

Despite its social tolerance alcohol remains the drug of all consequences of harmful drinking . In developed European countries is cause 8-10 % of disease and injury. It brings the costs associated with health care and health insurance. Harmful effects of alcohol tend to pronounced in disadvantaged social groups , and therefore contribute to inequalities in health. However, direct injury to constitute a share any negative consequences. Alcohol consumption has a negative impact on economic development and society as a whole. For these reasons, the fight against harmful and hazardous consumption as a priority in public health programs many Member States and the EU as a whole.

Czech Republic and France represent two completely different sociocultural environment. Residents have different eating habits, different lifestyles and different degree of tolerance to consume alcoholic beverages. They differ in the extent of individual consequences of harmful use and, therefore, procedures and objectives alcohol policy.

Based on the statistical data on consumption , consequences and prevention measures can assess the gravity of the situation in both countries and compare problems of excessive consumption of health and socio-economic viewpoint.

In this thesis , I used the large Czech and world database especially statistical data of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics , State Medical Institute and the World Health Organization .

The aim is to prove that alcohol consumption by the consumer habits Czech and French populations are different and these differences significantly influence the effects of alcohol consumption .