

عنوان مقاله:

Students' Knowledge and Attitude of Hygiene and Food Safety at Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences in Yazd, Iran

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه تخصصی تحقیقات سلامت، دوره 4، شماره 3 (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

نویسندگان:

هادی اسلامی - *student research center, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

آمنه مرزبان - *School of Public Health, Nutrition and Food Security Research Centre, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

فاطمه اکرمی مهاجری - *School of Health, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

زینب رضایی - *School of Health, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

محمد رفعتی فرد - *Researcher in Social Determinants of Health Resarch Center, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Today, transmitted diseases through food and food poisoning have been considered as a public health problem in many countries. Lack of knowledge concerning hygiene and food safety can increase the risks associated with the consumed foods. Hence, the present study aimed to determine the studentschr('۳۹') knowledge and attitude of hygiene and food safety in Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences in Yazd. **Materials & Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional survey in which ۳۵۸ students were selected, out of ۵۴۰۰ students of different Schools of Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences in Yazd, via stratified random sampling method. In order to glean the study data, a questionnaire was applied, which were then analyzed applying Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests. **Results:** The mean score of knowledge has been reported in a low level within ۳۳% of students and the mean score of attitude has been demonstrated to be at a good level within ۶۳.۴% of students. Most students revealed a low knowledge level regarding the proper procedures for food storage and food-borne diseases. Moreover, ۲۸.۵% of students had a history of food poisoning, whose knowledge and attitude levels were significantly less than those of students who had no history of food poisoning ($P \leq 0.001$). **Conclusions:** As the study findings revealed, training programs in the form of workshops and courses related to hygiene and food safety can be effective for the students in increasing studentschr('۳۹') knowledge especially lower grades students. These programs should contain practical information about microbiology of transmitted diseases through food and proper food storage methods.

کلمات کلیدی:

Attitude, Food Safety, Knowledge, Students آگاهی، نگرش، دانشجویان، ایمنی مواد غذایی

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1280451>

