Společnost Podané ruce

Měnící se svět a jeho hranice: role a význam adiktologie

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Svět se mění před očima

Geopolitické megatrendy

- **Paralýza bezpečnostní architektury:** války bez mandátu OSN, vypršení klíčových jaderných smluv, rozkol NATO?
- **Technologická studená válka:** AI jako kritická infrastruktura, výroba mikročipů, desinformační algoritmy
- **Třetí vlna autokratizace:** demontáž demokratických struktur, digitální autoritářství (big data a AI ke sledování občanů)
- **Boj o suroviny a energie:** ložiska vzácných kovů, logistická blokáda jako zbraň
- **Geopolitická a ekonomická fragmentace:** konec multilateralismu, nástup unilateralismu, nacionalismu, ekonomického protekcionismu

Přetrvávající multilateralismus

- Globální civilní letectví a námořní doprava
- Telekomunikace, správa internetu a vesmír
- Regulace finančních toků a daní
- Technický multilateralismus (ISO normy)
- Ochrana klimatu a životního prostředí (tak tak!)
- Drogové úmluvy OSN („Vienna spirit“)
- Rámcová úmluva o kontrole tabáku (WHO)

Svět bez drog, svět bez tabáku/nikotinu

Trumpova velká operace v praxi: Kokainu proudí do USA ještě víc

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Válka o nikotin. Francie hrozí za sáčky vězením, Švédové kontrují bojkotem

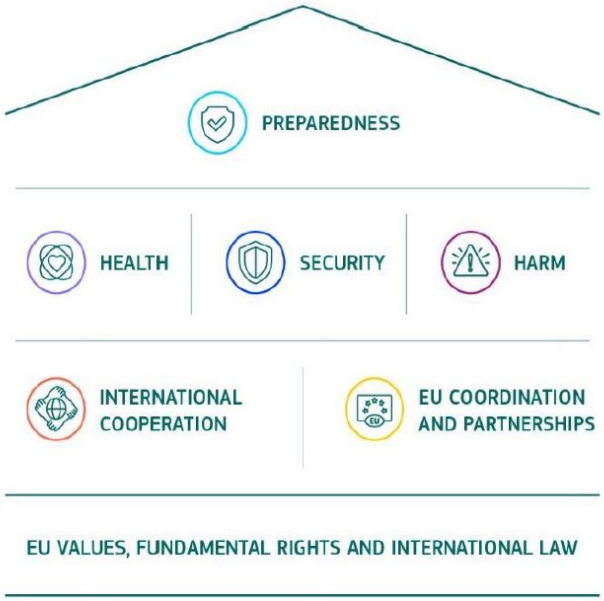
Autor: fra
15. dubna 2026 12:59

Diskuse (3 příspěvky) Sdílet článek

Commission presents new EU Drugs Strategy and Action Plan against drug trafficking

