Abstract

Introduction

AIDS is one of the most important challenges of public health in this century. Iran also confronts with this problem. Regarding that beginning of the Education Programs about AIDS and prevention of it in schools is of important programs of ministries of education and health, therapy, and medical education, this research has been by groups of coevals and adults with the aim of comparing the effect of two methods of education about AIDS and prevention of it on rate of knowledge and attitudes of girl students at third grade of high schools in Birjand educational year 1385-86.

Methods

The Quasi-Experimental survey 282 students from third grade of high school were studied by multistage sampling. In manner that in two regions of north and south two high schools were chosen from each region cluster sampling, and in each high school, students were chosen by systematic sampling. After that, they were divided into two groups based on the method of education by random sampling. Tool of gathering information was a researcher-made questionnaire which was completed by students in two steps, before and after performing the education program. The analysis Data were used paired T-test, T-test Group and ANOVA in significant level P<0.05.

Results

Based on findings obtained, age average of students was 16.9±0.54, and age abundance was 17 years (71.3%), and 35.8% of them were educating in experimental science field. The average grade of knowledge, attitude, and practice in both of these methods of education increased significantly after practice the education program. Statical T-test showed significant difference between average of attitude in two education methods (P=0.03) but there wasn’t any significant difference between average grades of knowledge (P=0.4) and practice (P=0.2) between two education methods.

Conclusion

Findings of research didn’t show any significant difference between two education methods, and considering that schools re appropriate places for education, it is suggested to use coevals group along with adults in order to improve knowledge level of students about AIDS.

Key words: AIDS, Education method, Knowledge, Attitude, Prevention, Coevals, Socioal cognitive theory

Poster