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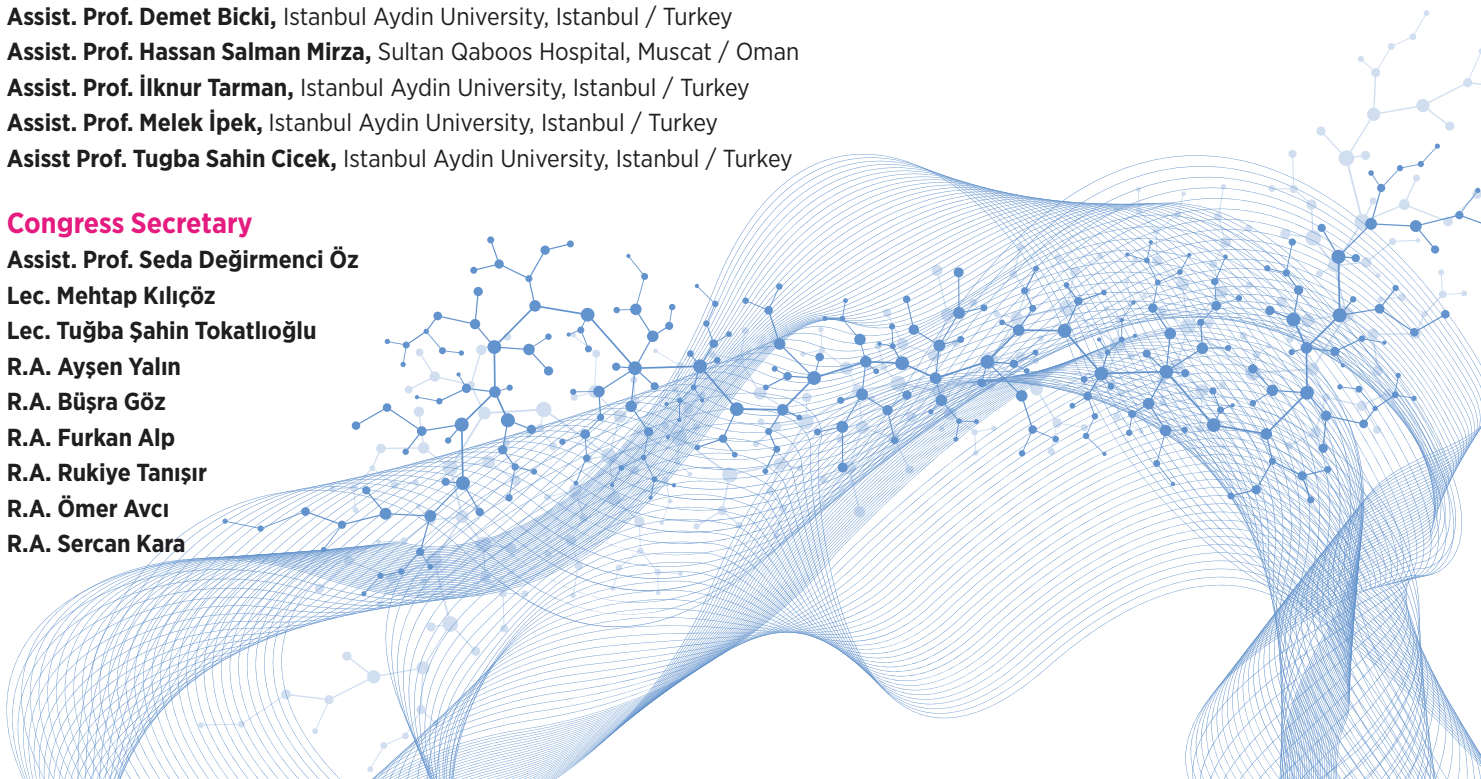
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HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

DIMENSION OF EVER-INCREASING MEDICAL WASTE IN HEALTHCARE

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1. Research Problem

Medical waste is the second most hazardous waste in the world, after radiation waste. It includes various forms of waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous, such as sharp instruments, human body parts, blood, chemical waste, pharmaceutical waste, and medical devices. All medical waste is generated mainly by hospitals, primary health care facilities, laboratories, morgues, autopsy centers, laboratories, blood banks, nursing homes, and other medical facilities. Institutions generate these wastes during diagnosis, treatment, vaccination of humans or animals, research, or production or testing of biological substances (Das et al., 2021).

