There is a relationship between the risk of hepatitis B and patient population that exposed with health staff. So health staff that working in centers with high prevalence of hepatitis B like centers that bed ride IV drug dependent patients have more risk of incidence of Hepatitis B among staff. It is about 37% of all hepatitis B infection among these persons is transmitted vocational contacts. Through the high prevalence of hepatitis B infection methods emphasized on protection of health staff. In this study to determine the amount of knowledge, attitude and practice of patient porters of cure and training hospitals of Rafsanjan about hepatitis B infection.

Buskin in an article describes an HIV/acquired immune deficiency syndrome knowledge and attitude assessment administered before and after a lecture. HIV transmission knowledge was good, with 90 – 99% of participants correctly identifying means of transmission. Prior to and after the lecture, 43 percent and 21 percent, respectively, were unwilling to sit or work with an HIV-infected person. To increase the likelihood of prevention activities' success, HIV knowledge and attitudes of health care personnel in China must be monitored and improved (1).

Jokhio conducted a cross-sectional survey of barbers in Hyderabad city, Pakistan in 2007 to establish their knowledge and attitudes to the risk of HBV and HCV transmission and their working patterns. Observations showed that 96.2% washed razors with antiseptic after each client and 95.7% used a new blade with new clients. However, knowledge about the diseases and modes of transmission were poor and only 36.6% knew that hepatitis can be transmitted via shaving instruments. (2).

Vallabhaneni in a study was assessed Prisoners’ attitudes toward Hepatitis B vaccination. In this study interviewed 153 male and female inmates at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) using a voluntary, anonymous survey. Ninety-three percent of inmates said they would agree to receive the hepatitis B vaccine while incarcerated. More than half of the 30% who reported having risk factors for hepatitis B did not consider themselves to be at risk for hepatitis B and almost half (44%) of all inmates were not aware that hepatitis B can be transmitted through unprotected sex. Hepatitis B vaccination programs in correctional settings are a public health priority and would be well received by the target population.(3).

This survey suggested no significant relationship between some demographic characteristic occupational place and education by knowledge, attitude and practice. Degree of knowledge, attitude and practice of patient porter of training- curative hospitals of Rafsanjan is favorable.

References:

