Title: Investigation of the effect of health belief model in behavioral promotion of urinary infection prevention in pregnant women referred to health and treatment centers in Behbahan city in 1388-89.

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Abstract: Title: Investigation of the effect of health belief model in behavioral promotion of urinary infection prevention in pregnant women referred to health and treatment centers in Behbahan city in the year 1388-89.

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Running title: Urinary Tract Infection in pregnant women.

Background and aim: Urinary infection is one of the most frequent difficulties in women and because of the changes taking place in the body conditions, therefore pregnant women are more susceptible to it and according to the potential effects on mothers and the fetus, it is considered very important. The elements which cause susceptibility to urinary infection, the personal characteristics and behavior can be mentioned here. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of health belief model in behavioral promotion of urinary infection prevention in pregnant women referred to health and treatment centers in Behbahan in 1388-89.

Materials and methods: Present research is a semi practical kind which has been conducted before and after, and in this research 110 pregnant women who referred to the health and treatment centers in Behbahan were chosen as samples. Pregnant women were divided randomly into case and control groups. The tool for collection of data was a questionnaire designed according to health belief model, knowledge and behavior which its validity and reliability was obtained before the study began. After the initial tests, the results were analyzed with Chi-square Test, t-Test and Correlation. Then educational contents in this regard were designed, prepared and executed. One month after intervention, the second test with the initial questionnaire was conducted and data were analyzed by SPSS16.

Findings: The pregnant women's age average was 25. Among the pregnant women who were employed or House keepers, there was a meaningful difference considering knowledge. Also among the average of awareness points of pregnant women, in different levels of education, there was a meaningful difference. The average scores for knowledge and other components such as (barriers perceived, benefits perceived, perceived sensitivity and perceived severity and self-efficiency) before and after intervention, there was a meaningful difference (P<0/05) and after intervention, there was a significant correlation between knowledge and perceived severity (P<0/05).

Result: Health education program designed according to health belief model for advancement in prevention behaviors from urinary infection was effective. Therefore this model can be used as a frame work for designing and execution of educational intervention for prevention of urinary infection. Besides such programs, follow up education for controlling and monitoring is highly recommended.

Health Education, Health Belief Model, Pregnant Women, Urinary Tract Infection

Presentation: Poster