Social networks and technological advancements in transportation and trade have fueled global economic growth, resulting in the expansion of healthcare systems and an increase in demand for medical equipment and supplies (Bloom et al., 2018). The amount of medical waste generated globally has increased dramatically in recent years as a result of population growth, the number and size of healthcare facilities, and the widespread use of disposable medical products. As "social and economic development, new diseases, new medicines, and medical devices" have emerged, the generation of medical waste has increased, and medical waste pollution accidents have become more common (Bao et al., 2016).

Today, medical waste poses significant challenges for hospitals and medical institutions, particularly in developing countries where medical waste is frequently mixed with municipal waste, endangering the health and safety of waste collection personnel, the general public, and the environment (Thakur, 2015). At the same time, unsafe disposal and mismanagement of medical waste generated in healthcare settings are becoming more common in many countries (Minoglou et al., 2017).

2. Purpose of the Study

Although the total amount of medical waste is smaller than the other sectors' wastes, they have a high potential to cause infection and injury. Therefore, inadequate, unfavourable, and inappropriate handling can lead to serious public health consequences and a significant impact on the environment. The study aims to draw attention to the increasing amount of medical waste in recent years.

3. Findings

Today, medical waste presents significant challenges for hospitals and medical institutions, particularly in developing countries where medical waste is frequently mixed with municipal waste, threatening the health and safety of waste collection personnel, the general public, and the environment (Odonkor and Mahami, 2020). According to the international organization Health Care Without Harm (HCWH), the healthcare sector is considered the fifth largest emitter of greenhouse gases worldwide, accounting for 4.4% of global net emissions (Karlner et al., 2019). In addition, the global growth rate of medical waste management costs is estimated to increase from \$11.77 billion in 2018 to \$17.89 billion in 2026 with a compound annual growth rate of 5.3% (RD Reports and Data, 2020).

Waste generated from health care is an important issue in every country. However, if not properly stored, collected, transported, treated, and disposed of, the various wastes generated by the healthcare system can have significant impacts on the environment and the public. Medical waste covers a wide range of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes (Mmereki et al., 2017).

Medical waste contains potentially harmful microorganisms that can be transmitted to hospital patients, healthcare workers, and the general public. Other potential hazards may include drug-resistant microorganisms that spread from healthcare facilities into the environment. Adverse health consequences associated with medical waste and by-products also include (WHO, 2018):

- Injuries from sharp-edged waste;
- Toxic exposure to pharmaceutical products, especially antibiotics and cytotoxic drugs released into the environment, and substances such as mercury or dioxins during the processing or incineration of medical waste,
- Chemical burns in the context of disinfection, sterilization, or waste treatment activities,
- Air pollution as a result of the release of particulate matter during the incineration of medical waste,
- Thermal injuries in connection with the operation of open incinerators and medical waste incinerators,
- Radiation burns.

Studies have reported that before the COVID-19 pandemic, more than half of the world's population was at risk of environmental pollution and public health threats due to unsafe disposal of medical waste (Pachauri et al., 2019; Singh et al., 2022). Furthermore, unsafe disposal of medical waste in countries with economies in transition is considered to be a serious cause of infectious diseases responsible for 0.4-1 million deaths each year (Williams et al., 2019).

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the number of new hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV infections caused by contaminated syringes is 21 million, 2 million, and 260,000, representing approximately 32%, 40%, and 5% of all new infections, respectively (WHO, 2018). In addition, a study conducted in 24 countries with economies in transition showed that between 18 percent and 64 percent of healthcare settings do not use appropriate medical waste disposal techniques (Singh et al., 2022).

Approximately 85 percent of the total amount of waste generated by healthcare activities is general, non-hazardous waste, comparable to household waste. The remaining 15 percent is considered hazardous materials, which may be infectious, chemical, or radioactive. Waste and by-products cover a wide range of materials (WHO, 2018):

Infectious Waste: Waste contaminated with blood and other body fluids (e.g. from discarded diagnostic samples), cultures and stocks of infectious agents from laboratory work (e.g. bandages and disposable medical devices),

Pathological Waste: Human tissues, organs or fluids, body parts, and contaminated animal carcasses;

Sharps/Cutting Waste: Syringes, needles, disposable scalpels, and knives, etc,

Chemical Waste: e.g. solvents and reagents used for laboratory preparations, disinfectants, sterilant, and heavy metals found in medical devices (e.g. mercury in broken thermometers) and batteries,

Pharmaceutical Waste: Expired, unused and contaminated medicines, and vaccines,

Cytotoxic Waste: Waste containing substances with genotoxic properties (i.e. highly hazardous substances that are mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic) such as cytotoxic drugs used in cancer treatment and their metabolites,

Radioactive Waste: Products contaminated with radionuclides, including radioactive diagnostic material or radiotherapeutic materials, etc,

Non-hazardous or General Waste: Waste that does not pose any biological, chemical, radioactive, or physical hazard.

