

EVALUATION OF THE PRIMARY ANTIDRUG PREVENTION OF MASARYK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract: *In 2007 the research aimed at the primary prevention of pathological addictions was carried out. With the assistance of an anonymous questionnaire, a sample of 2176 respondents – full-time students from all the MU faculties – was addressed. The results show that only fifth of the addressed students met the addiction prevention topic during their study in MU, mostly in Faculty of Education, Medicine and Science. With regard to preventive impact on MU students, especially the monologue lectures are applied, rarely the lectures with discussion and participation in after-university preventive programmes. More than three quarters of asked students answered that university prevention activities involved only alcohol and nicotine problems, only tenth of the sample had the experience with complexly conceived pathological addictions prevention. For all practical purposes, 9 of the 10 questioned students mean that these are only isolated preventive activities, there is no succession and systematic ness. More than half of respondents consider the university addiction prevention as pointed and useful; the commentary about prevention of tenth of the sample is rather critical (unclear focus, usefulness, even time loss). Third of all the respondents would agree with extending of addiction problems advisory service for university students. Anti-drug Consulting Centre in MU would welcome all the respondents, their opinion differ only in a matter of Consulting Centre localisation.*

Key words: *Masaryk University, students, pathological addictions, primary anti-drug prevention activities, Anti-drug Consulting Centre in MU*

Preamble

Gravity centre primary prevention of pathological addictions by children and adolescents consist expect the family also on shoulders of primary and secondary school. Young adults to which belong also high schools students are treating in enough adult personalities to achieve effectually resist of offer different addictive substances and addictive behaviour to not become a victim of pathological addictions. From epidemiological aspect they do not present significant risk group. According to whole series of investigations is necessary to pay attention to them because after graduation, in their jobs they are in touch with young people, patients, clients, they are in contact with community and media,

they present authority for community, they present specialist with model way of behaviour. Their personal image becomes a part of community imagination about health service standards, education, science, law system and business. Important is individual sample of each specialist – university student because of propagation his own qualities and defects. (*Dubský, 1994; Dvořák, 1995; Nešpor, Csémy, 1996; Pavúk, Koščo, 1997*)

To the stress moment of study on high school pertains problems with adaptation on different life stereotype which put a high requirement on independence, responsibility, planning and usage of time, concentration ability and relaxation of young people. (*1996 Annual Report Centre for Drug and Alcohol Studies, 1997; Kandell, 1997; Novotný, Kolibáš, 1997*)

After graduation young specialists are looking for job and more and more potential employers take account not only of quality achieved education and personal characteristics but also possible problems of candidate with addictive substances including alcohol and tobacco. (*The NNIC Report, 1996; Thy Supply of Illicit Drugs to United States, 1997; Lenton et al., 1997; Rouse, 1996*)

At Masaryk University has been proceed, after some pilot investigations (1993–1997 LF MU, *equal Kachlík, Šimůnek, 1995 a 1998; Hrubá, Kachlík, 1998*) representative epidemiological study focused on description of drugs scene by high school students. In Czech Republic has been followed less attention to this population group than to children and adolescents therefore it is possible to confirm that Masaryk University played pioneer role.

In period 2005-2007 was performed 3 years project called “Description of drug scene at Masaryk University (MU) and proposal of preventive disposal”. First year was realized a sonde in drug scene on two faculties MU (pedagogical and medicine) to evaluate methodologies of study (*Kachlík, Havelková, 2007*), the second year was performed an investigation on representative sample of 1000 respondents (results are in process), last year was attend to mapping over the preventive activities at University. Selected data from third part are presented in this announcement.

Materials and methods

Main target from this part of project was to map over activities and level of prime prevention pathological addictions on sample of present student of MU and presentation of these results to direction of University. To adjacent targets belong creating of original questionnaire specified for description free time and preventive activities at MU and outside University, also focused on experience and needs of student in area prevention of social pathology with accent to addiction of behaviour. For other targets could be consider consolidation of realization preventive activities at faculties, publication of outputs on professional forum and involvement of diplomats in project solving.

The matter of investigation becomes the auditory all 9 faculties MU. Totally it is going about 2176 respondents – attendance students, from this 592 males (27,2 % and 1584 females (72,8%). The average age of respondents in the whole group was 21,6 years, SD 2,75, males 20,9 years, SD 2,14 and females 21,8 years, SD 2,91. The directory on University was aware about thoughtful action and approved this action on meeting. Students were addressed by help of special marked message in application University information system board.