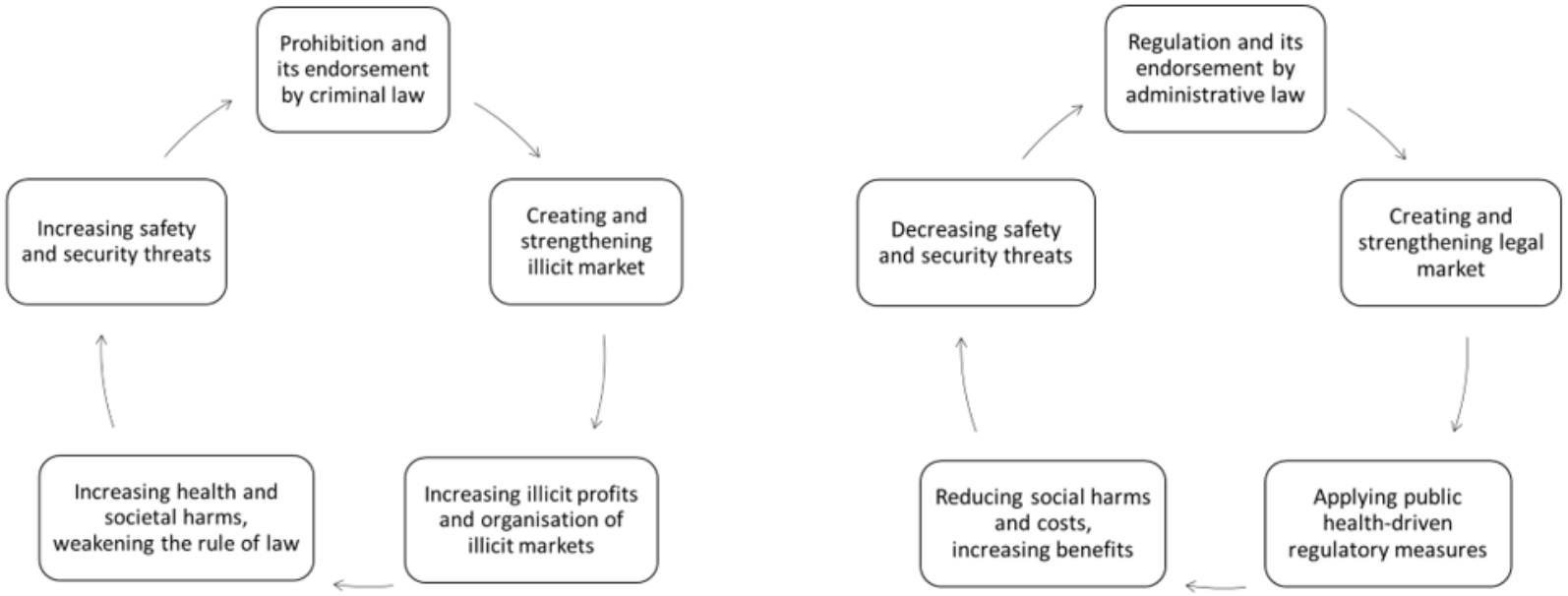
NEWS ARTICLE

4 December 2025 — Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs — 4 min read



Drug trafficking constitutes a **major threat to the security in Europe**.

Figure 1: Prohibition as a potential driver of harms and safety and security threats (left), and legal regulation as a potential means of mitigating them (right)



Note: The figure presents a simplified heuristic representation, not an exhaustive classification of all possible drug policy models.

Mravcik V, Michailidu J, Belackova V, Bem P (2026). The new EU Drugs Strategy: failure to consult, lack of balance, and reliance on outdated concepts. Accepted by IJDP.