Because of their infectious and toxic properties, hospital waste is classified as highly hazardous waste. As a result, mismanagement by healthcare workers will have a direct impact on public health while also posing indirect environmental risks. (Shanmugasundaram et al., 2012).

According to a new WHO report, tens of thousands of tons of extra medical waste from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic is putting enormous pressure on medical waste management systems around the world, threatening human and environmental health and highlighting a serious need to improve waste management practices. The report states that more than 140 million test kits with the potential to generate 2,600 tons of non-infectious waste (mostly plastic) and 731,000 liters of chemical waste (equivalent to one-third of an Olympic-sized swimming pool) were shipped, and more than 8 billion doses of vaccines were administered globally, and 144,000 tons of additional waste in the form of syringes, needles, and safety boxes were generated (WHO, 2022).

4. Results

For hospitals to perform good waste management, managers need to formulate a disposal policy and make an estimate of the resources and equipment that will be required for the period in question. In addition, the extent of waste management is different depending on the size of the organization. A comparative study between public and private hospitals revealed that public hospitals generate more waste than private hospitals due to the higher number of beds, wards, and departments compared to private hospitals. Therefore, there is a need to focus more on the medical waste management models of public hospitals (Abor, 2013).

Many hospitals fail to record waste generation data, even though a well-planned management system is heavily reliant on it. While waste quantities differ from hospital to hospital, the type of facility and the region's economic situation are also critical. Different waste quantities can be recorded by conducting interviews or physically measuring waste generation at the facility (Khan et al., 2019).

The main elements that need to be focused on to realize good medical waste management can be listed as follows (Odonkor and Mahami, 2020):

- Firstly, there is a need for education and awareness of the hazard of inappropriate medical waste management with its detrimental effects and how to formulate an effective waste management strategy.
- Second, governments need to take a serious interest in this issue and invest in medical waste management in the country's hospitals through the Ministries of Health.
- Third, there is a need for effective monitoring systems to assess waste disposal processes and systems to ensure that the effects of inappropriate practices are not underestimated. Without state-of-the-art monitoring systems, it will be difficult to realize the seriousness of the problem.

To maximize the achievement of the goal of medical waste harmlessness, volume reduction, and recycling processing, it is necessary to adapt the required medical waste disposal technology based on the benefits and drawbacks of various technologies. (Bao et al., 2016).

The reasons for the failure of waste management are listed by WHO (2019) as follows:

- Lack of awareness of the health hazards associated with medical waste,
- Inadequate training on proper waste management,
- Lack of waste management and disposal systems,
- Financial deficiency and insufficient human resources,

- Low priority given to the issue is the most common problem with medical waste.

Many countries either do not have appropriate regulations or do not enforce them.

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THE NEW EMERGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT

Ayşegül KAPTANOĞLU¹

Especially in the field of health management, developing technology, artificially supported systems and artificial intelligence are used. It is used in many areas such as practical and daily hospital and health services applications and its importance is increasing day by day. The data developed by machine learning does not allow the development of artificial intelligence-based systems and their use in more complex applications. The use of artificially supported systems, especially in hospitals and data editing, has become more remarkable in health management. Health organizations have accumulated big data sets in the form of health records and images, from various population data, claims data and clinical trial data. Artificial Intelligence technologies are well suited to analyze this data and uncover patterns and insights that humans could not find on their own. Artificial intelligence is based on certain mathematical algorithms and machine learning. Artificial intelligence has a training and development process. The information is expected to be uploaded to the computer; software is expected to learn the connection between inputs and outputs.

There are two basic learning methods in machine learning: supervised and unsupervised learning. The basic process algorithm of supervised learning should be coded to learn the cause-effect relationship. Cause and effect relationship is not expected in unsupervised learning. In large and complex data, people are expected to identify differences and similarities that they may not notice. Different mathematical algorithms have been developed for machine learning. Some traditional machine learning methods are decision trees, random trees, support vector machines, logistic regression, K nearest neighbor, neural networks. The greatest challenge to artificial intelligence in healthcare management is not whether these technologies will be capable enough to be useful, but rather ensuring their adoption in daily health care clinical practice. These kind of different challenges will ultimately be overcome, but they will take much longer to do so than it will take for the health care technologies themselves to mature.

As a result, it is expected to see intensive use of artificial intelligence in clinical practice within five years.

Key Words: Artificial intelligence, big data, learning methods, supervised and unsupervised learning.

