Title: Comparison of effects of two methods of verbal education and distance (presenting educational booklet) on promote the awareness level and improve foodstuffs distribution and preparation centers in Semnan

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Abstract: Introduction

Extensive activities in different processes of preparation, maintaining, replacement and preparing foodstuffs are accomplished by foodstuffs distribution and preparation centers. The good health in this group of foodstuffs has influenced directly the individual, physical and application factors on aforementioned positions. Therefore, the attention of foodstuffs distributors to health care subject and consideration the health care principles and standards by them is the most important matter. One of the important activities to access the foodstuffs security is performing educational programs in order to knowledge promotion of foodstuffs distributors. Merchant academies as private sectors have effective and important role in this manner. So accessing to desirable result necessitate to survey the existing condition and to employ different educational methods and comparison their output to each other. In this survey, we will try to compare the output of merchant academies (verbal education) and the method of education from a distance (presenting educational booklet), so we can promote the awareness level and improve the operation of this group by more effective educational interferences.

Methods:

In this analytical – interference survey, target population are incumbents of foodstuffs exhibition centers in Semnan city. The knowledge level of three group (Educated group in merchant academy – Educated group from a distance – witness group) was compared and determined with a questionnaire in the field of health care subjects before and after the educational interference.

Results:

The experiment result of unidirectional varians analyzes show the meaningful statistical variance between educated group and witness group after interference. But there is no meaningful difference between two educated groups. Also the experiment results showed that the difference of awareness level is meaningful in two educated groups before and after interference.

The higher increase in knowledge scores was observed in butcher’s, vegetables and fruits shops. Comparing the knowledge score of age groups showed that the participant who less than 21 years old is higher than others.

Conclusion: Education has had more sensible effects on whose level of education was secondary education. Indeed the improvement in knowledge score of participant, whose level of education was higher, was lower than others. The average score of knowledge of those who were employed less than 5 years was higher than those whose level of work experience was higher.

Key words: Knowledge – Merchant academy – Foodstuffs – Verbal education (Education from distance learning)

Presentation: Poster