Role adiktologie ve veřejném zdravotnictví

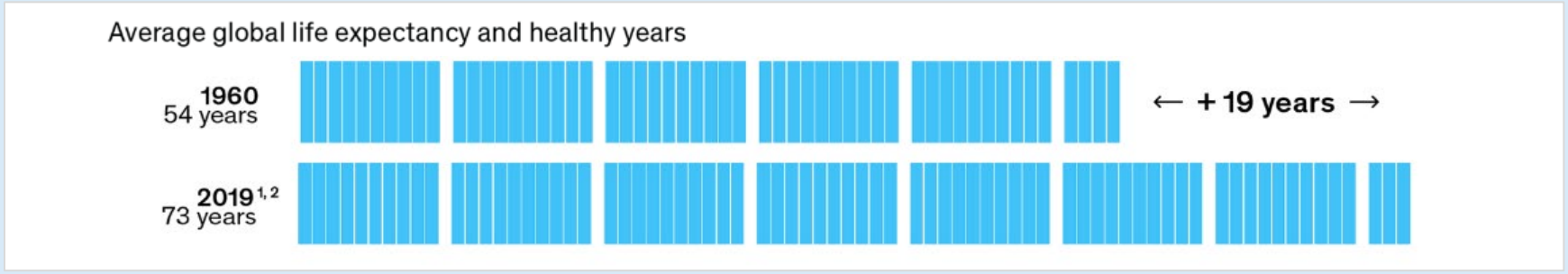
Nové trendy v medicíně

- **AI v diagnostice a léčbě:** analýza medicínských dat, CT snímky a biopsie.
- **Personalizovaná medicína:** ústup od univerzální léčby, léčba šítá na míru genetických a epigenetických biomarkerů konkrétního pacienta
- **Pokročilé mRNA terapie:** COVID-19, další infekce (pásový opar, chřipka), personalizované vakcíny v onkologii.
- **Telemedicína:** RPM – chytrá zařízení, senzory – monitoring a intervence
- **Robotická chirurgie:** Integrace AI s chirurgickými roboty – mikroskopické zákroky, rychlejší rekonvalescence.
- **Inovativní farmakoterapie:** RNA interference a genetická léčba, nová analgetika, perorální biologická léčba, nová antibiotika
- **GLP-1 agonisté (semaglutid, tirzepatid)**: diabetes, obezita, CVD, onemocnění ledvin, ale i závislosti
- **Longevity a medicína 3.0:** Výrazný posun od léčení nemocí k aktivnímu prodlužování délky života v plném zdraví. Masivní prevence, detailní screening a zpomalování biologického stárnutí.

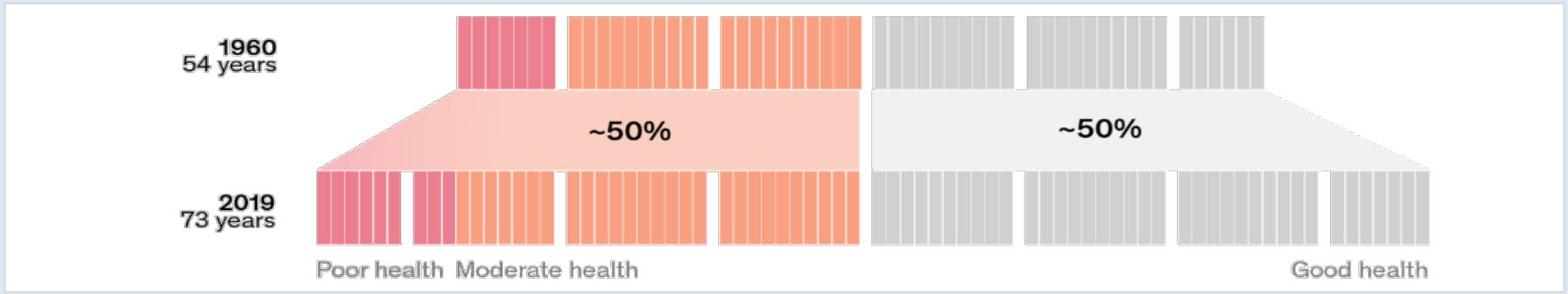
Koncept harm reduction ve „velké“ medicíně

Globally lives have gotten longer but not healthier!