Presentation Language: English

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ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE OF EMPLOYEES IN THE INTERNATIONAL PATIENT HEALTH SERVICES

Ahmet GENÇ¹

Tuğba ŞAHİN ÇİÇEK²

Research Problem: Culture has a role in the values, beliefs, and behaviors of individuals. It can also affect one's perspective on illness, health, and health literacy. It also came across in the provision of health services to patients and their relatives from different cultures and in the increasingly multicultural work environment of healthcare services. In such an environment, in addition to the role of academic success, the importance of cultural intelligence and its role is likely to increase. In that respect,

Purpose of the Study: Aside from the research on different aspects of medical tourism, which has become an industry today, the need for new skill sets and business models in healthcare services was highlighted in the literature. Researchers are emphasizing the importance of providing healthcare services in patients' native language and in proper to their culture. The present study aims to shed some light on the cultural intelligence of employees regarding international patient services.

Method: Using a cross-sectional quantitative research design, this study attempts to determine whether participants' cultural intelligence differs based on their profession. The study includes employees from seven private hospitals in Istanbul and Kocaeli, Turkey, that serve both international and domestic patients. 550 hospital staff participated in the study. Participants are included voluntary basis in the study. A questionnaire is used to assess employees' cultural intelligence.

Findings: Significant differences are found in the general and cognitive cultural intelligence of employees based on age groups and education levels. While being male or female showed no substantial difference in general cultural intelligence, there is a significant difference in terms of their cognitive cultural intelligence scores.

Results: The cultural intelligence of the health workforce can improve the organization and coordination of the diagnosis and treatment of patients from different cultures. In this way, healthcare services will be able to better meet the needs and expectations of these patients. Furthermore, the limited number of qualified human resources for health services could be used more efficiently and effectively.

Keywords: Cultural intelligence, International patient health services

Presentation Language: English

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EXAMINATION OF BENCHMARKING STUDIES IN HEALTHCARE

Tuğba ŞAHİN ÇİÇEK¹

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Ahmet GENÇ⁶

Research Problem: Many factors such as the increase in the number of private health institutions in the 2000s, the increase in the quality of public health services and the awareness of the public have affected the health care expectations of individuals. Individuals have tended to seek more qualified and quality service and have started to be more selective in choosing health institutions. This situation has already led to an increase in the competition in the sector. At this point, benchmarking can be considered as one of the important tools that can enable hospitals to compete and survive.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to reveal the benefits of benchmarking studies in health services to health institutions with previous case studies.

Method: The study was prepared in two stages based on the literature. First stage; Internet resources and databases have been searched for benchmarking applications in health services in Turkey and in the world. In the second stage; Benchmarking application examples in health services and the results of these applications were evaluated.

Findings: It has been observed that various benchmarking studies have been carried out for different purposes in different countries. Some information on Canada's national health services and health indicators has been compared with the results in the OECD's reports. In another study, three cancer centers were compared. In another study, 16 hospitals operating in Sweden were compared in terms of antibiotic use. In the benchmarking study based on data from hospitals operating in New Zealand and England, comparisons were made on subjects such as mortality rate and length of hospital stay. OLVG Hospital operating in Amsterdam took the electronic minibar system of a hotel operating in Dublin as an example for the transfer of best practices within the scope of benchmarking studies.

Results: When the studies in health services are examined, it is seen that benchmarking applications are made in terms of both medical and managerial aspects. With benchmarking applications, hospitals have learned the best practice from the compared hospital or another institution, added it to their own operational processes and made improvements in their own processes. The results of these improvements in processes are supported by concrete data.

Keywords: Healthcare, Benchmarking, Comparison, Best Process

Presentation Language: English

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EVALUATION OF CORRECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE ACTION NOTIFICATION REPORTS: A PRIVATE HOSPITAL EXAMPLE

Fatma Selen POLAT¹

Yasemin ASLAN²

Problem of Research: Corrective and preventive actions are used to improve quality and patient safety in healthcare institutions. These reports are very useful for the improvement of the quality system.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to evaluate the corrective and preventive actions reported in a private hospital.

Method: The study was designed as a descriptive and cross-sectional study. The population of the study consists of the corrective and preventive action records, which were reported between January 01, 2022, and July 31, 2022. Sample selection was not made in the study, and the entire the entire population was taken into consideration. Descriptive statistics and PivotTable reports were used to evaluate the data.

Findings: It has been determined that 56.7% of the notifications are corrective and 43.3% of preventive. Corrective and preventive actions were evaluated according to the source, it was observed that 38.3% of the notifications were determined as a result of building tours and 25% as a result of internal inspection. It was determined that 41.7% of the notifications were due to non-compliance with procedures and instructions, 16.7% were due to emergency management, 16.7% were due to patient safety practices, and 10% were due to management-related reasons. The results of the corrective and preventive actions are evaluated; it is seen that 90% of the notifications are closed successfully.

