Abstract:
A survey of the knowledge and behavior of dental staffs toward infection control practices of hepatitis B and HIV at Ardabil city in 1392.

Introduction:
Nowadays of blood-borne pathogens a very important place among health problems. Increase in the number of infected people, makes health care and medical or dental staff to have thorough knowledge about infectious diseases and professional management dealing with such pathogens. HIV and hepatitis B virus are most commonly infections that can transmit through blood, body fluids and after needle stick. The possibility Risk of HIV transmission is 0/3% and the same probability of the needle stick injury HBV have been reported about 6% - 30% when was the experience.

However, dental staff are always in danger of contamination In terms of eye injuries, skin and mucous membranes, due to the treatment of patients infected with HBV and HIV and sterilization of the infected instruments.

Hence in the dental setting there are special circumstances and oppatunities able to lead to the transmission of such organisms to dental healthcare and other workers. Dental staffs must be trained to practice standard hygiene measure when dealing with HIV and HBV positive patients.

Objective:
This study designed to evaluate the level of knowledge and practice among dental staffs of Ardabil regarding hepatitis B and HIV infetions.

Materials and Methods:
It was descriptive cross-sectional study of dental staffs practicing in Ardabil. A self administered questionnaire was gathered about their knowledge and practices for HBV/HIV infection and its prevention. A questionnaire composed of two parts (demographic information, knowledge and performance questions). Out of 110 dental staffs invited to participate in the study 104 returned questionnaire. The data was then collected and analyzed by SPSS v.16. descriptive statistics in the form of graphs, tables also k2 and Pearson correlation coefficient used to evaluation. The (P-value<0/05) was considered significant.

Results:
14/4 % of participants were male, and 85/6% were female. 64/4% of dental staffs were aware of the possibility of HBV and HIV transmission from exposure to saliva. 33/7% of the studied
population were fully aware of HBV survival remains 24 hours under natural circumstances. 74% of dental staffs had received vaccination, of the 74% dental staffs who received vaccination, 55/8% had received one doses of HBV vaccine and others had two or more doses of this vaccination. 56/7% of studied dental staff did not use alcohol as a disinfectant material against HIV and HBV-infected blood. 77/9% of participant had been trained to infection control procedures. 57/7% of dental staffs used of protective equipment during sterilization and award of how to behavior when exposed to HBV and HIV infected instruments. 95/2% of them were aware of the proper method of sterilizing of the contaminated instruments and finally 73/1% had a good knowledge of how to put instruments in an autoclave.

Conclusion:  
Results of this study showed that Ardabil dental staffs’ knowledge and practice of control of Hepatitis B and HIV infection is in moderate rate. Hence dental staffs must be educated in order to learn infection control measurements.

Keywords:  
Knowledge, performance, dental staff, hepatitis B, HIV, needle stick into skin.