

Conventional wisdom adults is: 'Children are happy, play, do not our worries, workload, and the pains they just pofoukat. "This naive idea of a happy and joyous childhood is long refuted Prejudice as well as the notion that although the child is often sick, but only physically and mentally very rarely. Depression in childhood occurs relatively often, however, is more often associated with behavioral disorders, aggression and various somatic complaints than the symptoms of depressive disorders adults. Still have depressed children and adolescents similar symptoms as adults: they can not be happy, have low self-esteem, feelings of suffering guilt, have at times sad, hopeless mood (with thoughts of death) are irritation, lonely, socially isolated, sometimes aggressive, restless and hyperactive, sometimes tired, silent, slow with many somatic or vegetative symptoms.

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The aim of this thesis was to determine the frequency of certain symptoms of depressive syndrome in children, focusing on adolescents with to highlight the significance and importance of active research, early detection, diagnosis and initiation of preventive measures, or treatment developing mental disorders. Without proper intervention is a risk serious consequences of depressive illness, such as suicide or continuity of depression in adulthood, very high.