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**Title: Evaluation a Health Education program in order to decrease Pediculosis Infection among Primary Students**  
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**Abstract: Introduction: Pediculus capitis (Anoplura: Pediculidae) or head louse is an obligate ectoparasite transmitted mainly through physical contact. The prevalence of pediculosis in communities is one of the criteria for individual health and one of the most important diseases among students. The present study carry out to planning and evaluating a health-education program to reduce the range of pediculosis infection among female elementary students in Paveh township.**  
**Materials and Methods: We selected 30 primary schools of Paveh township during 2005 and 2006. Totally 750 pupils from all grade 1-5 were selected by multistage, systematic random sampling in rural areas of Paveh township and were examined for lice. In addition, a standard questionnaire recorded information about demographic features of each pupil. After determining the range of infection to Pediculus capitis among female elementary students in Paveh township and holding pre-test on the basis of the obtained data, a hygiene program together with educational content was planned. Then, 150 fourth and fifth grades students infected with Pediculus capitis were randomly divided into case – control groups. In the case group (75 students) educational intervention was done. After 40 days post-test was carried out. The obtained data were analysed through SPss statistical soft-ware.**  
**Results: Among 750 female elementary students studied, 210 cases (28%) were infected with Pediculus capitis that 150 cases of them were 4 and 5 grades. After educational intervention the extent of infection in the case decreased to 10.7% but it did not change in the control. Besides, the statistical paired-t-test revealed a significant difference regarding the effect of hygiene educational program on knowledge, attitude, and hygienic behavior of the students (P<0.005) but in the control group this difference was not significant. The statistical x2 test showed that there was a significant relationship between infection to Pediculus capitis and variables such as school level, number of washing during the week, parents' level of education, having a bath at home, monthly income, family population, and using shared articles - e.g veil, scarf, comb, and towel - (P<0.005).**  
**Discussion and Conclusion: The obtained results showed that the hygiene educational program had a positive effect on the decrease of infection to Pediculus capitis among the studied subjects and it is necessary to give health education for families to prevent of pediculosis in this area.**  
**Health education, primary Students, Pediculosis, Paveh**  
**Presentation: Poster**