Abstract: Abstract

Introduction: Despite the proven effectiveness of helmet use in reducing injury severity in road traffic accidents, a large number of motorcycle occupants do not use a helmet in our country. The aim of current study was to evaluate the performance of motorcycle helmet use based on health belief model in Khomein city.

Methods: In a Cross-sectional study, a convenience sample of 384 subjects completed a valid and reliable questionnaire including demographic information and the HBM items applied to helmet use. The helmet use practice measured on direct observation in the interviewing time. The gathered data entered in SPSS software (Ver.15) and analyzed by appropriate statistical tests.

Findings: The participants M±SD of age was 28.96±8.50 years. Of forty-two patients, four were unmarried. Significant relationship was observed between marital status and performance, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action (P<0.05). Educational levels had no significant relation with helmet use performance (P=0.104).

The barriers to helmet use were sweating, audit decrease, expensiveness, heaviness, and visual limitation, respectively. The performance rate was 16.2%. According to helmet use practice promotion, 61.4% believed that education and information are the best method, 22.7% believed they should be fined by police, and 15.9% should confine motorcycle.

Conclusion: According to the results, the helmet use performance was poor and should be increased due to the benefits of the current helmet. Meanwhile, the perceived severity should increase especially in young people. The community - based health education programs accompanied with police harsh treatment is necessary.

Keyword: Helmet Use, Health Education, Health Belief Model, Khomein

Presentation: Poster