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A DRUG SCENE AT THE MASARYK UNIVERSITY BRNO 10 YEARS AFTER

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Abstract: By means of anonymous questionnaire investigation we addressed a representative sample of 9993 responder from all 9 faculties of MU Brno. The questionnaire consisted from 21 items focused at students' own whole-life experience with alcohol, tobacco, black coffee and other substances, the usage of them in last 6 months and 30 days, and included their attitudes to drugs and basic socioecological indicators. The answers were electronically recorded and statistically processed. It turned out that three quarters of the responders have their own lifelong experience with tobacco, 99 % with alcohol, 85 % with black coffee, 60 % with marihuana, 25 % with hashish, 13 % with hallucinogens, 8 % with depressant medicaments illicitly used, 10 % with dance drugs, 38 % have an experience with gaming machines. As far as the other controlled substances are concerned (including so-called heavy drugs), their lifelong prevalence did not exceed 5 %. More frequent consumption was monitored especially in the case of marihuana, some hallucinogens and depressants.

Keywords*: questionnaire, habit- forming substances, university, students, survey, prevalence, attitudes, use*

Introduction

The focal point of primary prevention of pathological dependence in children and adolescents is besides the family on the shoulders of basic and secondary schools. Young adults, among them university students, are considered to be sufficiently mature personalities to be able to resist efficiently the offers of various addictive substances and addictive behaviour and thus not to become victims of pathological dependence. From the epidemiological point of view they do not represent a risk population group. According to many investigations, nevertheless, they also should be paid adequate attention to because in their professions after the graduation they work on youth, patients, clients, they negotiate with public and media, by the public they are taken as authorities, professionals with model kind of behaviour. Their personality image becomes a part of a view on society, on the level of healthcare, schools, science, legal system, and business. The individual example of every graduate professional is important because his personal

qualities and shortcomings are thus shown to the public (Dubský, 1994; Dvořák, 1995; Nešpor, Csémy, 1996; Pavúk, Koščo, 1997).

Problems with adaptation to a new life stereotype belongs to the load problems of university studies and put high demands on self-reliance, responsibility, purposeful planning and usage of free time, and concentration and relaxation ability of a young person (1996 Annual Report Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies,1997; Kandell, 1997; Novotný, Kolibáš, 1997).

After graduating young professionals look for work and more and more their potential employers pay attention besides the quality of the education and personality characteristics also to potential addictive substances problems of the applicant, including alcohol and tobacco *(The NNICC Report* 1996. The Supply of Illicit Drugs to the United States, 1997; Lenton et al., 1997; Rouse, 1996).

At Masaryk University there were running several pilot investigations (1993–1997,LF MU, comp. Kachlík, Šimůnek, 1995 and 1998; Hrubá, Kachlík, 1998) a representative epidemiological study aimed at the description of the drug situation among the university students. This population group was given less attention in the Czech Republic than to children and adolescents and therefore it is right to say that the Masaryk University played a pioneer role here(Csémy et al., 2004).

In the period 2005–2007 a project called "The description of the drug scene at MU and a proposal of preventive measures" was running. The first year we realised a probe in the drug scene at two faculties of MU (faculty of education and of medicine) to verify the methodology of the study (Kachlík, Havelková, 2007), the second year we investigated a sample of almost 10,000 responders and the third year was applied to mapping preventive activities at the university. In this presentation you will find selected data of the drug scene description at MU.

Material and methodology

The subjects of questioning were students of all MU faculties. Data of 9993 responders were collected by an electronic form (detailed characteristics in table 1–3).

Gathering the information was performed anonymously by questionnaires. The questionnaire included basic identifiers (responder's age on the last birthday, sex, faculty of studies and year of studies (and 21 questions, 18 of them with a closed-, 1 with a half-closed-, and 2 with an open choice of answers. The questions concerned the students' own experience with alcohol, tobacco, black coffee and other substances, their usage in last 6 months and last 30 days, attitude towards drugs, and basic socio-economical indicators. Items from similar investigations performed in the framework of EU (e.g. ESPAD – European School Survey on Alcohol and Other Drugs; Kolektiv, 1998) were kept so that the data would mutually be comparable, even if in this case is another (older) age group. A short motivating and explaining text with a contact on the inquirer was enclosed in the form. In data collecting, the Information system of MU was used, in which the web questionnaire form was placed. The administration of the questionnaire was thus simplified because every student of the daily form of studies received in his electronic agenda in http://www.is.muni.cz pages a reference leading to the investigation form. The responders did not have to answer all the questions, they could decide on the way how to fill in the questionnaire

The data were electronically recorded, anonymised (all items that might identify the responder were torn off the IS MU), transferred from XML into DBF and then statistically evaluated (*EpiInfo 6 En* – Dean et al., 1994, Statistica for Windows 7 cz– *StatSoft Inc., 2004* programs) with keeping to all principles of ethics of scientific work and personal data handling. By means of statistic tests (chí-square, Fisher exact, ANOVA,Kruskal-Walis), were reviewed statistic significance of differences among the indicators in the division of the set to groups.

Basic identifiers of the investigated set

Table 1: Survey of participation of individual faculties MU in the whole set Total: 9993 responders, i.e. 100%

Faculty	**Absolute number (n)**	**Relative percentage (%)**
Econom.-Administr.	762	7,6
Philosophical	2211	22,1
Information	1142	11,4
Medicine	815	8,2
Education	1310	13,1
Law	1156	11,6
Science	1274	12,7
Social Studies	1095	11,0
Sport Studies	228	2,3

Table 2: Survey of participation of study years in the whole set

Study year	**Absolute number (n)**	**Relative percentage(%)**
1st	2873	28,8
2nd	2377	23,8
3rd	2057	20,6
4th	1351	13,5
5th	998	10,0
6th	337	3,4

Table. 3: Survey of participation of gender in the whole set

Gender	**Absolute number (n)**	**Relative percentage(%)**
Men	4039	40,4
Women	5954	59,6

The results of mapping the drug scene at MU in 2006

The results of the study are presented in the form of tables and text commentary. The "abs" in the table means the absolute number of the given mark, "%" means the relative number. The heading of the table also indicates the observed mark.

