on the Vaccination National Day. This event is annually held to maintain poliomyelitis eradication throughout the Brazilian territory. The mothers filled out the questionnaire after having signed the free and informed consent form. This was a cross-type study.

Results: In 2008 there were 1,629 participant mothers: 81.15% were breast-feeding, out of which 49.62% did it exclusively. In 1998, two years after the program start-up, 66.74% were breast-feeding; in 2001, 70.95% and in 2004, 77.30%. In 2001, 24.70% were exclusively breast-feeding, and in 2008 this figure increased to 49.62%.

Conclusion: The specialized guidance and the recognition of well succeeded experiences represented efficient strategies to multiply the breast-feeding practice in the community.

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THE CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND IN INSTITUTIONAL CARE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AS VIEWED BY A SOCIAL PAEDIATRICIAN

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The goal of the paper is to acquaint the expert public with the family as well as institutional child-care system in the Czech Republic and to describe the current trends in the families as well as in the institutional care.

As a source for analysis data from the central demographic registries, information provided by the Institute of Health Information and Statistics, the Czech Statistical Office and our Research Institute research data.

Results: In the families: there is a decrease in the number of children (population demographical "economy"), there is an increase in the number of young childless couples (due to infertility as well as couples who do not wish to have children), the time of having a child is generally postponed, there is an increasing occurrence of young people living together without a formal marriage which leads to a higher ratio of children born outside of marriage...

Although there is a decrease in numbers of unwanted children, higher ratio of planned parenthood.

In institutional care: there are a number of myths which we set to disprove based on concrete numbers which are quite interesting and show that the real status of the numbers of children in institutional care in our country is not nearly as alarming.

High quality of substitute family care.

Conclusions: Child-care in the Czech Republic is on a very high level based not only on the parameters of newborn and infant mortality.

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THE SELF- POISONINGS OF CHILDREN TREATED IN PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT IN LUBLIN FROM 2005 TO 2009 - SOCIAL AND CLINICAL ANALYSIS

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Poisonings are still a major problem of paediatric population, especially intentional poisoning which occurs among youth. Intentional poisonings involve teenagers with social, medical, home and school problems, and they are connected with specific - bad emotional condition such as transient depression.

We present 111 children, aged 10-17. There were 100 girls and 11 boys, after having taken medicines at homes, 98 patients for the first time, 12 patients - the second time, and 1 patient the third time. In our material 51 children took several kinds of drugs, 60 children only one substance. Among all teenagers 82 children come from cities and 29 from villages. The most frequent cause of intentional poisoning was alcoholism in family, or/and another family dysfunction or school problems.

Conclusions: Observable frequency growth of intentional poisonings of children. There is a predominance of females and the most frequent cause of self-poisoning are school and home related problems. In our study, self-poisonings were caused by drug intake.