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**Title: A GSHS-Based Survey of Health Status of Secondary School Students in Bafq city**  
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**Abstract:** Introduction: GSHS (Global school-based student health survey) is a school-based survey conducted primarily among students aged 13–15 years. The purpose of GSHS is to provide data on the prevalence of high-risk behaviors that cause certain diseases and possible death of students such as dietary behaviors, personal hygiene, mental health, physical activity, protective factors and sexual behaviors contributing to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases. GSHS is also utilized to investigate violence and unintentional injury. GSHS was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNAIDS, and with technical assistance from CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention in America). Since 2003 different countries have frequently used this survey.  

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional analytical study, 400 secondary school students were selected from six schools in Bafq city through cluster sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire which was translated from the standard questionnaire of World Health Organization (WHO) and were analyzed using SPSS software.  

Findings: The participants aged 13 to 15 years with mean age of 13.72 ± 0.81 years. The survey on the dietary behaviors showed that 63.3 percent of students during 30 days commonly consumed soft drinks. 57.3 percent of students consumed milk or milk products more than one time during 30 days. The results of the survey of personal hygiene showed that 9.8 percent of students did not brush their teeth during the same time interval. Concerning the survey of physical activity it was found that 32.8 percent of students had at least 60 minutes of exercise in last 7 days, and among the female students more exercise was observed. As for the survey of violence and unintentional injuries 13 percent of the participants were found to have been in one or more physical conflicts with other students in the past 12 months. This percentage is significantly higher among boys compared to their female counterparts. Also 20.4 percent of participants in the past 12 months were severely injured due to an accident or during exercise or due to burns which is higher among boys.  

The results of the survey of Mental Health showed that 11.3 percent of participants during the past 12 months had often/always felt alone that was higher among female students than boys.  

Conclusion: The results of the study can help diagnose high-risk behaviors among students and prevent such behaviors through the training of parents, students and teachers through applying different health strategies and planning.  

**Keywords:** GSHS, secondary school students, WHO, health.  

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