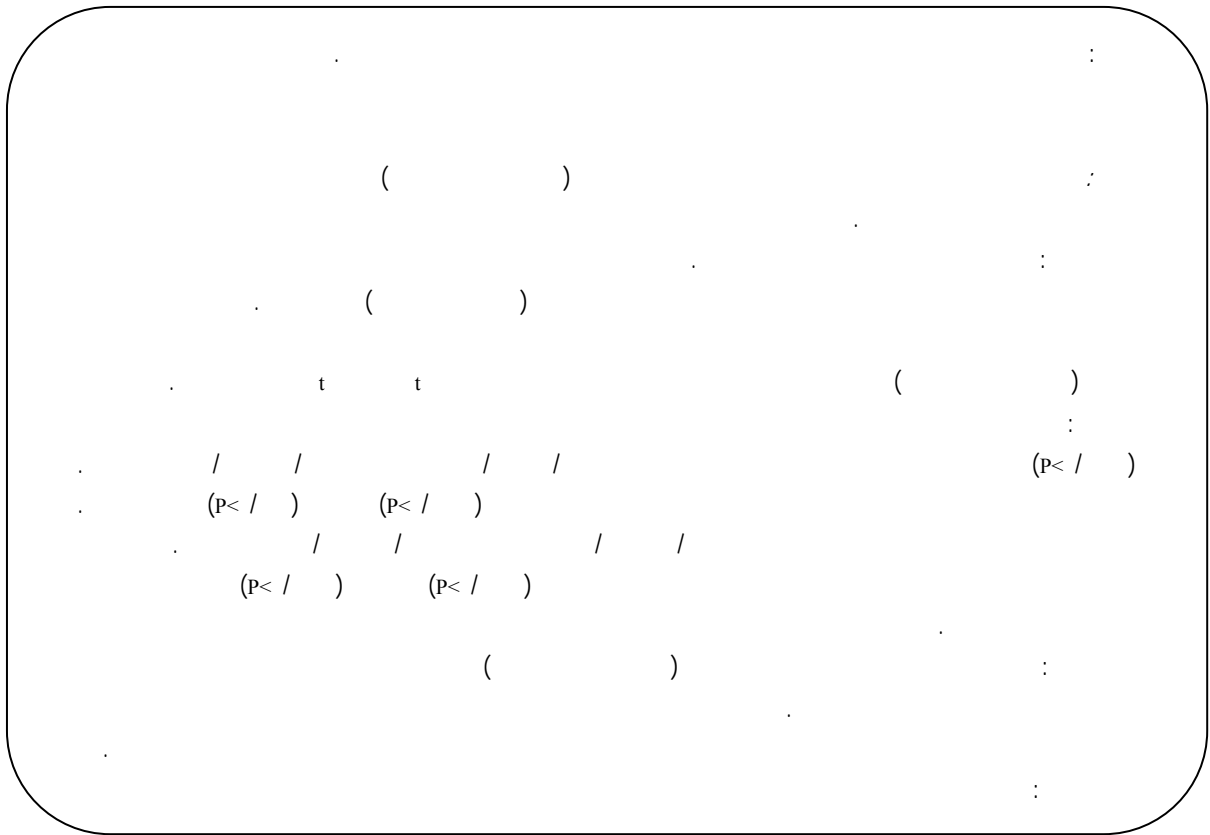


، ، :

*

-



: • - - : • : *

.()

.()

(...)
:

.()

.()

(...)
.

.()

.()

-

.()

.()

.()

) - (...

.()

)

(

.()

»

«

.()

-

()
)
() ()
)
()
()

()

Spss

t t ()

/ / /

/) (/)

()

(/

(±)

(± /) / (± /) /

(± /) /

t (± /) /

(P< /)

....

(P < /)

() .

(P < /)

. () .

)

(±

t
(P < /)

(± /) /

(± /) /

. ()

(± /) /

t

. (±) /

:

t					/
P < /	/	/	/	/	
P < /	/	/	/	/	

:

t					/
P < /	/	/	/	/	
P < /		/	/	/	

:

t					/
P < /	/	/	/	/	
P < /	/	/	/	/	

....

