

## **Abstract**

**Background:** Psychiatric comorbidity means the concurrence of an addiction diagnosis with one or more psychiatric diagnoses in a given individual. Psychiatric comorbidities are one of the frequent complications not only in children and adolescents, and the family background can also have a major influence on their emergence and development.

**Aim:** The aim of the thesis is a more detailed description of the occurrence of psychiatric comorbidities in the pediatric and adolescent outpatient clinic of the Addiction Clinic (ADDA) patients with a focus on family factors that may be related to the occurrence of dual diagnosis in the given population.

**Methods:** ADDA patient data, which comes from two sources (FONS and the SAL questionnaire), will be used to process the research, which will then be matched and anonymized. Correlation analysis will be used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The study, which took place in the years 2015-2021, included a total of 157 respondents aged 8-18 with a primary addiction diagnosis. There were a total of 61 children with psychiatric comorbidity. The most frequently present comorbidity was hyperkinetic disorder (15,3 %). A total of 14 % of families from the total group and 11,5 % of children with comorbidities are at risk of addiction.

**Conclusion:** According to the results of our research work, we cannot confirm the unequivocal influence of family factors on the emergence and development of psychiatric comorbidities in patients of ADDA. The results show a very low number of correlation percentages for individual hypotheses. For more valid research and more accurate confirmation or refutation of hypotheses, we would need to expand the research set and make the SAL questionnaire more specific.

**Key words:** children, youth, addiction, family, comorbidities