Authors of the study try to obtain standard questionnaire focused on prime addiction prevention but even of addressing another institutions (Medical faculty MU,

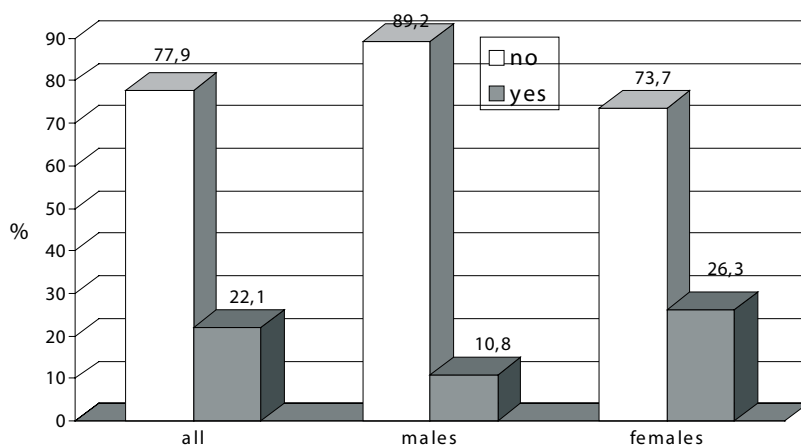
national health institute Prague, station Regional Hygiene) was not such a document in disposition. Therefore was created own non-standard form.

Obtaining on information was anonym questions method. The questionnaire contain the basic indicators (age, male, faculty, year of study) and 21 questions, from that 16 with close and 5 with half-close chose of answer. Questions were focused of present respondents experience with prime addiction prevention at secondary school and at University, for orderliness and prevention offer, type of preventive activities and their subjective evaluation, needs and students wishes. Electronically questionnaire form was transform in to face of Inter-graphics (flash application) and placed in public web address <http://boss.ped.muni.cz/drogy> . Currently was created and verified collection database where the respondents put their answers.

In the form was ahead of the questions insert short information about the project, his intention and revolves together with their contact addresses. Persons concerned about the study could have free choice to be present of addressing. Rejection or acceptation of fulfilling the form was not tied together with other offers. Data were electronically recorded into prepared database on server. After questioning were transformed into usable form for data transformation into statistical software and in consequence proceed by EpiInfo 6 En program (Dean et al., 1994) and Statistica for Windows 7 Cz (StatSoft Inc. 2004). With help of statistical tests (x2, Fisher exact) were evaluated statistical relevancy differences between marks during dividing of file according to sex, according to faculty and according to study year.

Results

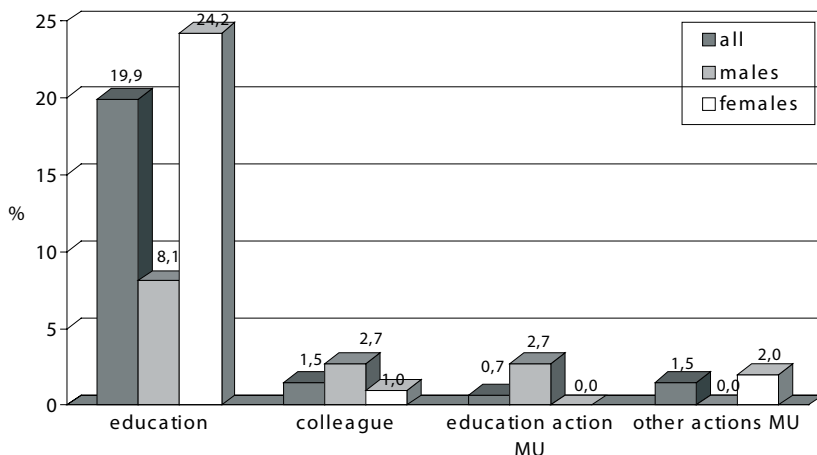
The study results are presented in graph form with text comment. Title of the graph is in the same time also the title of monitored mark. In tabled statement “abs” means absolute count and “%” relative count of monitored mark.