The past 60 years have seen massive improvements in global life expectancy…



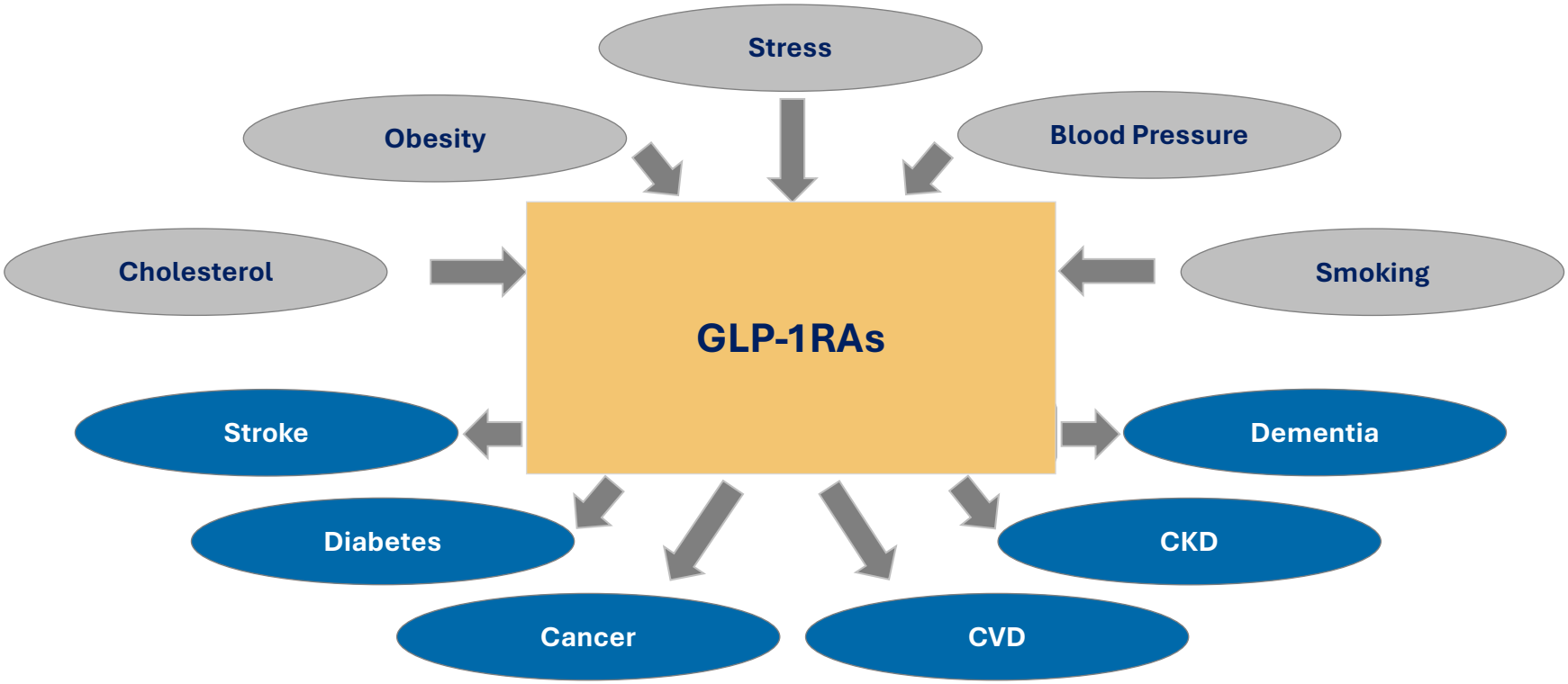
…but the proportion of life spent in *poor or moderate health has not changed!*



Aging should be viewed as a biological not just a chronological process –
***Healthy* ageing is about reducing risk across the life course!!**

Professor John Deanfield, CBE (2026). Harm reduction: Overlapping approaches in cardiology & onkology. Prague Onco Conference, Jan 26

Common biological pathways drive multiple diseases of ageing



Multiple harm reduction benefits from early, sustained intervention

Professor John Deanfield, CBE (2026). Harm reduction: Overlapping approaches in cardiology & onkology. Prague Onco Conference, Jan 26

Treatment of existing disease is not enough
Concept of Harm Reduction

Shift from “all or nothing” to “every improvement matters”

Small reductions in adverse risk factor exposures result in leveraged gains when sustained over time

Applies to multiple diseases and aging process

New approach required not just for health costs but wealth creation

Professor John Deanfield, CBE (2026). Harm reduction: Overlapping approaches in cardiology & onkology. Prague Onco Conference, Jan 26

Personalised prevention | Why now?