Results: It has been observed that the majority of notifications were corrective, most of them were detected as a result of the building tour and closed successfully. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that corrective and preventive action notifications offer an opportunity to improve quality and patient safety in healthcare institutions.

Key words: Corrective action, preventive action, patient safety, private hospital

Presentation Language: English

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EXAMINING OF METAVERSE STUDIES IN HEALTHCARE

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Research Problem: There is a great expectation and demand for the use of metaverse applications in healthcare today and in the future. It is observed that various health institutions have invested in the metaverse area to meet the increasing demand in this direction and to provide health services more effectively. In parallel with this, studies on the use of metaverse applications in the field of health are expected to increase.

Purpose of the Study: It is aimed to contribute to the literature by compiling the studies about the metaverse in healthcare from 2021 onwards and determining the areas of use in health.

Method: Articles published on the metaverse between the years 2021-2022 were searched in Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases. A total of 1041 studies were reached by using the keywords "Metaverse in healthcare, metaverse, and virtual health". Twenty studies on the metaverse in the field of health, with online full-text accessibility and published in Turkish and English, were reached. However, 4 studies were excluded due to paid access, and 16 articles were examined in terms of comparison and results.

Findings: Studies included in the systematic review; metaverse and the future of healthcare (8), metaverse and oral health education and healthy living (2), metaverse and artificial intelligence (2), metaverse and research to increase data storage (1), the relationship between the metaverse and interventional cardiology (1), The relationship between the metaverse and the internet of things (1) and the metaverse with exercise rehabilitation is (1).

Results: Considering the relevant studies in the literature and the developments in health technologies, it is predicted that the metaverse has a wide range of uses, can play an important role in the field of health, and offer various opportunities to the health sector and its environment. Apart from that, it is worth noting that Metaverse technology may also have challenges with requiring proper internet access, cybersecurity risks, lack of technology literacy, and usability among visually impaired people.

Keywords: Metaverse, Virtual Reality, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare

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PATIENT SATISFACTION AND RELATED DETERMINANTS IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY

Sibel ORHAN¹

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Background: In this study, the quality of different basic care modules in Turkey is discussed and it is aimed to analyze them in the best framework. The purpose of this research is to determine and examine the factors related to patient satisfaction in primary health care services in Turkey.

Methods: After giving necessary information about the research between 01.01.2022 and 30.04.2022 to the primary health care service users living in 7 provinces of Turkey (Ankara, Istanbul, Tekirdağ, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa) by sending an e-mail to those who want to participate and Questionnaires were administered by phone call. Responses were received from 3020 participants and data were collected. In the first part of the questionnaire, there are questions about socio-demographic information and health status for health users, while in the second part, there are scales for the use of primary health care services and patient satisfaction. In the light of the findings, descriptive statistical tests, bivariate correlation and regression analyzes were applied to examine the relationship between socio-demographic information, health status among the participants, patient satisfaction levels and explanatory factors. As a result of the analysis, it was found that the regression coefficients were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Results: The average age of the participants in the study is 51. As a result of the analysis, there was a statistically positive correlation between patient satisfaction level and age ($\beta=0.008$), general practitioner ($\beta=0.70$), blood pressure-cholesterol ($\beta=0.52$), health status perception ($\beta=0.33$), which did not allow weight measurement. there is a relationship. In addition, there is a statistically negative correlation between the level of patient satisfaction and specialist visits ($\beta=-0.030$).

Conclusions: The results obtained from the research focused on primary health care services and which determinants affect the patient satisfaction level. Influencing determinants include age, visits to specialists, availability of a primary care physician, and measurement of quality control indicators. Improving these factors will be possible with a better perception of the health care care received.

Keywords: Consumer Satisfaction, Patient Satisfaction, Primary Health Care, Quality Indicators, Expert Visits

Presentation Language: English

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SCALE ADAPTATION STUDY ON SELF-LEADERSHIP, TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

İpek EROĞLU¹

Problem of Research: The absence of any known empirical studies in the field of leadership and personal knowledge management on healthcare workers and the fact that it aims to contribute to current and future development, improvement and continuity in personal, organizational, sectoral and social context are the features that make this research meaningful and original.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to adapt the Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership and Personal Knowledge Management scales into Turkish to be used for research on healthcare professionals.

