

The theoretical part of this study is devoted firstly to the definition and conception of injury, which is further classified in accordance with intention, mechanism, place of origin type of accident and the location of the injury on the body.

The section on injury prevention describes how to prevent injuries at the primary level (prevent the origin of injury), at the secondary level (reducing consequences) and at a tertiary level (to minimize the aftereffects of injury). It also shows that the fall in the number of childhood injuries is insufficient in comparison with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and some Scandinavian countries where Sweden and Finland achieves the best results in injury prevention. The study also describes what is done for prevention of injuries (preventive inspection, dispensary inspection and treatment of injuries). Problems are described from the first preventive examination of a newborn child, followed by preventive examinations throughout the suckling age, the toddler age, the preschool age, the younger school age, the senior/sophomore school age until adolescence /teenagers. The study shows the most frequent types of injuries and preventive action for falls, drowning, burns, poisoning, swallowing foreign objects, suffocation, strangulation, toy and playground injuries and traffic injuries. The role of the nurse and GP's is defined in terms of recognition, treatment and prevention of childhood injuries.

The survey was presented in the Paediatric Congress in 2011 in Olomouc.

The practical part of study presents the results of sociological research: options for realisation of childhood injury prevention in GP's consulting-room. The result of research is that in GP's consulting-room is to the prevention of childhood injuries spend low attention.