Abstract: Introduction:
Today drug abuse is one of the world’s important problems. Statistics indicate that the use of stimulant drugs especially Amphetamine – Like drugs in the country has increased. The goal of the study was survey of knowledge of intern students of the Shahid Sadoughi University of Yazd based on Health-Belief Model.
Materials and methods:
It was a cross-sectional study that was conducted on 130 intern medical students in 1986-1987. The data which was collected from the researcher designed questionnaire contained two sections of demographic data and 56 questions based on the Health-Belief Model. The data were entered to SPSS. Chi Square, T-test, One-way Anova were used for data analysis.

Results:
From the 130 students in the study there were 66 males and 64 females. The mean score of knowledge was 27.69 out of 48 maximum score. Between knowledge, Perceived Barriers and Benefits with practice was statistically significant relationship (P<.05). Perceived Benefits was significantly related to sex, living location and family size. Perceived Susceptibility (p<0.05) and Barriers (p<0.013) had statistically significant relationship with the living location. Depending on Cues to Action 64.6 % of students obtained the information from television.
Conclusion:
Based on the low degree of knowledge in the intern medical students and the existence of the relationship between their knowledge and practice in handling stimulant and psychotic, educational programming in the area seem to be necessary and based on programs Perceived Susceptibility and Severity should be increased.

Key words:
Health - Belief Model, Ecstasy, Students

Presentation: Poster