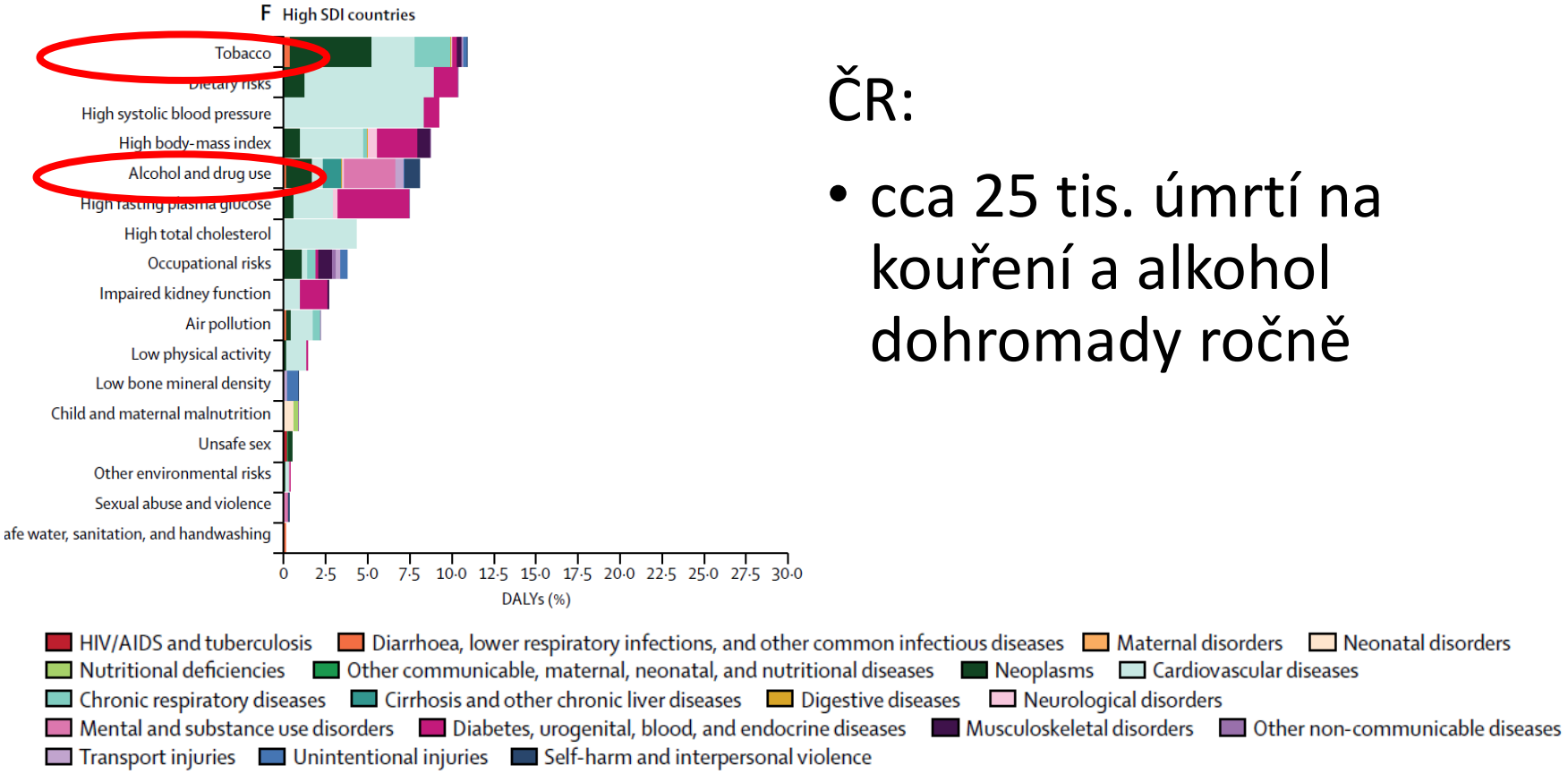
ECONOMIC IMPERATIVE

DIGITAL / TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES

SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING

Professor John Deanfield, CBE (2026). Harm reduction: Overlapping approaches in cardiology & onkology. Prague Onco Conference, Jan 26

