the basis of specialty. Concerning practical credits, the majority of the students, because of several reasons including inappropriateness of clinical training to educational objectives, improper planning in wards, using lecturers with little experience, and shortage of facilities and equipments in wards, were not satisfied with the trend. The most important solutions offered were, unifying theoretical and clinical classes, contracting basic sciences, using modern methods for teaching, presenting material applicably, equipping centers for students, and evaluating students in terms of performance and not on the basis of assignment at the end of training. Half the students were not satisfied with physical surroundings because of unprincipled building and ventilation problems. The majority of students referred to improper usage of training material and its shortage. On the issue of information provision, the majority of the students were not satisfied with libraries and internet and they stated that the number of reference books in libraries was low and access to internet for up-to-date information was not possible for most of the students. Most of the students believed that a student could play an important role concerning training, but officials did not like being criticized, that's why students were not permitted to be involved.

Conclusion. Considering the existing problems in theoretical and practical training, it seems that, in order to promote the level of training, it is necessary for officials to cooperate with students and compile training programs which will be capable of meeting trainee's need in practical field.

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The survey on information of medical students (Interns) about infectious diseases (Tuberculosis, Brucella, Meningitis, Dysentry)

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Introduction. Evaluation of medical students and preparing them for suitable diagnosis and treatment of diseases are the target of medical education with regard to importance of adjustment of educational contents with community needs and high prevalence of infectious disease. Therefore we decided to measure information of medical student (Intern) in 5th Azar hospital about diagnosis, treatment and prevention of four prevalent infectious diseases (Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Meningitis, Dysentry).

Methods. It was a descriptivist study with using a