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**Title:** An evaluation of the effectiveness of peer education on high school student's knowledge about water pipe harmfulness in Shiraz

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**Abstract:** According to WHO, about 80,000-100,000 teenagers start smoking everyday, most of which live in developing countries. Since more than 70% of the teenagers (10-19 years old) are students at the school are the first social environments, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of peer education on both male and female student's knowledge about water pipe harmfulness in Shiraz.

**Methodology:**

In this study 291 students were evaluated 27.6% of both student and their families used to smoke water pipe. 33.5% of them declared that their families used to smoke water pipe 58% of them believed that parks are suitable places for smoking water pipe. 29.6% of them used to smoke water pipe for curiosity, 177% did it for joking and enjoyment.

60.3% of them had experienced smoking water pipe.

This study revealed that the difference between mean scores before and after intervention was 3.5 ±1.9 in male students and 0.46 ± 2.1 in female students. Difference between mean scores of female experimental group was 3.32 ±2.3 and it was 0.5 ± 2.1 in female control group. This difference was statistically meaningful (P <0.05) which proves the effectiveness of peer education.

**Keyword:** evaluation, effectiveness, peer education, pipe harmfulness

**Presentation:** Poster