Graph 1: Meeting with addiction prevention at MU (sorted by sex)

Only the fifth from the whole segment (graph 1) has meet during the study at University with prime addiction prevention, by males in concerned about tenth, by

females about the quarter respondents ($p < 0,001, \chi^2$). Differences were recorded also during the sorting of respondents according to year-class of study. With additional prevention meets at University tenth of interviewee in first year-class, third from second year-class and third from third year-class, only 7% from fourth year-class and up to 50% in fifth year-class.

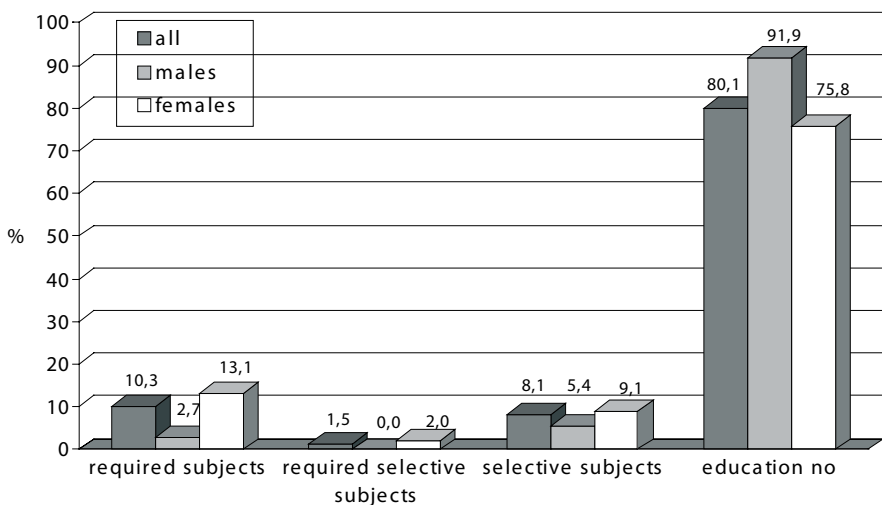


Graph 2: Opportunities in which respondents meets with prevention of addiction (Sorted by sex, mentioned only positive answers)

Overview of whole segment positive answers (graph 2) shows that in education meets with prevention of addictions at University fifth of sample from attendance students, during the sorting according the male tenth of males and quarter of females ($p < 0,001, \chi^2$). Preventive activities at campus registered hardly 2% of segment. Females little bit more, in scope of education actions arranged by University less than 1% from whole sample, it goes practically about males. Other action produced by Masaryk University mentioned less than 2% of segment, here goes practically only about females. In education meets students with prevention of addictions most often at pedagogical, science and medicine faculty.

According to graph 3 has with prevention of addiction during the education at University never meet 80% investigated sample, 92% males and 76% females. Approximately tenth of whole segment students and females has meet with prevention by required subject, from males lass than 3% ($p < 0,001, \chi^2$). Around 2% of sample mentioned contact in scope required selective subject, it goes practically about the females. The tenth from whole sample mentioned selective subjects, females more ($p < 0,001, \chi^2$).

Mostly of respondents has meet with prime prevention of addictions in scope of required subjects at pedagogical faculty (34%), then at faculty of medicine (9%), faculty of law (7%) and philosophy faculty (6%). Required selective subjects were mentioned only by pedagogical faculty (7%), selective subject more often (economical – administrative faculty 11%, philosophy faculty 6%, information science faculty 25% faculty of medicine 9%, pedagogical faculty 7%, science faculty 19%)



Graph 3: Type of subjects in which respondents meet with prevention of addictions in scope of education at MU (sorted by sex)

Group	All (n=2176)		Males (n=592)		Females (n=1584)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
Simple seminary	256	11,8	0	0,0	256	16,2
Seminary with discussion	80	3,7	32	5,4	48	3,0
Chat with specialist	16	0,7	0	0,0	16	1,0
Chat with ex-user	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Visit at K-centre, tec.	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Visit at therapy institution	16	0,7	16	2,7	0	0,0
School preventive program	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Out of school preventive program	32	1,5	16	2,7	16	1,0
Art activities	16	0,7	16	2,7	0	0,0
Sport activities	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Table 1: Overview of activities which students could pass in scope of anti-drugs prevention at MU (Sorted by sex, mentioned only positive answers)

From positive answer sample of all respondents ensue that the tenth has with prevention at Masaryk University meets on monologic lead lectures (it was mentioned by females only), around 4% on seminary with discussion (without big difference between males), less than 1% on chats with specialists (mentioned by female only) and during the visit at therapy institution for addicted (mentioned by males only). Approximately 2% of all respondents has participate on out of school preventive programs (more males), less than 1% different art activities (marked by males only).

