The present study was aimed at evaluating the effects of an oral and dental health education program on the knowledge, attitude and performance of pregnant women.

Results: The two groups had no significant statistical difference in terms of knowledge, attitude and practice before the education program. Immediately after the education program the score of knowledge (13.8±2.53 vs 8.26±3.20, \( P<0.0001 \)) and practice (22.72±2.54 vs 18.60±2.60, \( P<0.0001 \)) was significantly higher in test group. Also two months after education the score of knowledge (11.48±2.59 vs 7.92±2.61, \( P<0.0001 \)) and practice (20.96±2.31 vs 19.52±3.59, \( P<0.0001 \)) was significantly higher in test group. In test group, statistically significant increase was observed in attitude (40.27±5.31 vs 36.30±4.59, \( P<0.0001 \)) and practice (22.72±2.54 vs 18.60±2.60, \( P<0.0001 \)) was significantly higher in test group. Also two months after education the score of knowledge (11.48±2.59 vs 7.92±2.61, \( P<0.0001 \)) and practice (20.96±2.31 vs 19.52±3.59, \( P<0.0001 \)) was significantly higher in test group.

Conclusions: Results of the present study indicated that education programs were effective in promoting knowledge, making positive attitudes, and promoting practice of pregnant woman in terms of oral and dental health.

Key words: Oral health, training programs, knowledge, attitude, practice, pregnancy.

# Corresponding Author: sajjadi@gmu.ac.ir