Abstract: Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second prevalent cancer after breast cancer in the world and 18 percent of total women deaths are due to cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is preventable disease. The detection and early diagnosis of cervical cancer can improve the quality of treatment. The Pap smear test is an effective screening method for diagnosis Cervical cancer. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of education on women's practice based on the Health Belief Model about pap smear test.

Methods: The survey was quasi-experimental study on 70 women in Kouhdasht health centers, randomly to place into two case and control groups. Data Collection included a questionnaire with four parts (demographic factors, knowledge, Health Belief Model variable and practice). After gathering information, the case group participated in two health education session. One month after intervention, data were collected again. Then paired t-tests and independent t-test were used to analyze data.

Result: According to Results, the mean scores of knowledge is significantly difference in the two groups after intervention (P<0.001). The mean scores of the model variables (perceived susceptibility and severity, perceived benefits and barriers) had no significant difference in the two groups before intervention, but after intervention had significantly difference between the two groups (P<0.001). Before the intervention, 51 percent of women known health Centre staff as a cue to action, after the intervention was 100 percent. In relation to the practice of the case group before the intervention, 7 person (20 percent) had a Pap smear test, but after the intervention was 34 (97.4 percent).

Conclusion: Based on these results, design and execution of training programs based on health belief model can increase the practice of women about Pap smear tests.

Presentation: Poster