At faculties are used mostly the simple seminary (without feedback), which mentioned mainly students of pedagogical and medicine faculty, less commonly also of philosophy and science faculty. Chats with discussion were mentioned from side auditory

of pedagogical, law and information science faculties. Sporadically were marked also other types of activities, for example chat with specialist, visit of therapy institution, involvement into out of school preventive program and art activities.

Group	All		Males		Females	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
Only on legal druha	1824	83,8	528	89,2	1296	81,8
Only on illegal drugs	32	1,5	16	2,7	16	1,0
Only on virtual drugs	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
On legal and illegal drugs	112	5,1	32	5,4	80	5,1
On all types of addictions	208	9,6	16	2,7	192	12,1
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 2: externalization of preventive activities at MU (sorted by sex)

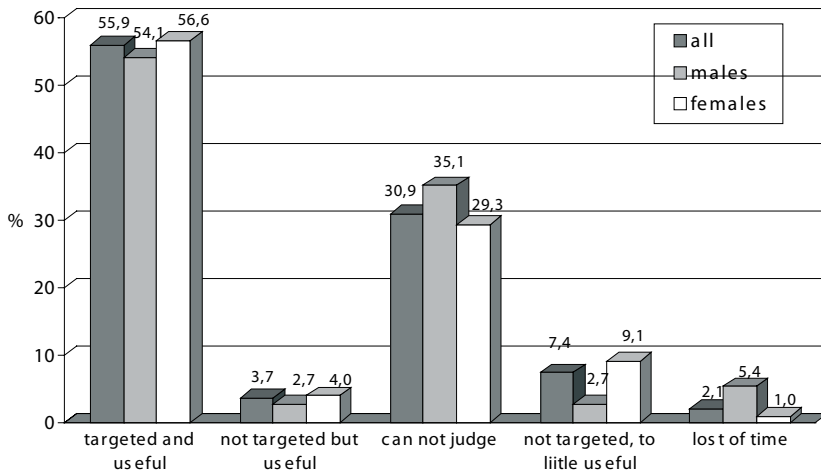
From the point of view externalization preventive activities at MU (table 2) was most often frequented answer (80% at whole subject and by females, 90% by males) that preventive activities at MU are focused only on problematic with alcohol and tobacco. Prevention of additions on forbidden substances was mentioned by 2% of respondents, no one mentioned that it goes about prevention of addiction on so-called virtual drugs. Mention about more complex proposal of University prevention mentioned by 5% questioned (addiction on alcohol, tobacco and forbidden substances). Approximately the tenth of all questioned and females, by males only 3%, answered that prevention at University was focused on all types of addictions so on substances, virtual drugs and addictive behaviour. Globally was recorded statistical significance between answer from males and females ($p < 0,001$, χ^2).

According to meaning most of respondents from single faculties are preventive activities at University mostly focused specially on alcohol and tobacco, less than other addictive substances and activities. For more complexes consider the prevention part of questioned students pedagogical faculty (52%), information science (25%), faculty of law (13%), medicine faculty (9%) and faculty of philosophy (3%).

Group	All		Males		Females	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
Sporadically	2112	97,1	592	100,0	1520	96,0
Systematically	64	2,9	0	0,0	64	4,0
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 3: orderliness universitarian preventive actions (sorted by sex)

For systematical consider universitarian preventive activities only about 3% from whole segment (Table 3), practically females only, no males. The rest has opinion that it goes about sporadically efforts. Only respondents from pedagogical faculty (14%) mentioned that at University meets with systematical preventive activities. More than 93 % questioned, practically in all year-classes agreed that preventive anti-drug activities at University has sporadically character. With systematical preventive activity, during sorting by year-class, meets only minimum of respondents (maximally 7%), relative count has softly increase in way to higher year-class.