Method: Turkish adaptation studies of the Self-leadership, Transformational Leadership and Personal Knowledge (ODKB) Management scale was carried out. Afterwards, validation study was carried out with a pilot study of 225 health workers in public health institutions in Istanbul, for the self-assessment and others-assessment scales. Language validity, test-retest analyses, expert concordance analyzes were tested. Invariance over time, Spearman correlation (relationship between scores), Wilcoxon tests (comparison over time) were used in language concordance analysis, and scope validity and Kendall W concordance coefficients from expert opinion analyzes were examined. Explanatory and confirmatory factor analyzes were performed for scale validity, and Cronbach Alpha coefficient was calculated for reliability coefficients. AVE, CR, MSV, ASV statistics were used for divergent and convergent validity.

Findings: The validation studies of the scale language compatibility, content validity, time consistency for self-others' evaluation versions of this scale was carried out. ODKB scale contains 25 statements in total. Nine of these statements are Self-Leadership, seven are Transformational Leadership, and nine are Personal Knowledge Management. The opinions of 10 (ten) experts were consulted for the adaptation of the research scale to the Turkish language and culture, which is the next stage after it was tested using the translation - back translation method. The original version and translation of the scale were given to ten experts. Opinions of conformity regarding self-assessment and executive evaluation statements were received. When opinions of ten different experts were taken, these opinions were analyzed according to Lawshe's method. It was decided that there was a concordance between expert opinions for language validity.

In order to determine the content and content validity of the scale, the opinions of 16 (sixteen) experts on each of the 25 items of the scale were taken. The original version and translation of the scale were given to the experts together. Davis technique 4-point rating scale was used to evaluate the expert opinions about the items. The distribution of the opinions of the experts regarding the self-assessment and the manager's evaluation of the items representing the scale was examined. The evaluation results of the experts for the content validity of the scale were found to be positive. In addition, the opinions of experts on self-evaluation and evaluation of others did not differ. Kendall W coefficient was calculated for the agreement of the opinions of the experts according to the items and scales. Accordingly, expert opinions show significant agreement. As a result of the analyzes, it was determined that the experts agreed on the content and scope of the items.

At the next stage of the research, 18 (eighteen) healthcare professionals, who represent the scale research universe, were randomly divided into two equal numbers and the English version of the scale was applied to one of the groups, and the Turkish version of the scale was applied to the other group in order to determine whether the expressions in the scale items were understandable. Two weeks later, the Turkish version of the scale was given to the experts who answered the English version first, and the English version of the scale was given to the experts who answered the Turkish version of the scale first. Reported data were evaluated by comparisons between forms, between groups, and test-retest correlations. There was no statistically significant difference between Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership and Personal Knowledge Management scores before and after self-evaluation and other-evaluation ($p>0.05$). According to this result, language validity was ensured.

Evaluating oneself and the manager according to time; there is a positive, very strong, statistically significant relationship between the scores of Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Personal Knowledge Management before and after Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Personal Knowledge Management assessments. According to results the consistency between the English-Turkish retests is very high. During the Turkish test-retest application phase, it was determined that the scale had time consistency and content validity by applying the Turkish questionnaire to 14 (fourteen) healthcare professionals, who were similar to the characteristics of the scale research universe, and then the same Turkish questionnaire 4 weeks later. Exploratory factor analysis technique is used to determine the construct validity of the scale statistically. KMO and Bartlett tests were conducted to understand whether the scale was suitable for factor analysis. According to the results of the analysis, the KMO value was greater than 0.500 in the Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership, and Personal Knowledge Management scales, and the Bartlett X^2 test was found to be significant ($p<0.05$). According to the analysis, it was determined that the scales were suitable for factor analysis and a single factor scale structure should be considered. No items were removed from the scales.

Turkish compatibility and the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership and Personal Knowledge Management scales found to be high introducing a new measurement tool for the academic studies.

Key words: Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Personal Knowledge Management, Healthcare Managers, Scale Adaptation

Presentation Language: English

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THE PLACE OF DATA IN HEALTH POLICY STUDIES: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Problem of Research: How is 'data' used in all clinical, operational, and administrative processes of health service delivery handled in health policy studies?

Purpose of the Study: It is aimed to address the spot where data was located in health policy studies in the literature and specify its features and connections of the studies.

Method: Research was made on Web of Science on 16th of July 2022, with the keyword of 'data'. Keyword chosen was searched to be in title of the studies, and studies on Health Policy Services category of WoS, which were determined to be 6935, are included to the examination. VosViewer and Microsoft Excel programs were used to carry out the analysis.

