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**Title:** Survey of some oral health related factors among high school female students in Yazd based on health belief model (HBM)  

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**Abstract:** Background: Oral diseases are among the most prevalent diseases in the world, which usually begin during adolescence but oral health can reduce them to a great extent. cross-sectional study with the aim of determining oral health related factors among high school female students in Yazd based on Health Belief model (HBM) was used as a framework in order to analyze the oral health behavior (OHB) related factors.  

**Materials and methods:** In this cross-sectional (descriptive and analytical) study 201 female high school students in Yazd were surveyed. Multistage randomized sampling was used. a questionnaire was used for data collection, which were included the questions regarding health belief model constructs including perceived severity, susceptibility, benefits, barriers and oral health behaviors and some demographic variables. The obtained data was analyzed by means of SPSS software, descriptive statistics, and Pearson coefficient tests, variance analysis, and Tukey test; and P≤ 0.05 was considered as the significant level.  

**Results:** The mean of subjects was 15.2±0.8 years that range from 14 to 17 years. The mean perceived barriers of the students whose fathers were clerks was 9.77 and that of students whose fathers were labor was 11.35. Statistical variance of analysis test showed a significant relationship between these two (P=0.006, df=2, F=5.306). Most (65.5%) of the students brushed once a day, 37.5% of them used dental floss, and 11.1% visit a dentist every 6 months. Pearson coefficient test showed a significant relationship between perceived severity and oral health behavior (OHB) (P=0.036, r=0.148). Besides, perceived barriers were correlated with OHB P=0.012, r=-0.176). No significant association was found between perceived sensitivity and benefits on one hand and behavior on the other.  

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In this study, perceived severity and barriers showed a significant correlation with the expected behavior. There was no significant relationship between perceived sensitivity and benefits with behavior. Moreover, it was found that mean grade of the students at perceived severity, sensitivity and benefits was favorable but their behavior was not favorable with regard to it. It seems that other factors, beyond these beliefs, are effective in the occurrence and quality of oral health behavior. Therefore, more extensive research is recommended in this respect.  

**Key Words:** Oral health; Health belief model; High school student; Female; Yazd  

**Presentation:** Poster