Graph 4: Subjective feeling of respondents of preventive activities at MU (sorted by sex)

More than 55% from whole segment (without principle difference between males and females) consider addiction prevention as targeted and useful (graph 4). Around 4% of all respondents evaluated prevention at University as not targeted but useful, females more. The third of all has no pronounced opinion. More than 7 % of all questioned, 3 % males and the tenth of females criticize fact that prevention was darkly focused and almost without use, 2 % of all respondents (5 % males, 1 % females) has describe it as completely lost of time. Globally was recorded statistical significance between answer from males and females ($p < 0,001$, χ^2).

Approximately half of respondents from single faculties consider prevention at University as targeted and useful, however there is exist relatively high percent those who could not take a stand, they have no opinion. Globally is the low useful and consideration of prevention claimed by students from faculty of philosophy (3%), faculty of medicine (18%), pedagogical faculty (17%) and science faculty (10%). Part of auditory faculty of law (7%) and science faculty (10%) finally means that prevention at University is completely lost of time.

Group	All		Males		Females	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Insufficient	2000	91,9	512	86,5	1488	93,9
Sufficient	176	8,1	80	13,5	96	6,1
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 4: Time space for prime addictions prevention at MU (sorted by sex)

Nine from ten respondents think that to prime addiction prevention at University is not dedicate with enough time (Table 4). Females are more critical than males ($p < 0,001$, χ^2). Only 6-9 % of sample in single year-classes means that to prime prevention of addictions is dedicated with enough time space, the rest do not follow this opinion.

Group	All		Males		Females	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
Insufficiently various	1968	90,4	496	83,8	1472	92,9
Sufficiently various	208	9,6	96	16,2	112	7,1
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 5: Diversity the offer of prime addiction prevention activities at MU (sorted by sex)

According to table 5 was recorded similar evaluation like by previous item. Nine from ten respondents hold an opinion that the offer of prime addiction prevention activities at University is insufficiently various. Females are again more critical than males ($p < 0,001$, χ^2).

Group	All (n=2176)		Males (n=592)		Females (n=1584)	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
Interpretation with discussion in scope of education	448	20,6	80	13,5	368	23,2
Chat with specialist from profession	1104	50,7	208	35,1	896	56,6
Chat with ex-user	1120	51,5	256	43,2	864	54,5
Visit at preventive or therapy external institution	992	45,6	160	27,0	832	52,5
Cooperation on preventive project/grant	752	34,6	160	27,0	592	37,4
Campus actions	608	27,9	144	24,3	464	29,3
Out of campus actions	672	30,9	112	18,9	560	35,4

Table 6: The consolidation/implementation the preventive anti-drugs activities at MU according to respondent's opinions (Sorted by sex, mentioned only positive answers).

How is resulting from table 6 the fifth of whole segment (the seventh of males and quarter of females, $p < 0,001$, χ^2) would care about implementation or more often exploitation of interpretations with discussions in scope of education. Chat with specialist from profession would be welcome half of all questioned (35 % males, 57 % females, $p < 0,001$, χ^2), alike chat with drugs ex-user (43 % males, 55 % females, $p < 0,001$, χ^2). Visit of external preventive or therapy institutions has wish 46 % questioned sample (quarter of males, the third of females, $p < 0,001$, χ^2). Approximately the third of segment (females more) would support or consolidate cooperation of auditory on preventive project (grant). The third of whole sample (quarter of males, the third of females, $p < 0,05$, χ^2) would consolidate or implement different preventive campus activities, the third of all respondents (the fifth of males, the third of females) out of campus activities (for example educational, art, sports, etc., $p < 0,001$, χ^2). Globally students supported activities with higher ratio of feedbacks and visits at cross-country institutions.

Group	All		Males		Females	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Answer						
No	1440	66,2	256	43,2	1184	74,7
Yes	736	33,8	336	56,8	400	25,3
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 7: Respondents opinion onto enlargement of offers the services for students at MU concerning consultancy at problem with drugs and additional behavior. (Sorted by sex)

According to table 7 would the third of all respondents (57 % males and 25 % females, $p < 0,001$, χ^2) agreed with enlargement consultancy about problematic of addiction. The rest consider this topic as not actual.