Findings: It was seen that the studies included were classified to sub-categories and the top 5 according to these categories were determined to be as follows: Health Care Sciences Services (n=5606), Economics (n=3045), Public Environmental Occupational Health (n=1259), Medical Informatics (n=348) and Pharmacology-Pharmacy (n=97). Majority of the studies (n=3214) were found to be conducted in USA, and it followed by England (n=1063), Germany (n=489), Canada (n=487), Australia (n=386), and so on. Top 10 countries in which studies were conducted were determined to be high income countries. Citations between the countries also have been analyzed. Similar results to publications' country information have been obtained, after locating the Netherlands, France, and China upward on the list. Moreover, organizations of the authors were also looked for citations network and density. Harvard University, University of Washington, Harvard Medical School, Monash University, University of Toronto, University of Melbourne, and NCI have seemed to have the bigger portion and bigger network with other organizations citation wise. The terms on keywords, title and abstract parts of the publications' have been also examined to see in which context 'data' has been considered on health policy topic. Terms and phrases as follows were found to occur the most: quality of life, Medicare, administrative data, data quality, electronic health records, data, health, quality, cost, hospital, evidence, life data, system, year, diagnosis, process, big data, health policy, quality improvement.

Results: It has been found that studies were mostly related to economics, public-environment-occupational health, and medical informatics after generally health care. It has found that majority of the studies were carried out in high-income countries, and also the countries and organizations of the publications' citations were found to be respectfully similar with that distribution. Finally, after analyzing the text data from title-abstract-keyword of the publications, focus point of the researchers in the literature was found to tend to be quality and quality related topics, data and its features, health policy as a general.

Key words: Bibliometric Analysis, Data, Health, Health Policy

Presentation Language: English

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ROLE OF MITOCHONDRIA IN DOXORUBICIN-INDUCED CARDIOTOXICITY

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Doxorubicin (Adriamycin; DOX) is an anthracycline antibiotic that is used effectively in the treatment of many leukemia, sarcoma and solid cancers [1-2]. However, its clinical use is limited due to its serious cardiotoxic effect (a lifetime dose of <550 mg/m²) [3-5]. Acute DOX cardiotoxicity, occurs immediately or within weeks following the treatment, includes electrocardiographic changes and arrhythmias that are reversible when the drug is discontinued [6]. However, myocarditis and pericarditis syndrome and left ventricular failure have also been reported in some sudden death [7-8]. On the other hand, chronic DOX cardiotoxicity that occurs within one or years (average 7 years) following cancer treatment is observed as cardiomyopathies (dilated cardiomyopathy in adults and restrictive cardiomyopathy in young patients) and subsequent heart failure [9-10].

The most prominent molecular mechanisms for DOX cardiotoxicity include DNA double strand breaks due to topoisomerase 2 β -DNA complex stabilization, the disruption of intracellular calcium and iron homeostasis, and the induction of oxidative stress in cardiomyocyte mitochondria [11-12].

Cardiomyocytes contain abundant mitochondria (33%) due to their high energy needs. ATP production in mitochondria occurs as a result of the transfer of electrons between the enzyme complexes (Complex I-IV) in the inner membrane of the mitochondria and the use of the resulting proton gradient via complex V (ATP synthase) (oxidative phosphorylation = OXPHOS). Reaching dose of DOX to cardiomyocytes accumulates mainly in mitochondria and acts as a redox cycling agent by accepting electrons and transmitting them to other complexes. Ultimately, the production of superoxide anion radical (O₂^{•-}) and other reactive oxygen species (mainly HO[•], H₂O₂) increases, and the OXPHOS and ATP synthesis decreases. In addition, disruption of iron homeostasis causes further increase in oxidative stress via Fenton reaction due to increased amount of free iron, while disruption of intracellular calcium homeostasis causes excessive calcium overload in mitochondria and induces the formation of mitochondrial permeability transition pores (mPTPs). With the formation of mPTP, proapoptotic proteins are released into the cytosol from the intermembrane space of mitochondria and initiate mitochondria-mediated apoptosis in cardiomyocytes [12-15].

In conclusion, the mitochondria play an important role in DOX-induced cardiotoxicity. It is thought that in acute DOX cardiotoxicity, damaged mitochondria are cleared by mitophagy, a specialized form of autophagy, but in chronic cardiotoxicity, as a result of suppression of mitophagy, damaged mitochondria accumulate in cardiomyocytes and cause apoptosis [12, 16-17].

Keywords: Doxorubicin, Cardiotoxicity, Mitochondria

Conflict of Interest: The author declares that there are no actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

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BIG DATA APPLICATIONS IN HEALTHCARE ADMINISTRATION

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The healthcare industry has a growing record of using Big Data - related technologies such as data analytics, Internet of Things, and machine learning, especially in the clinical areas. However, healthcare institutions must also perform all of the administrative processes just as any other organization.

