

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the issue of drug addicted adolescents from complete and incomplete families and the prevention of further drug use. The aim of the thesis is to determine whether adolescents from incomplete families respond differently to therapists' prevention strategies than adolescents from complete families. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with prevention experts and then analyzed using thematic analysis. Both therapists' prevention strategies and individual protective and risk factors were analyzed. It is concluded that therapists do not pay increased attention to adolescents from single-parent families and thus do not use different prevention strategies. Since adolescents from incomplete families respond identically to the same prevention strategies as adolescents from complete families, it is not necessary to pay special attention to family structure in prevention practice.