

ABSTRACT

Background

Risky behavior among students nursing schools - future health professionals in direct and indirect patient care and access to addictive substances.

Formulation of objectives or research questions

To map the prevalence, frequency and types of drugs used by students SZŠ using the following research questions: What is the difference in the prevalence of substance use among students in direct patient care (field medical assistant) and students in indirect patient care (field of medical lyceum)? The prevalence of substance use (alcohol, soft and hard drugs) in the fields of medical students in relation to their future careers with age /year of lower/higher?

Description of the methods used

Data were collected at day education of students of the high school quantitative method using a questionnaire survey in Google Docs (Google Forms) with a total of 18 those questions, 15 of them were taken from the ESPAD (European School Survey Project study on alcohol and other drugs). The first three questions characterizing field of study, year of age and established author. The obtained data were processed by descriptive statistics based on an analysis of responses according to the research questions.

The main results

From the research shows that the field of medical assistant - ZA, which in the future will take care of patients in direct care, has more experience with the use of all legal and illegal substances than the field of medical lyceum - ZL. The most common substance use among students was SZŠ alcoholic beer. As for the comparison of different vintages, some addictive substances are more likely to appear at lower volumes and some at higher volumes. The ratio is the result of years of below / above 6:7.

Recommendations

The results of this research will be used in practice for the needs of school-based prevention methods on the SZŠ.

KEYWORDS

- Adolescence, student, paramedic, risk behavior, drug use, ESPAD