Abstract: Introduction: HIV infection due to its prevalence, incidence, mortality rate, treatment costs, social outcomes and aiming young population is one of the major problems of human communities. This study was carried out to find the relationship between the constructs of health belief model and students awareness of AIDS prevention.

Method: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 296 students in Kerman University of Medical Sciences were participated. Data were collected by a questionnaire consisted of demographic part, awareness-testing questions and constructs of health belief model (perceived susceptibility, severity, benefits and self-efficacy). Data analysis was done using Chi-square test and Pearson coefficient of correlations and through SPSS17.

Results: Mean age of students was 22 ±3.35 years and 62.2% were female. According to self-reporting, 5.8% had history of cigarette smoking and 7.5% had history of blood transfusion. Mean awareness score was 45.28±5.14 out of 59 and 52.7% of participants had high awareness level. Mean scores of perceived self-efficacy, Behavioral intention, benefits, susceptibility and severity were respectively 39.07±6.22 from 50, 41.38±5.41 from 50, 71.60±9.36 from 80, 17.83±4.03 from 30 and 12.59±2.5 from 20. Awareness showed significant relationship with age and perceived Self-efficacy, Behavioral intention and benefits (p<0.05), but no significant relationship with sex, field of study, marital statues and perceived severity and susceptibility.

Conclusion: According to the results, awareness level and also mean scores of perceived self-efficacy, Behavioral intention and benefits are in acceptable levels. Although there have been good attempts for AIDS education, it is emphasized to use theories and patterns of health education designed for youths in order to maintain and even promote our community health statue.

AIDS, Health belief model, Awareness, Students

Presentation: Poster