Návykové látky v kontextu dalších rizikových faktorů

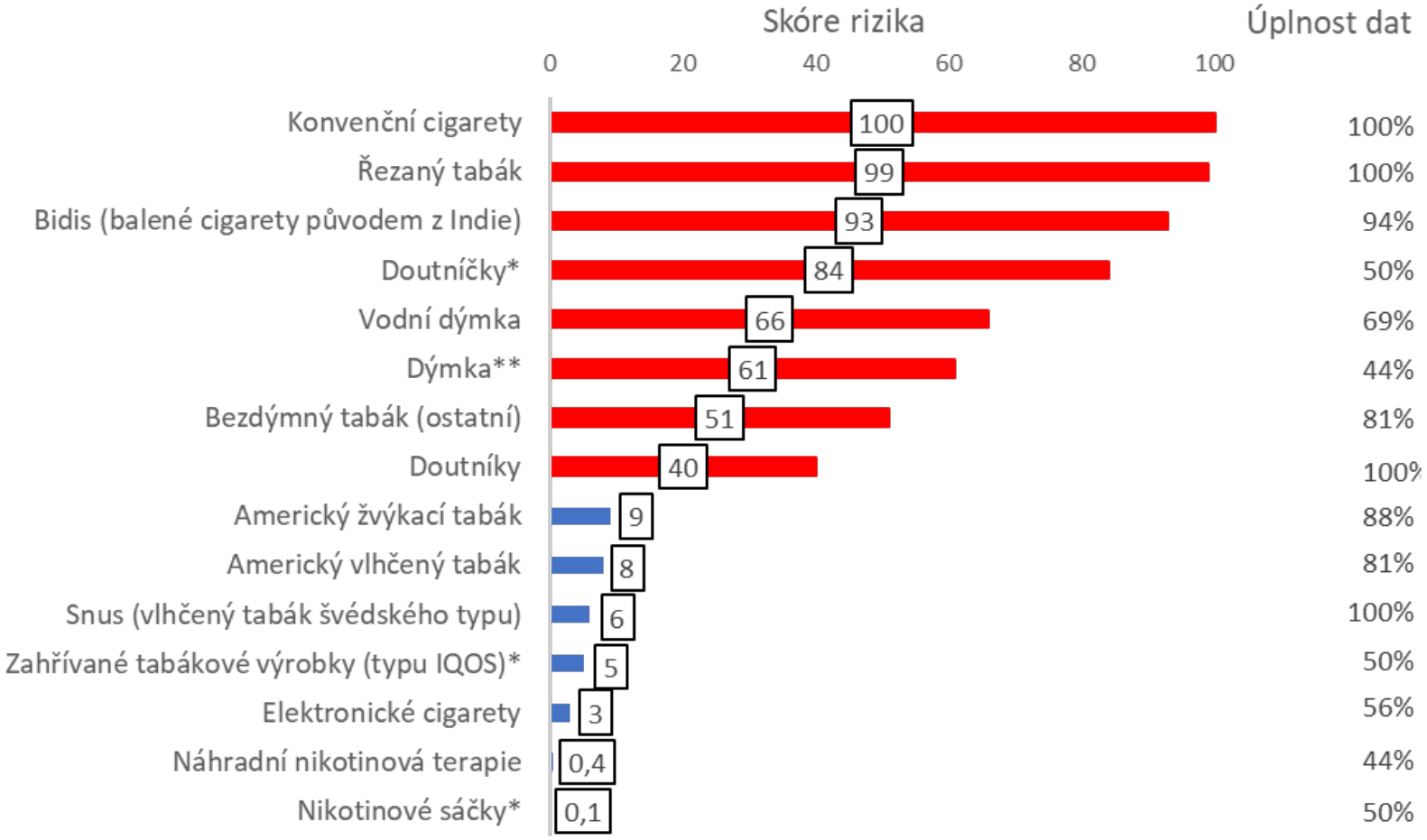


ČR:

- cca 25 tis. úmrtí na kouření a alkohol dohromady ročně

Gakidou et al. (2017). Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet, 390*(10100), 1345-1422. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32366-8

Hierarchie relativního rizika 15 kategorií tabákových a nikotinových výrobků



Murkett, R., Rugh, M., & Ding, B. (2022). Nicotine products relative risk assessment: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis [version 2; peer review: 1 approved, 1 approved with reservations]. *F1000Research*, *9*(1225). https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.26762.2

