**Abstract: Introduction**

HIV infection is nowadays one of the world crisis. People from all countries in the world are scattered and each day thousands of people are suffering from the infection which not only causes death but also develops high risk behaviors and spreads the disease. This study investigated the prevalence of risky behaviors in HIV patients referred to the Counseling Center of behavioral disease in Tabriz, Iran.

**Method and materials**

This study was a descriptive, cross-sectional research carried out by using census method on 64 patients with HIV. For gathering data a questionnaire was used including 92 questions that were used as structured interviews taken from respondents. Its reliability and validity was confirmed through expert opinions and using Respondent Validity method. In order to analyze the data, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used by applying descriptive statistics.

**Results**

This study revealed that 75 percent of respondents had a history of shared injection mostly due to lack of syringes, 65.6% had unprotected sexual contact mostly due to the use of condoms reduce pleasure, 22 % had a history of mass tattoos. Also 90.6 % reported a history of imprisonment which 8.8 % of them had a history of shared injection mostly because of lack of knowledge about HIV transmission by syringes, and 11 percent had a history of alcohol consumption.

**Conclusion**

In order to prevent the spread of the disease and improve the effectiveness of other community groups to use the opportunities and resources, immediate interventions and initiatives amongst high risk groups particularly injecting drug users are key considerations.

**Behavioral factors, Tabriz Counseling Center of behavioral disease, HIV-positive**

**Presentation: Poster**