Group	All		Male		Female	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
In place of current consultant centre	688	31,6	112	18,9	576	36,4
In place of some college at MU	304	14,0	48	8,1	256	16,2
In place of some fakulty at MU	544	25,0	112	18,9	432	27,3
Out of objects MU	640	29,4	320	54,1	320	20,1
Together	2176	100,0	592	100,0	1584	100,0

Table 8: Respondents opinion about placing the anti-drugs prevention centre (Sorted by sex)

In case that respondent would need to use anti-drugs consultation, they can choose from some possibilities (acc. to table 8). The third of them (the fifth of males, the third of females) would identify the consultation at addictions with place of current consultant centre at University; the seventh (8 % males, 16 % females) would consultation placed in object of some high school college at Masaryk University. The quarter of all questioned (the fifth of males, the third of females) in place of some University faculties, the third of segment (half of males, the fifth of females) then completely out of University range. Globally was recorded statistical significance between answer from males and females ($p < 0,001$, χ^2).

Discussion

According to available literary sources existing different descriptive and comparative studies of drugs epidemiology focused on usage legal and illegal drugs by different population groups. Relatively the best monitored situation is within the adolescents at primary and secondary schools which belong to most vulnerable groups. On high school auditory is focused already less attention and very often stays covered in bigger population samples – for example 18-35 years (*Collective, 1998a; Collective, 1998b, Collective, 1998c; 1996 Annual Report Centre for Drug and Alcohol Studies, 1997; Nešpor, Csémy, 1997*). Experiences of high school students with prime addiction prevention and with her use in universitarian life are very rarely analyzed specially at humanity focused faculties. More often comments about the way of application of prevention at University environment are coming from foreign countries.

Kachlik a Šimůnek (1995, 1998) have follow the monitoring of drug consumption and attitude to them by high school students at MU since year 1993. In period 1993–1997 performed anonym questionnaire investigation on sample of 456 auditory (177 males and 279 females) the fifth year-class of medical fakulty MU. They recorded high level of syndrome “personal immunity” when the risk the usage of batch of addictive substance were played down. The students allow the danger of tobacco consummation but no hempen drugs. The female were more critical than males.

Unless of anti-smoking functioning were medicals in scope of residency at preventive medicine institution addressed by activities concerning prime prevention violation non-tobacco and non-alcohol drugs. Prevention of addiction was going through in

education of future pedagogue and set in study materials. It was enhanced cooperation with consultant centre MU and students get opportunity to solve their problems with addiction on University land.

More than 10 years is Mrs.Hrubá successfully realized complex program preventive anti-smoking functioning on medicine students at faculty of medicine MU (*Hrubá, Kachlik, 1998*). She addressed also the clinical workplaces, so the auditory of medicine get knowledge of modern theoretical and practical knowledge's about tobacco smoking and possibility of hos reduction. During the study comes to creation positive model doctor-non smoker, students are trained how to be addressing and recruit their future patients into successfully manage the smoker problem.

Csémy et. al. (2004) has investigated sample of 904 Prague's high school students with help of anonym structured questionnaire which was focused on violation of drugs and attitude to them. It contain also scale monitored some psychological characteristics. The risk or socially undesirable forms of addictive substance usage were found by the third of segment. Persons with risk behavior to addictive substances show higher level of depressives, worse mental health, they hardly identify with globally valid socially norms. Students used more alcohol or consummated other drugs support more apologetic attitude to addictive substance usage. There were found no significant ties between quality of family environment and the risk of drugs usage.

Čapalova et. al. (1997) investigate attitude of high school auditory to problematic of addictive substance with help of her own questionnaire with 22 items. 112 students of fourth year-class from medical and law faculty Komensky University Bratislava participate on this investigation. The body of questionnaire was formed by statements from media to which questioned formulate different strength scale of agreement or disagreement. Significantly more females (81 %) then males (71 %) fell the regularly marihuana smoking as risk. Females attribute higher importance during occurrence of addiction to family environment and believe that with using of drugs is possible to stop only based on own decision and strong will. Respondents proved good level of information's about the drug problem, but more in theoretical area. They are missing more accurate information's about therapy and after-treatment of addictive persons.

Orosová a Schnitzerová (1997) reported about communicative training program of addiction prevention for students of pedagogical faculty UPJŠ at Košice. In students preparedness for anti-drugs activities played significant role their present experiences with addictive substances, attitude to them and acceptance of prime addictions prevention which mapped also questionnaire study. It was addressed 77 future pedagogues and 125 auditory of non pedagogical orientation. To drugs demonstrate 47 % questioned dramatically negative attitude (especially future pedagogues), 52 % questioned softly negative up to neutral attitude, 1 % softly positive attitude. Negative attitudes were more dramatically often recorded at females, non smokers and at abstainers. In students existing significant differences within opinions at single areas of preventive work and evaluation of own preparedness for work with pupils therefore is key involvement of information's and skills from area of addictions prevention into undergraduate education.

