Hand-washing is one of the most important factors in infection control and in preventing cross-contamination. The instruments used in this study were the health belief assessment tool for hand-washing. The objective of this study is the analysis of related factors with the practice of handwashing by university students based on Health Belief Model (HBM). HBM was applied as the theoretical framework for developing questionnaire items in this study.

The subjects of the study were included in 500 university students in Deajeon, 2010. Self-administered questionnaire survey and direct observation in restrooms were separately carried out in a university campus from May to June, 2010. The obtained data were analysed using the SPSS Window Program (ver. 12.0).

The major result of the analysis are as follow:

1) Gender distribution is female (55.8%) and mean age is 20.43.
2) The means of health belief variables that perceived susceptibility 3.99, perceived benefit 3.92, cue to action 3.31, perceived severity 3.21 perceived barrier 1.96.
3) The mean score of practice in the university students (500) is , and the highest score question is "I wash hands after using toilet" (4.30). The lowest score question is "I wash hands after having a meal" (2.99)
4) A total of 68.5% of the observed students actually washed hands.
5) Perceived susceptibility and perceived severity had a positive correlation with practice of handwashing in the university students. Perceived barrier had a negative correlation statistically with practice of hand washing when lower perceived barrier and cue to action was positively correlated to practice of hand-washing.
6) The important variables in practice of hand-washing were perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived barrier, score of health, age and cue to action.

In conclusion, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived barrier and cue to action of HBM were most influencing factors and important predictable factors.

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