4.5 Based on 476 votes Lipscore

OUR FOUNDERS PROFESSOR DAVID NUTT & DAVID ORREN

GET 10% O

Cha

Současný vývoj v ČR

Aktuální trendy v ČR od 03/2026

- dekonstrukce koordinačních struktur
- ignorování odborných argumentů
- jednoduchá a rázná řešení (prevence, RT)
- návrat k prohibičním řešením (zákaz kratomu, CBD)
- avízo přísnějších trestů
- stigmatizace a kriminalizace lidí užívajících PL
- ohrožení harm reduction?
- ohrožení nestátního sektoru?
- ohrožení financování adi služeb?

EUROZINE

Orbánism after Orbán

Apolena Rychlíková

5 June 2026

> After Orbán's defeat, Andrej Babiš remains the only member of the Patriots for Europe group with real power. But the Czech leader appears

https://www.eurozine.com/orbanism-after-orban/

Péter Sárosi

Rights Reporter Foundation

Maďarská drogová politika pod Viktorem Orbánem

Likvidace institucí a struktur

- Rozpuštění nezávislých expertních a koordinačních struktur
- Nahrazení vědeckého přístupu ideologickou a populistickou rétorikou

Zastavení financování a destrukce služeb

- Drastický pokles vládních financí pro adiktologické služby
- Vynucené ukončení a uzavření harm reduction programů

Zhoršení epidemiologické situace

- Nárůst míry sdílení jehel
- Nárůst rizika HCV

Kriminalizace a perzekuce nestátního sektoru

- Systematické omezování a represe vůči nevládním organizacím
- Zpřísnění trestních sazeb za držení a užívání nelegálních látek

THE DISMANTLING OF EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG POLICY IN HUNGARY (2010–2026)

A timeline of political decisions, institutional attacks and shrinking space for civil society

2010

Orbán's second government wins landslide victory, two-thirds of parliamentary seats, able to change the constitution.

2011

- The new government rejects the new drug strategy prepared and adopted by the previous government with the meaningful involvement of civil society.
- NGO representatives are excluded from the government's Drug Coordination Committee.
- Budget cuts: dedicated funds for harm reduction are ended.
- Most people from national drug coordination are dismissed – national drug coordination degraded.

2013

- A new drug strategy is adopted with the aim of creating a drug free Hungary.
- Criminal Code is amended with more repressive sanctions.
- NGOs supported by Open Society Foundations are listed and labelled in a pro-government newspaper.

2014

- The two largest harm reduction programs are shut down in Budapest due to political attacks.
- Attack against NGOs funded by international donors – anti-Soros scapegoating campaign.
- Police raids some NGOs that distributed funds from the Norwegian Civil Society Grant system.

2016

National Drug Prevention Institute abolished – the only institution that provided support, training, research in the field of drugs.

2017

Anti-NGO law adopted – blacklists some critical NGOs as foreign agents.

2018

Soros-founded Central European University is forced out from Budapest.

2021

- So called "Child Protection" law bans sexual education and drug prevention programs run by NGOs.
- Referendum on banning "gay propaganda".

2022

The last round of public grants dedicated on drug prevention and treatment – after this, only some pro-government organisations are funded through direct lines, mostly faith-based organisations.

2023

Creation of the so called Sovereign Defence Authority to investigate NGOs/media that "serve foreign interest".

2025

- Orbán launches a war on drugs campaign with intensified law enforcement.
- Police raids against music clubs, several clubs are shut down.
- A new law is being prepared to eliminate international funding of NGOs – but postponed for after the election.

2026

Orbán loses the election.

