

ABSTRACT

This master thesis deals with the influence of the intervention program on risky sexual behavior and the possibilities of its prevention for students of secondary medical school. The main objective was to determine its effect on knowledge in the area of risky sexual behavior, about selected STIs and the use of condoms; changing attitudes towards intercourse and the use of condoms; self-efficacy for refusing intercourse, communicating about condom use, buying and using condoms; barriers to condom use by program participants. To fulfill it, an intervention program based on current knowledge and procedures in the field of school prevention and intervention was designed. Subsequently, its feasibility was verified in practice with the participation of male and female students aged 15-18 years of the 1st year of the secondary medical school in Příbram. In order to answer the research questions, a research using the pretest-posttest design, as well as questionnaire surveys, was conducted simultaneously. Through subsequent analysis of quantitative data, it was found that the proposed intervention program has a statistically significant effect on students' knowledge, especially knowledge about risky sexual behaviour. Changes in students' attitudes toward sexual intercourse promoting sexual abstinence, attitudes toward condom use, increased self-efficacy for refusing intercourse, increased self-efficacy for buying and using condoms, and for reducing restraint in condom use by male and female students were also found.