Effective addictions prevention programs should contain professionally presented information's, especially about long-term negative drugs effects, consolidation adequate self-

assessment and opportunities for life targets realization, preparing young people for management of conflicts, the pressure of peers, development social skills and art of drugs refusing.

Universities at USA defend against increasing of addictive substance violation by their students out of own preventive programs also realization so called “clean” (substance-free or alcohol-free) living in campuses. Absolutely forbid availability of drugs is practically not possible but this kind of living lead to decreasing of problems related to drugs consumption. (*Wechsler et. al., 2001; Novotný, Kolibás, 2003*)

In USA were compared 3 approaches to anti-alcohol education: program focused on identification the risks, program concentrated on right decision and program targeted on clearing the life figures. The mostly acceptable and most increasing the knowledge program focused on identification the risks, as leas effective appears strategies targeted on value ladder, which was confirmed during the evaluation of impact on current and expected alcohol consumption by respondents. (*Goodstadt, Sheppard, 1983*)

Program counted with connection Americans high schools into prevention of problems caused by alcohol investigate efficiency of campaign performed with help of junk mail. It monitored the willingness of students participate, get knowledge, decrease alcohol consumption and occurrence of driving in drunkenness. Inquiry shows that 93 % questioned has been reading the mail, their knowledge were better, nevertheless their behavior does not changed. (*McCarty et al., 1983*)

South Californian University preventive medicine institution mentioned 6 points important in area of investigation and anti-drug prevention. It goes: joint decreasing of offer and enquiry, choose the strategy of prevention which affects the population groups with high risk, complex or extended prevention which in several lines and time period address targeted population, transformation of new technologies, development research of preventive methods and usage interfaces of basic investigation with social science discipline.

University students, especially those who intensively drinks alcohol has predisposition over valuated frequency of occurrence consumption excessive amount of alcohol within their peers. Self-regulated model forecast that feedback informing about real occurrence undesirable deviation from norm standard could be the reason for correction of behavior desirable direction, it means to acceptable norms. Model was used at study 568 American high school students University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, from which 64 were identified as strong drinkers and was offered to them opportunity participate on study about alcoholism. Roughly the third of students (26) accepted participation and provide detail information's about their consumption practices. Part of them got by mail feedback focused on comparison their alcohol drinking with global social norms. In followed questioning subjects affected by feedback shows reduction of weekly alcohol consumption and typical sings of intoxication against controls. This simple intervention with feedback, not requested personal contact, could present effective strategy for decreasing the risky drinking. (*Agostinelli et al., 1995*)

In England used preventive program against abnormal alcohol consumption. Communal organizations opened experimental restaurant at university campus which was lead by higher year classes student – absolvent of anti-alcohol education course (Mills, 1983). Target of this program was modification of average alcohol consumption per head. Input data and prospective study monitored level of alcohol consumption, frequency of problem and attitudes related with drinking. Participation at actions related with project

was high. By students increase consumption of alcohol free drinks, their attitudes to abnormal drinking, driving the cars and aspect of campus entertainment has changed. But the results shows that consumption of beer, wine even hard alcohol does not dramatically fall down, alike was not affected frequency of occurrence the problems related with abnormal alcohol consumption (hang-over, driving in drunkenness, riots, disorderliness).

Studied sample do not present segment of all attendance students Masaryk University. Even if all auditory were theoretically addressed with help of bulletin board in information system they were not forced to fulfilling the questionnaire, it goes strictly about optionally decision, not obligation. From this reason are frequency of respondents by some faculties (information science, sport study) and year-class (the sixth) low. Also it is related with fact that naturally the number of students is different on each faculty MU and study is practically five years long (we do not count graduates and medicine faculty). These facts were indeed take in account during statistical analysis, but during the manipulation with results and their interpretation is to be careful. Because it goes about one of the first study focused on prevention at MU the time interval to compare the result with other questioned should be on, it will be also necessary to “adjust” used questionnaire and methodic of data collecting. Practically the authors of the project moved between two phenomenons: full anonymity but relatively low answer yield (access to web form without login) versus single valued identification with followed anonymity and high answer yield (access to questionnaire after login to universitarian information system). If was by some questions recorded zero answer frequency it should not mean that occurrence monitored appearance is in whole segment MU zero. Zero is only in their choose segment, for presentation of results is necessary approach critically and guardedly.