Table 4: Tobacco smoking during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	2128	21,4	784	19,5	1344	22,7
Yes	7825	78,6	3241	80,5	4584	77,3
Total	9953	100,0	4025	100,0	5928	100,0

Minimum one experience in tobacco smoking in life was admitted by more than three quarters of responders with a slight prevalence of men.

Table 5: The age of the first tobacco consuming (concerning those who ever smoked tobacco)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Less than 10	433	5,5	269	8,2	164	3,6
10–14	2943	37,4	1241	37,8	1702	37,2
15–18	3576	45,5	1392	42,4	2184	47,7
More than 18	909	11,6	378	11,5	531	11,6
Total	7861	100,0	3280	3280	4581	100,0

Most smoking trials were done at the age between 15–18 (more than 40 %) and between 10–14 37 % of responders. After the age of 18 there were about a tenth of responders. In the age up to 10, children experimented with tobacco smoking in about 5 % of the interrogated, twice more men than women.

In analysing the period of last smoking (only in those who ever in life smoked) we found that about one fifth of responders were smoking in the time of the interrogation, 17 % in the last week, 12 % in the last month and a third stopped smoking.

Table 6: Consuming alcohol drinks during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	89	0,9	46	1,1	43	0,7
Yes, exceptionally	1364	13,7	417	10,4	947	16,0
Yes	8498	85,4	3562	88,5	1936	83,3
Total	9951	100,0	4025	100,0	5926	100,0

Alcohol drinking in life experienced 99 % of the questioned. 14 % of the set (more women, $p<0,001$, x^2), confessed exceptional consummation of it (New Year's Eve, birthday), more than 80 % of the set (more men, $p<0,001$, x^2), confessed more or less regular consummation of alcohol.

Table 7: The age of the first alcohol drinking (concerning those who ever drank alcohol)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Less than 10	1175	11,9	504	12,7	671	11,4
10–14	4217	42,8	1727	43,5	2490	42,3
15–18	4188	42,5	1633	41,1	2555	43,4
More than 18 let	280	2,8	110	2,8	170	2,9
Total	9860	100,0	3974	100,0	5886	100,0

The maximum contact with alcohol was observed in the age groups 10–14 and 15–18, without any substantial difference in gender. More than one tenth of the set had the first contact with alcohol before 10, approximately 3 % after the age of 18.

One tenth of the set had the last alcohol consummation in the time of the questioning (twice more men than women), 60 % confessed alcohol drinking in the last week, a fifth in the last month (15 % men, 14 % women), 5 % in the last 6 months and 2 % earlier.

Table 8: Black coffee drinking during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Abswer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	1589	16,0	789	19,6	800	13,5
Yeas, exceptionally	3072	30,9	1327	33,0	1745	29,5
Yes	5287	53,1	1908	47,4	3379	57,0
Total	9948	100,0	4024	100,0	5924	100,0

Black coffee was tasted by 84 % of the questioned, by one third of them exceptionally (prevailing men, $p<0,001$, x^2) and more than a half more or less regularly (more women, $p<0,001$, x^2).

Table 9: The age of the first black coffee drinking (only in those who ever drank coffee)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Less than 10	315	3,8	148	4,6	167	3,3
10–14	1903	22,7	719	22,2	1184	23,1
15–18	4549	54,4	1709	52,8	2840	55,3
More than 18	1598	19,1	658	20,3	940	18,3
Total	8398	100,0	3234	100,0	5131	100,0

Half of the set tried black coffee for the first time at the age of 15–18, one fifth in 10–14 and after 18.About 4 % of the questioned confessed black coffee drinking before 10.

More than a quarter of addressed drank black coffee in the time of questioning or in the last week before beginning the studies, one fifth in the last month, 15 % in last 6 months and the same number even earlier.

Table 10: Taking cocaine during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	9734	97,4	3899	96,5	5835	98,0
Yes	259	2,6	140	3,5	119	2,0
Total	9993	100,0	4039	100,0	5954	100,0

During the life about 3 % of the set came into contact with cocaine, men more ($p<0,001$, x^2) than women. In the last half-year 0.8 % of the questioned used cocaine, without any relevant difference between the genders, in the last month 0.2 % without any difference between the genders again. Most frequently cocaine was used after age 18 and then between 15 and 18 of age. Exceptionally, (in men) cocaine was used at the age less than 10. In 70 % there were three repeated trials maximally, in 20 % cocaine was used 4–10 times, in a tenth more than 10 times, in all cases without substantial differences between the genders.

Experience with crack was noted in 0.3 % of the questioned, during the last half-year only 4 % of the whole set (0.04 %), during the last month three persons (0.03 %). Similarly as with cocaine most experiments with crack were noted in the age 15–18 and in the group of early adulthood. Cases of the first crack usage at the age of less than 10 were noted sporadically. 40 % of crack users experimented three times maximally, one fourth 4–10 times, other 40 % more than 10 times.

Table 11: Taking marihuana during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	4043	40,5	1386	34,3	2657	44,6
Yes	5950	59,5	2653	65,7	3297	55,4
Total	9993	100,0	4039	100,0	5954	100,0

Marihuana was tried in life by 60 % of the questioned, 66 % of men and 55 % of women ($p<0,001$, x^2).

Table 12: Taking marihuana in last six months

Group	All		Men		Women	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	7150	71,6	2563	63,5	4587	77,0
Yes	2843	28,4	1476	36,5	1367	23,0
Total	9993	100,0	4039	100,0	5954	100,0

28 % of the whole set took marihuana in the last half-year, 36 % men and 23 % women ($p<0,001$, x^2).

Table 13: Taking marihuana a last 30 days

Group	All		Men		Women	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	7371	83,8	3095	76,6	5276	88,6
Yes	1622	16,2	944	23,4	678	11,4
Total	9993	100,0	4039	100,0	5954	100,0

In the last month marihuana was taken by 16 % of the whole set, 23 % men and 11 % women ($p<0,001$, x^2). The maximum of the first marihuana taking was in the age group 15–18 (more than 60 % in the whole set and in both genders, too), after that early adulthood (a quarter).

