

Comparison of health literacy among students of Health and Pardis faculties in Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, 2019

Background and Objective: The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health literacy as cognitive, social, and ability to achieve understanding and use information available to promote and maintain good health. The selection of students as the study population was done for two reasons: first, their age and education and second, they are a suitable model for healthy and healthy lifestyle in the society, especially students of medical sciences that are considered as template and promoter of public health. The purpose of this study was to compare health literacy among the students of the International University of Medical Sciences in Ardabil in 2019.

Purpose: A comparative study of health literacy in the students of the Faculty of Health and the International Campus of Medical Sciences of the University of Medical Sciences

The materials and work method: This study is a cross-sectional description of the cross-sectional description. The number of 140 students from the campus and 140 from the School of Health students were screened in a total number of 280. The sampling method is stratified random. In order to collect data from native tools, the assessment of adult health literacy of urban population of Iran was 65 to 18 years. The data collected through SPSS 21 and by applying the tests of the chi-square and Fisher tests were analyzed compared to the mean scores.

Results: The transcripts of 280 students working in two faculties of International Campus and Health of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences were reviewed. Out of 140 campus students, 53 (37.85%) in medicine, 43 (30.72%) in dentistry and 44 (31.42%) They were involved in pharmacy. The students of the school of public health consisted of 140 students, of which 35 (25%) in environmental health, 37 (26.43%) Occupational health and 68 (48.57%) Public health was educated. Students of college under 22 years old 38 (27.1%) In school of public health 93(66%) The person was under 21 years of age.

Conclusion: the study showed that the students of these two faculties were significantly different in the level of health literacy. So that the level of students "health literacy was much higher. Meanwhile, there is a direct and meaningful relation between the increase of academic year level and level of health literacy among the students of college of pardis, so that with increasing the number of educational years in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and pharmacy, students "health literacy level can be considered.

Key words: health literacy, student, university of medical sciences