BEFORE 2010: A BALANCED APPROACH

Prevention • Treatment • Harm reduction • Enforcement
Civil society participation • Evidence-based policies

2010–2026: STEADY EROSION

Centralisation of power • Politicisation • Stigmatisation of NGOs
Cuts to harm reduction • Criminalisation • Culture war rhetoric
Marginalisation of expertise • Shrinking civic space

THE COST:

Weaker public health response
More stigma and fear
Less transparency and accountability

These developments illustrate how the centralisation of political power, the weakening of independent institutions, and the shrinking space for civil society were reflected in the field of drug policy, resulting in the marginalisation of harm reduction and evidence-based approaches in favour of increasingly punitive and ideologically driven policies.

Some points about resistence from Peter Sarosi

- repression came in waves, it was gradual: they dismantled the rule of law step by step
- those NGOs who sought compromise or separate deals were disappointed in the end
- the only adequate answer is to unite and show the power of the powerless
- mobilising affected communities, including parents, telling their stories can be powerful
- our Dance for Freedom campaign was very successful in mobilising young people
- sometimes strategic litigation works in the EU: for example we challenged the anti-NGO law successfully

BMC Public Health. 2016 Feb 16:16:157. doi: 10.1186/s12889-016-2842-2.

A needle in the haystack--the dire straits of needle exchange in Hungary

V Anna Gyarmathy [1] [2], Róbert Csák [3] [4], Katalin Bálint [5], Eszter Bene [6], András Ernő Varga [7], Mónika Varga [8], Nóra Csiszér [9], István Vingender [10], József Rácz [11] [12] [13]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 26880660 PMCID: PMC4754887 DOI: 10.1186/s12889-016-2842-2

Abstract

Background: The two largest needle exchange programs (NEPs) in Hungary were forced to close down in the second half of 2014 due to extreme political attacks and related lack of government funding. The closures occurred against a background of rapid expansion in Hungary of injectable new psychoactive substances, which are associated with very frequent injecting episodes and syringe sharing. The aim of our analysis was to predict how the overall Hungarian NEP syringe supply was affected by the closures.

After the Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance entered into power in 2010 [29], there was an immediate attack on Hungary's drug policy and all harm reduction activities [21]. This resulted in a drastic cut in 2011 in needle exchange funding for the year 2012 and thereafter. The cuts in funding are reflected in our data: the number of both distributed and collected syringes plummeted in 2012, while the number of all and new clients, and client contact kept increasing, indicating the presence of demand for injecting equipment.

› Int J Drug Policy. 2017 Mar:41:1-7. doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2016.11.006. Epub 2016 Dec 13.

HCV prevalence and risk behaviours among injectors of new psychoactive substances in a risk environment in Hungary–An expanding public health burden

Anna Tarján [1], Mária Dudás [2], Lucas Wiessing [3], Gergely Horváth [4], Erzsébet Rusvai [5], Bálint Tresó [5], Ágnes Csohán [2]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 27984762 DOI: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2016.11.006

Results: NPS injecting tripled among PWID attending SEPs in Hungary (2011: 26%; 2015: 80%). Among NPS injectors, HCV prevalence, sharing syringes and sharing any injecting equipment (last month), doubled (2011-2014: 37%-74%, 20%-48%, 42%-71%, respectively), significantly exceeding prevalence in other PWID groups. Among young NPS injectors (aged<25), HCV prevalence increased 7-fold (12%-76%), among new injectors (injecting<2years) 4-fold (13%-42%), coupled with high levels of equipment sharing (79% and 72% respectively). Not using a condom at last intercourse (79%), ever-imprisonment (65%) and last-year homelessness (57%) were highly prevalent among NPS injectors (2014). The number of syringes distributed per estimated PWID nationally fell from 114 to 81 (2011-2014) and dropped to 28 in 2015.

Jak se na to připravit?

- Fakta, vědecké důkazy, analýzy
- Bdělost, aktivita směrem k decision-makerům
- Flexibilita předvídavost, rezervy, inovace
- Občanská a odborná integrita
- Oborová identita, pospolitost
- Mezioborová spolupráce
- Příprava: spolupráce s kolegy z HU?
- Strategie/koncepce oboru?

Společnost Podané ruce

Děkuji za pozornost

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