About a tenth tried marihuana in the age 10–14, individuals (3, all men) even before 10. More than 10 times marihuana was used by 45 %, 54 % men and 38 % women ($p<0,001$, x^2). In the category 4–10 times it was about a quarter, in the category 1–3 times 29 %: 22 % of men and 34 % of women ($p<0,001$, x^2).

Hashish or hashish oil was taken at least once during life by a quarter of responders, 31 % of men and 19 % of women ($p<0,001$, x^2). In the last half-year it was taken by 8 % of men and 5 % of women ($p<0,001$, x^2). In the last month 4 % (6 % of men and 2 % of women, ($p<0,001$, x^2). The highest number of the first experience with hashish and hashish oil was in the age group 15–18 (60 %) and in the early adulthood (35 %). In these cases there were mostly 1–3 experiments (43 %, 37 % of men, 50 % of women, ($p<0,001$, x^2), a quarter of the consumers took it 4–10 times, a third more than 10 times in life (39 % of men, 24 % of women, ($p<0,001$, x^2).

Table 14: Taking hallucinogens during life

Group	All		Men		Women	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	9286	92,9	3619	89,6	5667	95,2
Yes	707	7,1	420	10,4	287	4,8
Total	9993	100,0	4039	100,0	5954	100,0

Hallucinogens were taken at least once in life by 7 % in the set, in men twice more (10 %) than in women (5 %), ($p<0.001$, x^2). In the last half-year before questioning 1.5 % of responders confessed taking hallucinogens, 2.8 % men, 0.5 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). Most frequently the first contacts with hallucinogens were noted in the age group 15–18 (57 % of the questioned, 50 % men, 66 % women) and in the period of early adulthood (41 % of the whole set, 47 % men, 32 % women). Sporadically the use of hallucinogens was also found in the period of the basic school attendance. Experiments with hallucinogens (taking 1–3 times) was mentioned in 58 % of the set (55 % men, 63 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2), 4–10 trials occurred in 27 % of the addressed (without any substantial difference between the genders), more than 10 uses in 15 % of responders (18 % men, 11 % women ($p<0.05$, x^2).

Hallucinogenic mushrooms (liberty caps, mainly) were taken during life by 13 % of all questioned, 17 % men and 10 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). During last six months before the questionnaire they were taken by 2 % of the set, 4 % men and 1 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2), in last 30 days 0.8 % of the set (1.6 % men.0.2 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). The age period of the first use of hallucinogenic mushrooms is the same as the period of the first use of hallucinogenic substances in general. Most frequently the hallucinogenic mushrooms were used 1–3 times (62 % of all consumers, 30 % men, 21 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2) and more than ten times (11 % of all consumers, 16 % men, 6 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2).

Table 15: Taking other drugs during life (presented positive answers, only)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Substance	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Speed	442	4,4	218	5,4	224	3,8
Other stimul. amines	207	2,1	120	3,0	87	1,5
Volatile substances	150	1,5	77	1,9	73	1,2
Heroine	43	0,4	27	0,7	16	0,3
Other opiates	195	2,0	93	2,3	102	1,7
Depressant medicam.	756	7,6	237	5,9	519	8,7
Disco-drugs	902	9,0	414	10,3	488	8,2

At least one life experience with speed was found in 4 % of the questioned (5.4 % men, 3.8 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). In the last half-year before the questionnaire it was used by 1 % and in the last month by 0.5 % of responders. The first contacts with speed were mostly in the age groups of 15–18 and in early adulthood and some experiments in some individuals in earlier age, in men, mainly. Among the speed users, a half of them experimented 1–3 times, a fifth 4–10 times and a third more often than 10 times without statistically relevant differences in gender.

Other stimulant amines besides speed were used during life by about 2 % of the set (3 % men, 1.5 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2). In the last half-year the stimulant amines were used in 0.5 % of the set, in the last month by 0.2 % (here the difference between the genders was ($p<0.05$, x^2). The first experiments with substances of stimulant amine

characteristics were, as in speed, in the age category 15–18 and in early adulthood. In 56 % of the questioned the stimulant amines were used 1–3 times, in a quarter of the set 4–10 times and in a fifth more often than 10 times. The differences between genders were not statistically relevant.

Volatile organic substances for intentional inhaling were used by 1.5 % of the whole set (1.9 % men, 1.2 % women, ($p<0.01$, x^2). During the last half-year before questioning, the inhaling was confessed by 0.2 % of the set (0.3 % men, 0,2 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2), during the last month by 0.1 % of the set without any difference between genders. A half of the users tried the volatile substances at the age 15–18, one third (a little more men than women) after the age of 18, one seventh between 10 and 14 (slightly more women). Several men (4) confessed the first sniffing of volatile organic substances in the age less than 10. Among the sniffers there were two thirds of persons that were only experimenting (1–3 times), one fifth of those that inhaled volatile substances 4–10 times and 15 % inhaled more often than 10 times in life.

Heroin was taken at least once in life by 0.4 % of the set (0.7 % men, 0.3 % women, $p<0.01$, x^2); during last six months by 0.06 % of the set, men almost exclusively ($p<0.05$, Fisher exact). The first contacts with heroin were noted in the period 15–18 (40 % of the set, 23 % men, 69 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2). Some trials with heroin in men were noted at the age below 10. There were found no differences in the life long heroin taking between the genders. 60 % of the set tested heroin 1–3 times, one fifth 4–10 times and a fifth more than 10 times

Other opiates, besides heroin were taken during life at least once by 2 % of the questioned (2.3 % men, 1.7 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2). The use of other opiates in the last six months was confessed by 0.3 % of the set, in last 30days by 0,14 %, without substantial difference between the genders. Among other opiate users there were more than 60 % (58 % men, 68 % women, without significance) of those who tried for the first time in life at the age 15–18, one third (37 % men, 22 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2) in the period of early adulthood, c. 6 % (1 % men, 10 % women, ($p<0.05$, x^2) between 10–14 and 2 % before the age 10 (men only, ($p<0.05$, Fisher exact). As far as users of other opiates there were mostly experiments only (1–3 times, 54 % of the whole set, 60 % men, 50 % women, without significance). One third of the set took them 4–10 times, 14 % more than 10 times, without significant differences between the genders.

