

## **Abstract:**

*Backgrounds:* Usage of addictive substances is a factor which affects the reproductive health of the female users, it affects their risky sexual behavior and fetus healthy development during pregnancy of drug using mothers. Pregnancy also represents a moment in their lives which affects certain bio-psycho-social aspects forming the beginning of usage of substance abuse.

*Objectives:* The aim of the research was to map a degree and patterns among problem female drug users and changes throughout pregnancy, map the risks of their sexual behavior and quality of their reproductive health, try to find out the availability of gynecology care for female drug users, the amount of care available before, through and after pregnancy. It also includes specific needs and factors affecting reproductive health.

*Methods and research group:* A questionnaire survey of 25 problem female users based on consultations with them, all of them giving birth at least once, was carried out. The study took place at K-center Sananim, using a Field program Progressive, o.s. and around this facility and the place of field program using the „snow ball method“. The questionnaire included 164 items in the following parts "Sociodemographic data", "Drug Use", "Risky sexual behavior and reproductive health", "Gynecologic care and barriers to entry into care" and "Last of pregnancy and a childbirth".

*Results:* The most used substance, following tobacco products, marijuana and alcohol was pervitin used by 19 persons (76 %) on last 30 days with also 11 females (44 %) stating usage of buprenorphine. All of these females stated usage of these drugs intravenously and almost half of them (44 %) reported sharing needles with others. Many of them, though changed their behavior of using drugs throughout their pregnancy including stop usage of shared needles. More than half of this population (56 %) reported sex for money. Roughly 2/3 (64 %) went periodically through tests for infectious diseases but more than a half of them were infected with one of these (9 of 16, which is about 56,3 %). Altogether 76 % see their gynecologist yet only 48 % of them right in case of some problem. The biggest barrier for them was bad experience with nurse attitude (in 60 % of them). Only 2 of these clients (8 %) did not start to get cured while pregnant. The most favorite maternity hospital among them was in Motol hospital. Most of females (72 %) were satisfied with the care given in maternity hospitals. More than half of newborns (52 %) went home with their mothers after birth, others were hand over for adoption (24 %), infant home (16 %); one was transferred to another hospital ward and one died.

*Conclusions:* The whole study came with a detailed view of drug usage during pregnancy and reproductive health of these female patients which could help in the preparation of targeted interventions for drug female users in the reproductive age in addictological services. The thesis also pointed out specific factors which are important during the gynecology and obstetrics care for future mothers with drug addiction.

**Key words:** pregnancy, gynecology and obstetrics, use of addictive substances, neonatal abstinent syndrom, looping barriers in searching gynecological care