By high school students shows as key the positive affection their attitudes and behavior models, because it was recorded discrepancy between their (mostly qualified) knowledge and acceptance of risky activities oriented to drugs experiments.

Conclusion

From the results of study ensue that 2 of 10 questioned students has meet at MU with addictions prevention, namely mostly on pedagogic faculty, information science faculty, medicine faculty and science faculty. Similarly has only 2 of 10 questioned respondents meet with prevention at MU in scope of education, only few percent than on campuses, various educational and special-interest actions performed by University. The tenth of investigated segment was with addictions prevention at MU questioned at education of required and selective subjects, 2 % in required selective subject; most often goes about students pedagogical, science, information science and medical faculties.

To preventive action on students MU are used mostly monologically lead seminary, infrequently seminary with discussion and involvement to out of University preventive programs, very little of chats with specialists, visit at therapy institutions for addictive and present on art or sport actions. More than three quarters of segment answered that universitarian preventive activities are mostly focused on alcohol and tobacco problematic, only 10 % of sample got experiences with complex taken prevention of pathological addictions. Practically 9 of 10 questioned students' means that it is only about preventive activities with single character, sequence and orderliness are missing.

More than half monitored segment consider universitarian addictions prevention as targeted and useful, the third could not take a stand, the tenth is critical (not clear focus, not useful, even the loss of time). According to opinion 9 of 10 respondents attend to prime addictions prevention at University not enough time, similarly they answered about diversity the offer preventive activities at MU. Questioned auditory would mostly care about implementation or more often usage chats with specialists and drugs ex-users, further about the visit preventive or therapy institution focused on pathological addictions (half of segment), the third questioned would support or consolidate cooperation on preventive project (grant), various preventive activities at high school campuses and out of campus actions (educational, art, sports, etc.), the fifth usage interpretation with discussion in scope of education.

The third of all respondents would agree with expansion of consultant services for University students about the problematic of addictions, the rest do not take this topic as actual. The third of monitored segment would identify the anti-drugs consultant centre at MU with current object, the seventh would rather place the consultant centre into place of high school campus MU, the quarter would welcome integration centre into object of some high school faculties at MU and the third of segment wholly externally out of University range.

HODNOCENÍ AKTIVIT PRIMÁRNÍ PROTIDROGOVÉ PREVENCE STUDENTY MASARYKOVY UNIVERZITY

Abstrakt: V roce 2007 proběhl výzkum zaměřený na primární prevenci patologických závislostí. Pomocí anonymního dotazníku byl osloven vzorek 2176 respondentů – prezenčních studentů všech fakult MU. Z výsledků studie vyplynulo, že pouze pětina dotazovaných se setkala na MU s prevencí závislostí, a to nejvíce na fakultě pedagogické, lékařské a přírodovědecké. K preventivnímu působení na studenty MU jsou využívány zejména monologicky vedené přednášky, řídicí přednášky s diskusí a zapojení do mimouniverzitních preventivních programů. Více než tři čtvrtiny souboru odpověděly, že se univerzitní preventivní aktivity týkaly především problematiky alkoholismu a tabakismu, pouze desetina vzorku získala zkušenost s komplexně pojatou prevencí patologických závislostí. Prakticky 9 z 10 dotazovaných studentů míní, že jde spíše o preventivní aktivity ojedinělého charakteru, schází jejich návaznost a systematická. Více než polovina sledovaného souboru považuje univerzitní prevenci závislostí za cílenou a užitečnou, desetina se vyslovuje o úrovni prevence kriticky (nejasné zaměření, neúčinnost, dokonce ztráta času). Třetina všech respondentů by souhlasila s rozšířením poradenských služeb pro studenty Univerzity o problematiku závislostí. Centrum protidrogového poradenství na MU by uvítali všichni oslovení, jejich názory se liší pouze v tom, kde by mělo být centrum situováno.

Klíčová slova: Masarykova univerzita, studenti, patologické závislosti, aktivity primární protidrogové prevence, Centrum protidrogového poradenství na MU.