Depressant medicaments (soporific effect, calming down, pain killers, fear suppressers) without prescription or professional recommendation were taken at least once during life by 8 % of responders (6 % men, 9 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2). In the last half-year before the questionnaire the medicaments were taken by 2,6 % of the set, (1.9 % men, 3.1 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2), in the last month 0.9 % of the set (0.6 men, 1.1 % women, $p<0.05$, x^2). About one half of the users took the depressants for the first time in their early adulthood, 40 % between 15–18, 7 % in 10–14 and 1 % at the age less than10. The depressants were used 1–3 times by 44 % of responders (without substantial difference between the genders, 4–10 times by 35 % of the set (29 % men, 37 % women, $p<0.05$, x^2), more than 10 times by 22 % of consumers (25 % men, 20 % women, without significance).

Discotheque (dance, designer) drugs, in particular ecstasy, were taken once during life by 9 % of the questioned (10 % men 8 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2). In last 6 mon-

ths the disco-drugs were taken by 2.1 % of the set (2.5 % men, 1.9 % women, $p<0.01$, x^2). The age of the first experience with the disco-drugs was higher than 18 years in one half of the users and between 15–18 in the second, without substantial differences between the genders. Occurrences of the first consummation were sporadically noticed at the age 10–14, in one man even in less than 10. In 59 % of the set, the disco-drugs were tentatively used 1–3 times, in a quarter 4–10 times, and in less than one fifth more often than 10 time.

Table 16: Machine gaming during life

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	6162	62,0	1975	49,3	4187	70,7
Yes	3771	38,0	2035	50,7	1736	29,3
Total	9933	100,0	4010	100,0	5923	100,0

At least once in life 38 % of the questioned (51 % men and 29 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2) played on gaming or lottery machines.

Table 17: Machine gaming in last 6 months (only in those who ever played)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	3388	84,3	1726	80,3	1662	89,0
Yes	630	15,7	424	19,7	206	11,0
Total	4018	100,0	2150	100,0	1868	100,0

In the last half-year before questioning, machine gaming was noticed in 16 % of the set (20 % men, 11 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2).

Table 18: Machine gaming in last 30 days (only in those who ever played)

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No	3662	94,0	1917	91,4	1745	97,0
Yes	235	6,0	181	8,6	54	3,0
Total	3897	100,0	2098	100,0	1799	100,0

During the last month before questioning, machine gaming was confessed by 6 % of the set (9 % men, 3 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2). Most gamblers (36 %, 38 % men, 33 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2) got into contact with gaming machines at the age 15–18, a third (28 % men, 34 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2) after 18, a quarter at the age 10–14, a tenth in

less than 10 years of age (both without gender significance). One up to three meetings with gambling were confessed by 66 % persons who played on gaming machines (55 % men, 80 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2), 4–10 times played 22 % persons (28 % men, 17 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2)), more than 10 times 11 % of persons (17 % men, 4 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2).

Table 19: Person who motivated the responder to using drugs (except nicotine, alcohol, caffeine and lege artis medicaments, only positive answers are given)

Group	**All** (a=9993)		**Men** (n=4039)		**Women** (n=5954)	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Parents	166	1,7	45	1,1	121	2,0
Siblings	209	2,1	76	1,9	133	2,2
Partner	558	5,6	89	2,2	469	7,9
Friends	5102	51,1	2326	57,6	2776	46,6
Random friends	528	5,3	227	5,6	301	5,1
Drug dealer	28	0,3	20	0,5	8	0,1
Physician/pharmacist	109	1,1	25	0,6	84	1,4
Another person	273	2,7	164	4,1	109	1,8

Most frequently responders were motivated to taking drugs by their friends (51 % responds in the whole set, 58 % men, 47 % women), then the influence of a partner 6 % from all responds, 2 % men, 8 % women. The share of random friends was 5 % of the whole set, 6 % men, 5 % women. Relative number of other people influence was less than 3 % (other person 2.7 %, siblings 2.1 %, parents 1.7 %, physician or pharmacist 1.1 %, drug dealer 0.3 %).

Table 20: Meeting drug dealers (only positive answers are given)

Group	**All** (n=9993)		**Men** (n=4039)		**Women** (n=5954)	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Street dealer	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
University student	1198	12,0	637	15,8	561	9,4
MU student	409	4,1	249	6,2	160	2,7
Student dealer from the same faculty as the responder	212	2,1	147	3,6	65	1,1

In the case of students meeting the drug dealers, none of them stated that they met a street dealer. In 12 % the responders (16 % men, 9 % women) were addressed by university students, 4 % of the set (6 % men, 3 % women) by a person studying at

another MU faculty, and 2 % of the set (4 % men, 1 % women) by a student of the same faculty.

Table 21: Encounter with counterfeit or "thinned" drug

Group	**All**		**Memi**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
No, never	8069	87,6	3075	83,2	4994	90,6
Yes, 1–2 x	857	9,3	438	11,8	419	7,6
Yes 3 and more times	283	3,1	184	5,0	99	1,8
Total	9209	100,0	3697	100,0	5512	100,0

One or two encounters with a counterfeit or "thinned" drug were confessed by 9 % of the addressed (12 % men, 8 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2). Three and more encounters with a shoddy drug were registered by 3 % of the set (5 % men,2 % women, $p<0.001$, x^2).

Table 22: Very easy availability of selected drugs

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Marihuana	5088	58,1	2137	59,4	2951	57,3
Stimulant amines	326	4,3	153	4,9	173	3,9
Cocaine, crack	117	1,6	58	1,9	59	1,4
Hallucinogens	680	9,0	300	9,6	380	8,5
Disco drugs	788	10,3	348	11,1	440	9,7
Heroin	84	1,1	46	1,5	38	0,9
Other opiates	206	2,9	96	3,3	110	2,6

As a very easy to get was indicated marihuana (58 %), relatively easy disco drugs (10 %) and hallucinogens (9 %). Other substances were more difficult to get (speed and other stimulant amines 4 %, opiates except heroine 3 %, cocaine and crack 2 % heroine 1 %. Similar views were also recorded in classification according to the gender with slightly lower numbers in the answers of women.

