

Summary

The author devotes to teenage smoking, one of the forms of risking behavior having an important impact on the health in adulthood, in her bachelor thesis. The bachelor thesis "Tobacco and Teenagers" is divided into two parts. The author describes the term teenager, introduces us the history of tobacco, smoking and tobacco smoke, mentions the health consequences of smoking and describes the risk and protective factors, prevention at schools and families at the first, theoretical part. The author was attracted by the relationship of smokers to the sport and the influence of smoking on the performance of the human organism, and hence the attention is paid to it.

In the Bachelor thesis, the author mentions the possibilities of prevention at schools, because the school and the social environment, in which the child moves, have a significant influence on him/her. According to the author's findings on preventive programs or lectures within the prescribed Framework Educational Plan at a specific school on "Smoking", the question remains about their continuity, long-term, professional erudition of teachers and invited experts, this means the effectiveness of prevention at schools.

The second, practical part of the bachelor thesis introduces the realization of a descriptive study of a small scale. The aim was to describe the current state of tobacco using products at pupils of 7th - 9th years of two randomly selected elementary schools in Tábor. The author set 5 research questions concerning smoking frequency, teenagers-smokers' relation to sport, the influence of smoking in the family on teenager smoking. In addition, the author has set three working hypotheses. The first has not been confirmed and has shown that more than 30% of smokers are among the Tabor teenagers.

The results confirmed that the presence of an adult smoker in the family is a risk factor for smoking among teenagers, however, only the mother's influence on the child's smoking has not been confirmed. The results unambiguously confirmed that the positive attitude towards sport is rather non-smoking, and there is only a minimum of smokers among sport children. The question remains whether the results are of general validity and if can be considered a probe into the

Czech child population at a time when the social pressure against smoking is growing and the popularity of new technologies as well, and the risky behavior of teenagers indicates a change in their behavior or whether they are just reflections of the living conditions and the style of Tábor teenagers.