

This thesis focuses on child testing when acute substance intoxication is suspected. In the theoretical part related terms are defined and the legislative framework of testing is described; testing itself is presented in terms of technical terminology, its aim, value and practical use in school environment. Further it names possibilities and limitations of testing. At the end of the first part it barches and presents other possibilities of the represive-preventive attitude hen testing applying and doesn't forget the value of aftercare of the tested child, including utilization of existing addictology services.

The second research part of the thesis is an analysis of interviews with educational employees The result of the analysis is a description of current testing handling, i.e. its practical application, limits and possibilities. It also finds way to reduce the risk factor of testing abuse by educational employees against problematic children.

The objective of this work is to gain a broad, but clear overview of child testing in the environment of vocational schools in the context of child testing utilization, properly define terms from this area, offer an overview of used methods and to be a basis for discussion about this topic in regard to the recodification of the so called Tobacco Act.

A principal result is the incorrect interpretation of the testing benefits in schools and utilization of testing as evidence to give sanctions, not to diagnose. These results can contribute to the discussion about the possibility of testing and also offer a more complex view into this issue, which hasn't been, apart from one exception, systematically studied in the Czech Republic.