Table 23: Reasons for taking drugs (except of nicotine, alcohol, caffeine and lege-artis medicaments; indicated by the responders as the most important with a decreasing number of occurrence)

Group	All		Men		Women	
Reason	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Appreciation of others	4359	43,5	1312	32,5	3047	51,2
Inquisitiveness	2743	27,4	1195	29,6	1548	26,0
Getting to pleasant sensations	1521	15,2	748	18,5	773	13,0
Relieving psychic stress	580	5,8	201	5,0	379	6,4
Spirituality	507	5,1	310	7,7	197	3,3
Unpleasant feeling suppression	328	3,3	119	2,9	209	3,5
Insight of the world and of oneself	296	3,0	150	3,7	146	2,5
Health problem suppression	249	2,5	79	2,0	170	2,9
Performance improvement	181	1,8	89	2,2	92	1,5
Need of sociability	170	1,7	73	1,8	97	1,6
Group integration	153	1,5	64	1,6	89	1,5
Attitude to sex	131	1,3	71	1,8	60	1,0

The dominant reason for taking drugs was appreciation of others (44 % responders), inquisitiveness (27 %), among minor reasons were getting to pleasant sensations (15 %), relieving psychic stress (6 %), spirituality (5 %). The relative number of other reason occurrence did not reach 5 %. In men, the positions of setting the reason according to the number stayed, in principle, the same as in the whole set with the emphasis at getting pleasant sensations, in other possibilities slightly higher preferences were found in spirituality, insight of oneself and attitude to sex. In women the first four positions of the reason are the same with the emphasis on the appreciation of others and slightly higher preferences in suppression of unpleasant feelings and health problems.

Table 24: Taking selected well-known drugs (positive answers only)

Group	All		Men		Women	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Marihuana	6517	65,2	2694	66,7	3823	64,2
Stimulant amines	814	8,1	330	8,2	484	8,1
Cocaine, crack	311	3,1	125	3,1	186	3,1
Hallucinogens	1580	15,8	695	17,2	885	14,9
Disco drugs	1702	17,0	700	17,3	1002	16,8
Heroin	104	1,0	49	1,2	55	0,9
Other opiates	416	4,2	174	4,3	242	4,1

In the mapping of taking selected well-known drugs, the responders put on the first place marihuana (5 %), then dance drugs (17 %), hallucinogens (16 %) and stimulant amines (speed and others 8 %). Relative frequency of taking other well-known substances did not reach 5 % (other opiates except heroin 4 %, cocaine and crack 3 %, heroin 1 %). Similar order was maintained also in gender classification, with slightly lower relative frequency in some women's answers.

Table 25: Regular smoking 20 and more cigarettes a day

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
I agree	626	6,3	363	9,1	263	4,5
I do not agree	8724	88,4	3397	85,2	5327	90,5
I do not know	519	5,3	225	5,6	294	5,0
Total	9869	100,0	3985	100,0	5884	100,0

The attitudes to regular daily consummation of 20 and more tobacco cigarettes vary according to the gender. In the framework of the set, 6 % of the questioned agree with smoking, in the gender classification 9 % men and 4.5 % women $p<0.001$, x^2). Relatively small number of responders cannot take a stand, the rest rejects smoking.

Table 26: Regular marihuana smoking

Group	**All**		**Mem**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
I agree	995	10,1	620	15,6	375	6,4
I do not agree	7881	79,9	2933	73,7	4948	84,1
I do not know	984	10,0	426	10,7	558	9,5
Total	9860	100,0	3979	100,0	5881	100,0

Slightly less tough opinions appeared in evaluating the views at regular marihuana consummation. One tenth of the whole set agree with it, 16 % men and 6 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). In comparison with tobacco, the number of persons that cannot take a stand grew from 5 % to 10 %.

Table 27: Experiment with "heavy" drugs

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
I agree	530	5,4	329	8,3	201	3,4
I do not agree	8676	88,1	3334	83,8	5342	91,1
I do not know	638	6,5	317	8,0	321	5,5
Total	9844	100,0	3980	100,0	5864	100,0

The view of the addressed students of the experimental taking drugs with a non-acceptable peril (of so-called “heavy” or “hard” stuff) is similar to the view of the regular consummation of tobacco. In the framework of the whole set, 5 % agree with it (8 % men, 3 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2). Slightly more people (6.5 % of the set, more men) cannot judge the risk, the rest rejects the experiments.

Table 28: Experiment with hashish, hallucinogens, disco drugs

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Answer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
I agree	2384	24,2	1247	31,4	1137	19,4
I do not agree	6112	62,1	2206	55,5	3906	66,7
I do not know	1340	13,6	524	13,2	816	13,9
Total	9836	100,0	3977	100,0	5859	100,0

According to the written above, the responders are much more benevolent to the experimental use of substances with acceptable risk (so-called “soft” or “light” drugs). 24 % of all the questioned agree with it, 31 % men and 19 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). Approximately 14 % of the sample cannot take a clear stand, the rest uniquely does not agree with the experiments.

Table 29: Experiment with marihuana

Group	**All**		**Men**		**Women**	
Group	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
I agree	5932	60,2	2642	66,4	3290	56,0
I do not agree	2487	25,2	894	22,5	1593	27,1
I do not know	1432	14,5	442	11,1	990	16,9
Total	9851	100,0	3978	100,0	5873	100,0

The situation is dramatically different in judging the opinions of responders on the experiments with marihuana. They are approved by 60 % of the set, (66 % men, 56 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2), 14 % could not make their mind (women mostly), the rest does not agree with this activity.

