Abstract: Background: Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is one of the widespread diseases among girls and is, also, the second reason for patients’ need of health care whose diagnosis and treatment is important; accordingly, this study is about to investigate the impact of instruction on knowledge of female students in Ilam’s vocational schools concerning Urinary Tract Infections.

Methodology: This was a quasi-experimental study done on two groups; Experimental and control. The population included female students in Ilam’s vocational schools. Samples were 45 students from second and third grades as control group and 45 students from second and third grades as experiment group both of which had been chosen randomly. The instrument used for gathering materials was questionnaire aiming at assessing the students’ knowledge on UTI which its validity and reliability was confirmed. The intervention included pamphlets and class teaching for case group only. Finally the results were analyzed using SPSS Software.

Findings: The results showed that experiment group’s UTI knowledge before the exam was 2.2 percent (1 person) with good knowledge and 11.1 percent (5 people) with weak knowledge, which turned to 75.6 percent (34 people) and 0 percent respectively; whereas, for the control group which had not been trained the results were 6.7 percent (3 people) with good knowledge and 17.8 percent (8 people) with weak knowledge before intervention, and after the intervention the results turned into 0 percent and 28.9 (13 people) respectively. Trained students attained a large amount of information concerning UTI (p<0.05); however, in control group we did not observe this fact (p>0.05).

Discussion and Conclusion: giving UTI information is an effective way of increasing knowledge level of girl students and we recommend it as a part of their formal education.

Keywords: Training, knowledge, Urinary Tract Infection, Student

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