

Abstract:

Background: Nowadays, psychoactive substances are sold that are not subject to any control or regulation. Examples include kratom, HHC, CBD. In the short time of their existence, the effects and consequences of the use of these addictive substances have not been sufficiently studied, and their unlimited availability can be dangerous for the child population.

Objectives: The aim of my work is to map the needs of school prevention workers at the level of primary education for prevention programs related to n addictive substances and to analyze the most significant obstacles in the performance of the function, requirements in the field of education and the own organization of programs, the change of which would lead to more effective planning of prevention programs.

Methods: As part of the research, the so-called mixed-method was used, i.e. a combination of an online questionnaire study with school prevention workers from the Prague 5 district and individual semi-structured interviews, which were attended by 2 prevention workers who had previously filled out the questionnaire. Part of the questions in the questionnaire is taken from the questions of the SEPA preventive activities reporting system and part is based on research questions. The range of topics in the semi-structured interview is based on the questionnaire.

Results: 14 respondents participated in the research, filling out an online questionnaire, two of whom then participated in an individual online interview. According to the respondents, preventive programs are not available for prime drink (7.1%) and current trends in the use of addictive substances 14.3%. Kratom programs, HHC and current trends in substance use were mentioned in the interview. Energy drinks should be discussed more within the framework of preventive programs. Part of the respondents stated that preventive programs are insufficient and that the topics should be addressed more often. 42.9% of school prevention workers perceive financial remuneration as the worst part of their job performance, 21.4% of school prevention workers perceive it as time-consuming, and 21.4% of school prevention workers perceive holding other positions at the school as well. Greater support from colleagues and management is also requested. Within the organization, for 78.6% of school prevention workers, fundraising and administration are the most challenging. 64.3% of respondents would most like to further their education in the field of new addictive substances, 7.1% school prevention workers in energy drinks and 7.1% in alcoholic drinks. Education of other members of the teaching staff in the field of addictive substances would also be desirable

Conclusion: This research, according to the ŠMP, mapped the shortcomings found in preventive programs on new addictive substances, in the performance of their functions and the need for further education in the areas of addictive substances. The study can serve all preventionists to create currently needed programs and other persons to support the work of the ŠMP. Easier performance of the SMP function can lead to more complex work with pupils.

Key words: Prevention, addictive substances, school prevention workers, needs, new addictive substances