Table 30: Opinions on drug legalisation

Group	All		Men		Women	
Aswer	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Against legalisation of any drug	1303	13,3	577	14,6	726	12,4
For legalisation of some lege artis drugs	5219	53,3	1584	40,1	3635	62,2
For legalisation of some, mainly "soft" drugs	2472	25,2	1288	32,6	1184	20,3
For legalisation of all drugs	173	1,8	129	3,3	44	0,8
Another opinion	626	6,4	374	9,5	252	4,3
Total	9793	100,0	3952	100,0	5841	100,0

Against legalisation of any drug definitely are 13 % of the set (15 % men, 12 % women, ($p<0.01$, x^2). The legalisation of selected substances, e.g., in medicine or pharmacology would be supported by 53 % of the questioned (40 % men, 62 % women ($p<0.001$, x^2). The legalisation of the so-called "soft drugs"(especially cannabis ones) would be approved by a quarter of responders (33 % men, 20 % women, ($p<0.01$, x^2), the legalisation of all drugs by almost 2 % of the set (3 % men, 0.8 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2). Other opinions (mostly concerning the changes in the community views at drugs and at the drug legislative) are held by 6 % of the questioned (9.5 % men, 4.3 % women, ($p<0.001$, x^2).

Discussion

Kachlík and Šimůnek (1995, 1998) dealt with monitoring the drug consummation and the approaches to it in university students at MU from 1993. During the years 1993–1997 they carried out an anonymous questionnaire investigation on a sample of 456 students (177 men and 279 women of the fifth year of the Faculty of Medicine MU Brno.

It turned out that "heavy" drugs (opiates, cocaine, speed) penetrated into the selected group. The number of students that had already tried the heavy drugs on themselves was relatively low, round 2 %, only in cocaine their own experience was confessed by almost 4 % in the school year 1993–94. A misuse of medicaments appeared mainly in taking depressants used by women for calming psychic and physical troubles.

The situation in the consummation of cannabis products was much worse. Marihuana became the mostly spread drug in the set, students' own experience with it was reported by more than 30 % of men and by almost 20 % of women, approximately 6 % of men and 1 % of women smoked it repeatedly. The second most frequently misused drug, after cannabis, were hallucinogens largely of natural origin (magic mushroom). In average 30 % of men and 15 % of women were regular tobacco smokers, 20 % of men and 50 % of women were non-smokers and the rest were either occasional smokers or ex-smokers.

Student held a very tolerant attitude to testing marihuana (accepted by two thirds and strongly rejected by only 15 %). The number of rejecting students grew by 20 % in the case of occasional consummation and by 60 % in the case of regular consummation. One third of the questioned could not take a clear stand, in general the attitudes of women were more critical. The medical students were more critical to regular daily smoking 20 cigarettes. One half of men and 65 % of women clearly rejected a possibility of legalisation of so-called "soft" drugs, the significance of the differences between the genders was growing in time.

More than three-quarters of the set were brought to the use of drugs by their friends or occasional acquaintances, 45 % of the responders took the drugs from curiosity, other substantial reasons were looking for pleasure, relief from psychic stress, health problem suppression (in women mostly), finding the feeling sociability and recognition in the group.

The desire to test sometime drugs was mentioned by almost a half of men and a third of women.

Besides the anti-smoking actuation, the medical students, in the framework of their stays in the institute of preventive medicine, were addressed with activities on primary prevention against the misuse of non-tobacco drugs. The prevention of dependence was also included in the curriculum of future teachers. The co-operation with MU Counselling Centre was strengthened and students got a possibility of solving their addiction problems directly of the university soil.

Csémy et al. (2004) investigated a sample of Prague university students (Charles University, Vysoká škola ekonomická, České vysoké učení technické, Česká zemědělská univerzita, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická) by the help of an anonymous structured questionnaire that was directed to the misuse of drugs and to the attitude to them. It also contained spectrums monitoring some psychological characteristics.

Hazardous and socially undesirable forms of using addictive substances were found in a third of the set. Excessive consummation of alcohol was found in a fifth of men and 8 % of women. A relative number of regular daily cigarette smokers did not differ by gender (14 % men, 13 % women), the use of monitored drugs (marihuana, speed, heroin, LSD, ecstasy) more than 5 times in a year was confessed by 24 % of men and 12 % of women. Persons with hazardous behaviour to addictive substances showed a higher level of depressingness, worse mental health, they had problems with associating with generally valid social standards.

Students abusing alcohol or taking other drugs had a more tolerating stand to consummation of addictive substances. No significant links were found between the quality of family background and hazardous drug consummation.

Pavúk and Koščo (1997) published the results of their questionnaire study monitoring smoking habits and the prevalence of smokers among the students of the Faculty of Education in Prešov in 1982–1995. More than 1900 responders were addressed.

In 1982 in the whole set there were 31.2 % of smokers (43.4 % men and 26.5 % women). Among the students of the first year, the smoking prevalence was 20.3 % (16.6 % women, 34.7 % men), among the students of the last year 36.7 % (30.9 % women, 51 % men). The data of 1991 come from another phase of the research, they present the prevalence of smokers in the first year on the level of 26.2 % (25,8 % women, 17.2 %

men), in the last year 44.3 % (39.6 % women, 52.0 % men). Data on the prevalence of smokers in the students of the first year are also available from the year 1995 (24.5 % total, 23.3 % women, 29.4 % men).

In 1991 a growth of number of smokers in the set of students was noted in the first and last years with a substantial contribution of the students of the first year and of the women, in general. In 1995 in the set of students of the first year we noticed a drop of smokers in comparison with1991 and a rise of them in comparison with 1982 (both without statistic significance). During 1991–1995 no trend of growing prevalence of women smokers and no drop in men of 1982–1991 was confirmed.

A long-time research was also performed among students of the 3–5 years of the Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University Bratislava (Novotný, Kolibáš, 1997; Kolibáš, Novotný, 1998). At the end of the 90s it also monitored the students' own experience with alcohol and other psychoactive substances and their knowledge, as well. The most frequently used substances were black-coffee (regular consummation of more than 40 %) and alcohol (20 % regular consumers). Regular tobacco smoking was confessed by about 10 % of the questioned. Regular taking of benzodiazepines is very rare but a repeated use of them was found out more often. Regular and repeated consummation of alcohol and nicotine are 3–4 times more often in men, coffee drinking and benzodiazepine use more often in women. From illegal drugs a contact with marihuana is mostly described by 1,8 % regular consumers, repeated consummation is indicated by other 5.5 %. Psycho-stimulants, Ecstasy and hallucinogens are used rarely. At least once psycho-stimulants were used by 2.3 % of students, LSD by about 1.4 % and Ecstasy by about 0.5 %. Nobody mentioned one's own experience with opiates. In the classification of the students' knowledge, the students as the best known indicated cannabis substances, then heroine, hallucinogens and volatile substances. The least known are "designer drugs".

