

Abstract:

Backgrounds: The data source was a summary dossier on illegal drugs users' which have been treated at the Department of Internal Medicine (6th station – Infection) University Hospital in Motol in 2011 and 2012. It was provided me by doctors.

Objectives: The aim of the research was to determine the patients' compliance with the treatment and to describe the relationship between drug use, length of the drug career and the occurrence of the infectious diseases.

Methods: The comprehensive statistic information on the clients – drug users (315) which have been treated at the Department of Infectious Diseases of the University Hospital in Motol in 2011 and 2012 was analyzed using the analytical-statistical methods. The ethical principles were preserved. The study is retrospective, it hasn't taken place face meeting with these clients.

Results: 315 of drug users were treated at the Department of Infectious Diseases of the University Hospital Motol in 2011 and 2012. There are 128 outpatients and 187 hospitalized following outpatient clinics. All patients were between 15 and 57 years old. The most common mode of drug use was intravenous application. Hepatitis occurred in 66.2 % of the hospitalized drug addicts, infections of skin and soft tissues in 19.25 %. The sepsis was the reason of hospitalization in 11.76 % and the infective endocarditis in 9.09 %. 10.66 % of the drug patients were positive for syphilis. The average length of the drug career was 7 years and 8 months for women, 9 years and 10 months for men.

Conclusions: The research put forward a more detailed view of infectious diseases among drug users. It might be beneficial for better education of these clients in low-threshold services. Hepatitis is the most frequent infectious disease of the drug addicts in this research group. The infection of skin and soft tissues, sepsis or infective endocarditis is frequent as well.

Key words: infectious diseases, drug users, viral hepatitis, infectious endokarditis, compliance.