

This thesis deals with the subject of elder abuse and neglect (EAN). The author in her theoretical part presents all sorts of aspects of the EAN phenomenon which is broadly interdisciplinary and whose definition and prevalence were not assessed yet. It describes exposures of single types of EAN and symptoms, whose knowledge is necessary for effective detection of particular cases of EAN. Hitherto most of the cases stay concealed because the victims tend to hide the abuse and simultaneously neither the community of specialists nor non-specialists have sufficient awareness about the problem in order to perceive it. In this course an education of the public is crucial but also the author deems necessary to change the attitude of all-society towards the elder people which at the present time seems quite discriminatory. Farther the author attends to a victim and an offender of EAN and their interaction, in this respect she presents risk factors and searches for potential causations of abuse. Detailed knowledge of these causations is crucial for suitable aiming of prevention. For a complex intervention of EAN would be ideal to create multidisciplinary teams of different specialists. But such teams are rather exception worldwide. Among these specialists a psychologist should be present as he can play an important role in prevention and intervention. In the empirical part of this thesis the author presents context of work with EAN in the United Kingdom, which is one of the top in this field. Local government cooperates closely with non-profit associations which are focused directly on EAN or widely on the elder population. As a result there is quite complex net of programs, projects and laws, which are aimed at prevention and intervention of EAN. The author further deals with a similar analysis of situation in the Czech Republic where EAN is so far rather narrow interest of a few specialists.