Another study (Kolibáš et al., 2003), by the help of an anonymous questionnaire investigated a set of 381 students of the 3rd – 5th year of the Faculty of Medicine Comenius University Bratislava (faculties of education, science, law and arts) and students of the Police Academy of SR. Students of these institutions most frequently (from addictive substances) use black coffee (48 % of the set), tobacco (14 % regular smokers) and alcoholic drinks (12 % drink regularly). Regular alcohol drinking and smoking most frequently appeared in men, women more frequently drank black coffee and used medicaments with addictive components (almost 4 %, especially analgesics). From illegal substances, the most frequently misused drug were cannabis products (27 % of men and women had one experience with them at least, other almost 1 % took them regularly). Persons with their own marihuana experience more frequently belonged to the regular tobacco and alcohol consumers and in majority also tried other drugs or had friends using addictive substances. Less of the questioned confessed their own experience with LSD, sporadically with volatile and opiate substances.

The last results presented by Novotný and Kolibáš (2004) were obtained from an anonymous questionnaire of 2002 from a set of 230 students (157 women, 73 men) from the third and fifth years of the Faculty of Medicine in Bratislava. 11 % of the set (7 % women, 21 % men) smoked regularly, 11 % of the questioned (8 % women, 16 % men) drank alcohol regularly and other 68 % irregularly but repeatedly. Black coffee

was regularly drunk by 46 % persons (one half of men one third of women). From illegal substances, the most frequently misused drug were cannabis drugs (15 % of the questioned had one experience with them, 12 % repeated experience, regular cannabis consummation appeared uniquely only). One or two repeated cannabis consummations were stated by 22 % of women and 42 % of men (statistically relevant difference). Almost 3 % had one experience with LSD, repetitions were rare, similar situation as in ecstasy.

From the comparison of the 2002 and 1997 data can be concluded that the number of tobacco consumers increased significantly and that the number of regular and occasional alcohol consumers did not change significantly. The number of drug experience with cannabis (both single and repeated) increased significantly, the share of regular consumer dropped slightly.

The work of Kovářová and Dóci (2004) investigated the relation between smoking and physical activities of the medical students of the Pavel Jozef Šafárik University (UJPŠ) in Košice. They analysed answers, obtained in inquiring in the framework of a cardiovascular monitoring CINDI, a part of which were items concerning smoking and physical activities. The set included 1104 medical students (426 men and 978 women) of the 5th year in the period 1996–2001. In the whole set there were 17.5 % smokers, three quarters of them were regular smokers and about a fifth occasional smokers. The smoking prevalence was higher in men and men also smoked for longer time than women. The average daily cigarette consummation was 11 pieces in men and 7 pieces in women. The students started regular smoking after the start of university studies. Subjectively, men evaluated their physical fitness better than women, the most frequent type of physical activity was fast walking (stated by more than 60 % of responders, a quarter of the addressed went in for recreational movement several times a week, about 2 % of the sample were active in sports. A general relation between smoking and physical activities of university students was not proved but a significant relation was found between the daily consumption of cigarettes and physical movement. The students smoking more cigarettes a day have a tendency to be less physically active. With regard to cardiovascular prevention and dependence prevention, a strengthening of the physical education role in the curriculum and an application of various methods of the fight against smoking will be very useful.

A representative study aimed at the marihuana consummation in university students was accomplished in the U.S.A. (Bell et al., 1997; In Novotný, Kolibáš, 2003). In a set of more than 17,500 students of 150 American universities, almost a quarter stated that they consumed marihuana in the last year. The use was higher in those students who at the same time were drinking alcoholic drinks and were smoking and also in those who lived in campuses where pubs were available. Marihuana consummation correlated with worse study results.

A large study was also realised in Great Britain (Webb et al., 1996; in Novotný, Kolibáš, 2003). In a sample of more than 3 000 students from 10 universities was found that 89 % experienced with alcohol (61 % of men and 48 % of women drink regularly, 15 % drink dangerously, 20 % take cannabis regularly at least once a week, 33 % have some experience with other illicit substances (mostly with LSD and ecstasy). 46 % of students started taking addictive drugs at secondary schools, 13 % after entering the university.

The investigation of NHSDA and SAMHSA (Substance abuse and mental Health Services Administration showed that in the USA population of 12–24 years old white men population, 28 % are dependent on nicotine, 6 % on alcohol, 9 % on marihuana and 8 % on cocaine. 31 % of white women are dependent of nicotine, 3 % on alcohol, 6 % on marihuana and 11 % on cocaine (Gfroerer et al., 1997; 1996 Annual Report Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, 1997).

Monitoring a population sample of 13–48years old in Australia *(Lenton et al., 1997)* with the average age of 18.9 proved that a contact with alcohol at least once had almost 99 % of the interrogated, with cannabis more than 96 %, with hallucinogens (LSD) more than 90 %, with inhalants 83 %, with amphetamines 69 %, with barbiturates without a prescription 37 %, with cocaine 19 % and with heroin 7 %. Right at schools alcohol was used by 92 %, cannabis by 89 %, LSD by 67 %, inhalants by57 %, amphetamines by 46 % and barbiturates by 35 %.

Conclusions

More than three-quarters of the interrogated used tobacco during their life, for the first time between 10 and 18 mostly, one tenth of the addressed smoked “legally”, 5 % tried tobacco at the age before 10, almost 40 % of responders smoked during the last 7 days before the study.

Virtually 99 persons from100 drank alcohol during their life, women rather occasionally, men regularly, the first contacts with alcohol were at the age 10–18, 3 % of the set drank “legally”, one tenth tried alcoholic drinks at the age less than 10, almost three-quarters of the interrogated drank alcohol during the last days before the study.

Black coffee was tested by 8 from 10 interrogated, more regular consumers are women, most persons got the first experience between 15 and 18 of age, half of the responders drank black coffee during the last 7 days before questioning.

