Title: Comparison of effects of two methods of lecture and group discussion on knowledge and attitudes of third year high school students about AIDS, Chalderan city

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Abstract: Background and Objectives: The main cornerstone of education programs and improving the health of one of the main strategies in dealing with diseases at the community level is considered. Global prevalence of HIV with high velocity and lack of effective ways of treatment and vaccines for Prevention, as a social issue, cultural, economic, and discussed with Karen involved in youth and community activist on the irreparable damage and will communities imposed. Education can be an effective strategy for prevention of new cases and the sensitivity and importance of teens position in school health education, this study evaluate the effects of education on knowledge and attitudes of third year high school students have been conducted.

Methods: This experimental study of a field trial of the survey and selection of all possible examples (400) students of third year high school Chalderan city has done. To collect questionnaire data from triploid including demographic information, knowledge and attitude by the research units in the two pre-test and post-test completed, has been used. People under consideration to three lectures, group discussions have been divided. Data collected by the Software spss16 descriptive and inferential statistical tests and analysis have been.

Results: The results showed that knowledge of students before and after training in three groups, lectures and group discussion and control of statistically significant differences existed. (p <0.001) as the group average speech awareness of 17/46 to 20/54 in group lecture , 17/85 to 22/38 in group discussions from 17/31 in the control group has improved to 18/26. Also significant difference between the level of student attitudes before and after training among the three groups were observed (p <0.05). Comparing the two methods in education and the level of awareness improved of attitudes were significantly different (p <0.05).

Conclusion: The results suggest that despite the impact of two educational methods on knowledge and attitudes of students (the control group), the effectiveness of group discussion has more than lecture and as a more effective way than this study were accepted. Increase awareness and attitudes can result in the control group tutorials made by other methods that the researcher did not control, is. There are results and develop appropriate and effective teaching methods with regard to audience characteristics for the prevention and fight with AIDS and other health problems need to know.

Key words: health education, lectures, group discussions, knowledge, attitudes, AIDS

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