we analyzed the data statistically and comparison between results of 3 steps of evaluation was done.

**Result.** Overall mean score of fault at midwifery offices decreased from step 1 (5.33 ± 0.46) to step 2 (3.08 ± 0.33), also it decreased in step 3 (1.37 ± 0.18) and these differences were statistically significant with Repeated Measurement Test (p<0.0001). Also regarding evaluated disobey of each step in details based on different aspects considered in the standard check list, mean score showed a decrease in step 1 to 3 in these fields: Environmental health, usage of appropriate disinfectant, necessary instruments at midwifery offices and required instruments for emergency delivery (p<0.0001), personal health and having legal license at offices (p<0.03) but in 2 fields it didn’t show any significant difference between steps which were, prescription and proper tariff.

**Conclusion.** We should have continuous evaluation to assess the effectiveness and improvement of our educational program. With continuous evaluation, correction of observed defects will be done as soon as possible by appropriate intervention and education. So our medical and health program will be successful.

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**The study of the knowledge and attitude of the students of YUMS about AIDS in 2001**

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**Introduction.** Without debt, after second world war, The AIDS has been the most important disaster for humanity. As our population is young and increasing in knowledge has essential role in prevention of the disease and the young people are the main victims of it, so it is necessary to determine students knowledge and attitude as a symbole of young population to understand their ability in campaign with the AIDS and distinguish appropriate educational programs.

**Methods.** This study has done by cross-sectional method. The study group were 140 of medicine, nursing, obstetric, public health, anaesthesia and operating room students who were studying in their last semester in U.M.S. The information were aquired by a 3-part questionnaire. The first part consists of demographic characteristic, the second part had 30 question about the students knowledge about the disease and the third part had 14 question about attitude. All the information analysed by SPSS.

**Results.** The results showed that the knowledge of students of Y.U.M.S about the disease was in the middle level, and also their knowledge hadn't any noticeable difference according their sex or course of study. Other findings revealed that the student's attitude about AIDS was positive. The main references used in this research were the most of the references using in mass media such as radio, TV, magazines, news papers and educational articles.

**Conclusion.** According to the findings, the knowledge of the medicine students is not in acceptable level and an appropriate program should be designed and whereas their knowledge about AIDS are aquired by mass media, their programs about the disease should be fortified.

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