Cocaine was contacted during the life by about 3 % of the set, men more than women, in the last month before the study cocaine was taken by 0.2 %, most frequently the experiments with cocaine were in early adulthood, practically in 70 % there were maximally 3 repeated trials. Experience with crack confessed 0.3 % of the questioned, during the last month fractions of percents only (three persons, 0.03 %), the maximum of experiments and the number of uses were similar to cocaine.

Marihuana was tested at least once in life by 60 % of the questioned (by men more), in the last month marihuana was consumed by 16 % of the whole set with clear prevalence of men, the maximum in the first contact with marihuana was reached in the age category 15–18, it was used more than 10 times by 45 % of the interrogated with the dominance of men, experiments (1–3 time) were confessed by a third of responders. Hashish or hashish oil was used at least once by a quarter of responders with prevalence of men, in the last month 4 % of the set took these substances, with prevalence of men again, the first experience with hashish or hashish oil happened mainly in the age 15–18, mostly 1–3 experiments.

Hallucinogens were used at least once in life by 7 % of the set, more often by men, in the last month the consummation of hallucinogens appeared in 0.5 % of all addressed, again with prevalence of men, the first contacts with hallucinogens most

frequently were at the age of 15–18 and in the time of early adulthood, 60 % of the set used hallucinogens experimentally (1–3 times), one third more often (4–10 times). Hallucinogenic mushrooms (esp. magic mushroom) were tested by almost doubled number of persons than hallucinogens in general, men more again, in the last 30 days were used by 0.8 % of the set (more men), the age period of the first use of the hallucinogenic mushrooms is the same as in the case of hallucinogens in general, hallucinogenic mushrooms were taken 1–3 times in 60 % cases, in a quarter of cases 4–10 times.

At least one life experience with so-called "heavy" drugs was confessed by less than 5 % of the questioned, men more often, the first contact were in the age 15–18 and in the time of early adulthood. In half of the cases there were 1–3 experiments only.

Medicaments with a depressive effect without a prescription of professional recommendation, at least once in life, were used by 8 % of responders (women more) in the last month before the interrogation by 0.9 % of the set (more women, again), about one half of the users took the depressants on purpose for the first time in the time of early adulthood, 40 % in the age 15–18, about 40 % used them "as a test" 4–10 times, one fifth more than 10 times.

Disco drugs were taken at least once in life by 9 % of the questioned, in the last 30 days by 0.7 % of the set (prevailing men), the first experience passed at the age 15–18 and at the threshold of adulthood, in two thirds of the cases there were unique experiments only.

Gaming machines were used at least once in life by more than one third of the questioned, men prevailing, in the last month before questioning gaming machines playing was confessed by 6 % of the set (men prevailing again), most gamblers came into contact with gaming machines at the age 15–18 and at the threshold of adulthood, 1–3 contacts with gambling were confessed by two thirds of persons, one fifth confessed 4–10 contacts, one tenth more than 10 contacts.

Most frequently the responders were motivated to taking drugs by their friends, less by the partner or occasional friends. As to the students and their meeting with drug dealers: in a tenth of cases it was a university student out of MU, in 4 % a student of MU, in 2 % a MU student of the same faculty as the responder. One or two encounters with counterfeit or diluted drug was confessed by a tenth of the set, more frequent contact was noted by 3 % of the sample. To the most dominant reasons of using drugs in the set was appreciation of others, curiosity, calling pleasant feelings, relieving psychic stress and spirituality.

As a very easily available was indicated marihuana, as a relatively easy to get then disco-drugs and hallucinogens. The friends of the responders most frequently use marihuana, followed by disco-drugs, hallucinogens and stimulant amines (speed and others).

The attitudes towards a regular daily consummation of tobacco differ according to the gender (agreement in 9 % of men and 4.5 % of women), a similar situation is in the views at taking marihuana (agreement in 16 % of men and 6 % of women), experimental use of "heavy" drugs is agreed by 8 % of men and 3 % of women, experimental use of "soft" drugs is generally agreed by 31 % of men and 19 % of women, in the case of marihuana 66 % of men and 56 % of women agree. Their attitudes are very benevolent.

The legalisation of any drug is decidedly rejected by 13 % of the set, a permission of selected substances for a lege-artis use would be supported by 53 % of the questioned (more women) a legalisation of so-called "soft" drugs (particularly based on cannabis) would be approved by a quarter of the responders, a legalisation of all drugs by less than 2 % of the set (in both cases more men).

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Data was collected by planning internal research project *"Deskripce drogové scény na MU a návrh preventivních opatření. Etapa 2: Realizace deskriptivní studie na MU a její vyhodnocení",* identification number 01/06, cathegory A-a (MUDr. Petr Kachlík, Ph.D.)

DROGOVÁ SCÉNA NA MASARYKOVĚ UNIVERZITĚ BRNO PO 10 LETECH

Souhrn: Pomocí anonymního dotazníkového šetření bylo provedeno oslovení reprezentativního vzorku 9993 respondentů ze všech 9 fakult MU Brno. Dotazník sestával z 21 položek, zaměřených na vlastní celoživotní zkušenosti studentů s alkoholem, tabákem, černou kávou a jinými látkami, jejich užití v posledních 6 měsících a 30 dnech, postoje ke drogám, základní socioekonomické ukazatele. Odpovědi byly elektronicky zaznamenány a statisticky zpracovány.

Ukázalo se, že tři čtvrtiny respondentů mají vlastní celoživotní zkušenost s tabákem, 99 % s alkoholem, 85 % s černou kávou, 60 % s marihuanou, čtvrtina s hašišem, 13 % s halucinogeny, 8 % s tlumivými léky non lege artis, desetina s tanečními drogami, 38 % někdy hrálo na automatech. V případě ostatních kontrolovaných látek (vč. tzv. těžkých drog) jejich celoživotní prevalence nepřesáhla 5 %. Častější konzumace byla zaznamenána zvl. u konopí, některých halucinogenů a tlumivých léků.

Klíčová slova: dotazník, návykové látky, *univerzita, studenti, studie, prevalence, postoje, užívání*