

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of addictive substances during pregnancy is a serious health and social problem. Pregnancy is, in itself, one of the most important and most critical periods in a woman's life, and addictive substances in this case are significantly complicated. Pregnant drug addicts need complex care, paradoxically, however, they often do not have access or use it to a small extent.

Objectives: The aim of this work is to map the health and social care provided to pregnant women using addictive substance. In the Czech Republic programs are being implemented for mothers with children or pregnant women using addictive substance. Programs include individual counseling, psychotherapy, relapse prevention, family and partner therapy, parent groups, mothers and social work. The aim of the thesis is to focus on the health and social care provided to this client.

Methods: Research is a series of case studies of clients focusing on personal and social history, on their somatic and psychological condition, retrospective view of the course of pregnancy, care of women during pregnancy. The plan of work is therefore the elaboration of detailed studies of specific mothers - users. The intention is to compile the overall picture of the given cases in a broader context, not only from the point of view of the mother's condition but also of the care system provided to the mother and she uses it. I will also use the interview method as a research method. This will be done with pregnant women using the substance during their pregnancy or just after birth, always at the hospital.

File: The basic set is pregnant women taking the drug for at least one year. The group consists of 8 pregnant women using addictive substance (s).

Results: The results of the study outline the possible association with the use of addictive substances during and outside pregnancy on the conditions of the current life and family background of future mothers, both in childhood and in the current situation. This implies the importance of early substitution of backgrounds and support from social institutions, which can lead to a significant improvement in the access of a dependent pregnant woman to the difficult situation she has encountered.

Conclusions: The knowledge gained from this diploma thesis can be used for the further development of services dealing with the use of addictive substances, women with children and pregnant women. A major shift in this issue would be to improve the awareness of these pregnant women and to link health and social workplaces to more comprehensive care.

Keywords: pregnancy, addiction, therapy, care system