.()

:

.()

(

)

:

(Lohrmann and parrillo)

-

:

.()

()

(

)

.()

(uwakwe)

()

.()

.()

(

)

:

.()

(Maswanya)

()

()

()

-
1. Stanhope M, Lancaster J. Foundations of community Health Nursing. St Louis: Mosby Co; 2002: 418-23.
 3. Bruntland G H. Conference on AIDS Barcelona 7-12 July 2002.
 4. [http://www.unaids.org/barcelona](http://www.unaids.org/barcelona%20report/chapter%204.html) %20 report/chapter 4.html 2002.
 5. Kozier B, Erb Fundamentals of Nursing: concepts, process and practice. 6th ed. London: Prentice Hall, Inc; 2000:124.
 6. Evans A E, Valois P, Godin G. Computer Assisted instruction in HIV prevention: An effective instructional method for HIV prevention education. J Adolescent Health. 2000; 26 (4): 244-51.
 7. Torabi MR, Crowe JW, Rhine s , Daniels DE, Jeng I. Evaluation of HIV/AIDS education in Russia: using video approach. Journal of school Health. 2000; 70(6) 226-33.
 10. Uwakwe CB. Systematized HIV/AIDS education for students nurse at the university of Ibadan, Nigeria: Impact on knowledge, attitudes and compliance with universal precautions. Journal of Advanced Nursing. 2000; 32(2): 416-24.

...

()

15. Maswanya E, Moji K, Aoyagi K, yahata Y, Kusano Y, Nagata K, Izumi T and Takemoto T. Knowledge and attitudes toward AIDS among femal college students in Nagasaki, Japan. *Jornal of Health Education Research*. 2000; 15(1): 5-11.
16. Hancok Trishia, Mikhail Blanche I, Santos Aileen, guyen Hoanglan, Nguyen Hoanglan, Bright Douglas. A comparison of HIV/AIDS knowledge among High school freshman and senior students. *Jornal of Community Health*. 1999; 16(3): 151-63.
19. Lohrmann DK, Blake S, Collins T, Windsor R, Parrillo AV. Evaluation of school based HIV prevention Education programs in New Jeresy. *Jornal of school Health*. 2001; 71(6): 207-12.

Comparing the effect of two teaching methods about HIV/AIDS on the students' knowledge and attitude at Islamic Azad University of Lahijan in 2003

Maryam-o-SSadat Motahari, MS*

Master of Nursing, Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University in Lahijan

Shirin Hejazi, MS.

Master of Nursing, Faculty Member of Tehran Islamic Azad University School of Medicine

Jaseman Shahnazari, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Health Services Management, Nursing and Midwifery School, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Mahmood Mahmoodi, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Medical Statistics, Faculty Member of Health School, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Background: Teaching is a basic strategy in health promotion programs. Concerns on sexually transmitted diseases has dramatically grown in recent years. Teaching can be a proper strategy to prevent these diseases, because these diseases are often acquired through avoidable and changeable behavior.

Objective: To compare the effect of two educational methods, lecture (using film and pamphlet) and poster, on students' knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS.

Methods: This research was a quasi-experimental study. The sample consisted of 160 students, chosen using stratified – random sampling and divided into two equal groups of lecture and poster. A questionnaire including three sections with 54 questions (demographic information, knowledge and attitude) was completed by the subjects in two stages, before and after teaching. Independent and paired t-tests were used to analyze the data.

Results: The findings indicated a significant difference between the pretest and posttest of knowledge scores in both teaching methods ($P < 0.0001$). The mean of knowledge scores in lecture group improved from 35.18 to 75.7 and in poster group from 35.8 to 48.51. A Significant difference was observed between pre and post-test of the means of attitude scores for lecture ($p < 0.0001$) and poster ($p < 0.001$). The mean of attitude scores improved from 17.38 to 27.78 in the lecture group and from 15.36 to 18.68 in the poster group. Comparing the two methods, the results showed a significant difference in knowledge and attitude level in two groups ($P < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Lecture teaching had more effect on improving knowledge and attitude of the students about HIV/AIDS. As a result, the effective and codified educational programs are proved as basic strategies to improve knowledge and attitude of the young about HIV/AIDS in order to prevent this disease.

Keywords: Education, lecture, poster, knowledge, attitude, HIV/AIDS

* **Correspondence:** Islamic Azad University, Lahijan

• **Tel:** 0141- 2229081-3

• **Fax:** 0141-2228701

• **Email:** m-motahari999@yahoo.com