found out; no HIV was positively identified among them.
10. One can claim that knowledge of pharmacy students about addictive substances and risks leading from their usage is improving in relation to their following study.

