Background and Aim: Cardiovascular diseases have become as the main cause of human death and disabilities. In the past, communicable infectious have been the main cause of human death, but with change in life style non-communicable diseases were headed the causes of death. This study determined the impact of health education based on Health Belief Model on knowledge and attitude of health center staff in Kermanshah province.

Materials and Methods: This is an interventional quasi-experimental (before-and-after) study conducted on 90 health center staffs. Data collection tool is questionnaire included 11 questions about general information, 15 questions about knowledge and 28 questions for assessing attitude based on HBM model. Data were analyzed by SPSS (11.5) using T test, Wilcoxon, and Kruskal-Wallis tests. In all statistical analyses was taken as the significant level.

Results: Before educational intervention, the rate of knowledge and attitude of preventing cardiovascular diseases was at intermediate level. After the education all variables were significantly changed by educational intervention. The analysis showed that after intervention there was a significant increase in the score of knowledge and attitude based on HBM model. The mean score of knowledge before education=17.42 and after education=28.02 and the mean score of attitude before education = 44.42 and after education = 51.85. That means p value<0.05.

Conclusion: The results of this study confirm the effect of education on knowledge and attitude based on HBM model. Recommendation: training carried out in other health centers for preventing cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: educational effectiveness, HBM model, heart diseases, health center staff, Kermanshah

Presentation: Poster