Title: The effect of education based on HBM on preventive factors of HIV/AIDS among health volunteers

Abstract: Introduction: AIDS has become an important public health hazard in Iran. Health education and prevention remain the main health care priorities in AIDS prevention. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of health education based on health belief model (HBM) in promoting the preventive behaviors of HIV/AIDS in women health volunteers in Shoshtar.

Materials: In this quasi-experimental study, 70 health volunteer women were participated. The questionnaire was used to obtain information on demographic characteristics, knowledge, health belief model constructs (perceived severity, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits and barriers) and attitude towards HIV/AIDS patients. All subjects were initially interviewed after obtaining informed consent by using the questionnaire. Participants were randomly assigned to intervention (n=35) and control (n=35) groups. After initial interview, all subjects in intervention group received educational intervention. The intervention content was designed, edited, and executed after the analysis of the results of the first test. One month after the intervention, all the study subjects were interviewed using the same questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS 17 and t-test, chi-square and paired T-test.

Results: Before the educational intervention, there was no statistically significant difference between two groups regarding demographic characteristics, knowledge and health belief constructs. After intervention, knowledge scores increased in the intervention group compared to the control group (P<0.001). Results showed that the mean score of all parts of health belief model including, perceived susceptibility, severity and benefits in intervention group was significantly increased after educational intervention in comparison with the that of before intervention and also the mean score of all parts of HBM after intervention was significantly increased in experimental group compared to control group.

Conclusion: The results of this survey confirm the efficiency of health belief model in adopting preventive actions of health volunteers.

Key word:, health belief model, HIV/AIDS, health volunteers

Presentation: Poster