Thus, like many other industries, healthcare has begun to apply these same technologies to improve their understanding of these internal operations and use them to make better decisions and run a more effective operation.

This study takes a structured literature review approach to describe the current state of this literature and identify the major themes and priorities of both the research community and the healthcare industry as a whole.

The contribution made by this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of the literature to use as a foundation for the future research opportunities noted in the paper.

Keywords: Big Data, Administration, Healthcare.

Presentation Language: English

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SOCIAL WORK

**FACTORS ENCOURAGE A CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT TO INTIMATE
PARTNER VIOLENCE: THE CUSTOM OF VERIFYING THE SYRIAN GIRLS'
VIRGINITY ON THE FIRST NIGHT OF MARRIAGE**

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Problem of Study: Intimate partner violence is one of the most common violence against women that includes physical, sexual, emotional, and controlling behavior by the intimate partner. Intimate partner violence is a social problem that influences the life of women around the world. The culture of societies plays a major role in the incidence of intimate partner violence, through the customs and traditions in the society that justify and encourage a conducive environment for intimate partner violence. In Syria, many customs and traditions directly contribute to the occurrence of intimate partner violence, among these customs is the custom of verifying the girl's virginity on the first night of marriage, or as the local community calls it the "*white sheet*" which means after the sex of the first night of marriage, blood is supposed to fall on the bed's white sheet. The husband presents the sheet to his mother and the girl's mother, as a sign of her virginity.

Purpose of the Study: The study aims to investigate the custom of verifying the girl's virginity on the first night of marriage and how it contributes to the occurrence of sexual, physical, and psychological intimate partner violence, and the negative health consequences of this custom. In addition, the study aims to reveal what are the roles of social work programs to protect and prevent Syrian refugee women from being exposed to this custom.

Method: This study is part of my Ph.D. dissertation on intimate partner violence among Syrian refugee women and the strategies that women use to deal with it. The study adopted a qualitative approach, and data were collected by conducting semi-structured interviews with 20 married Syrian refugee women in Ankara. The data were analyzed using the qualitative analysis software program MAXQDA.

Results: The study found that most of the respondents were exposed to verifying their virginity on the first night of marriage, and this led them to be exposed to sexual, physical, and psychological intimate partner violence on the first night of marriage. The study also found

that due to the customs of verifying the girl's virginity on the first night of marriage, some of the respondents were exposed to negative health effects, including bleeding, vaginismus and fainting, and deep injuries in the vaginal area.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The study recommends the necessity of social work institutions in Turkey, in coordination with the authorities concerned with refugee affairs, to conduct awareness programs about the dangers of such practices on women's physical and psychological health, to design programs to help women who exposed to verifying virginity to report, and that there must be legal penalties for people who do such practices.

Key words: Intimate partner violence, social work institution, refugee women.

Presentation Language: English

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THE ROLE OF NGOS IN THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IN TURKEY

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The world is witnessing one of the greatest refugee crises after World War II. Factors such as war, conflict, natural calamities, economic disparities, and so on have pushed hundreds and thousands of people out of their homeland. Even when the world has witnessed one of the deadliest pandemics and went through various outbreaks of COVID-19, this human influx of migrants continues to increase. The ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, South Sudan, Myanmar, and other countries have forced millions to flee their homeland and take shelter in other nations. Turkey is one such country that has been hit hard by this human exodus and has been hosting the most significant number of refugees in the last decade (more than 4 million). In the absence of comprehensive migration policies and growing global anti-immigrant sentiment, it is challenging for the nations to assist refugees in the Integration process. The study inspects the social integration process in Turkey through a systematic review of the literature and how the international and national NGOs support this social integration process. Within the framework of qualitative research methods, the study analyses various themes and subthemes from the available literature and highlights the NGOs' opportunities and challenges in this integration process. It also explores the much-debated concept of social integration in the Turkish context, where it is often altered as harmonization or assimilation. This study also inspects the integration process from the perspective of the gender of the refugee children, which plays a crucial role in the integration into the host society.

Keywords: Refugee Children, Social integration, Migration, NGOs, Gender, Host Society

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THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF SELF-IMMOLATION AND FORCED SELF-IMMOLATION OF KURDISH WOMEN IN IRAN

Fatima Babakhani ¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: According to the official statistics of Social Emergency and Presidential Women's Office, the number of calls to 123 as a special line to report domestic violence has increased significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is despite the fact that the services and supporting infrastructures have not been improved. And in the whole country, only 20 non-governmental safe houses have supported women who suffer from domestic violence.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this research is to address violence against women in Iran during the ovid-19 pandemic and to evaluate supportive services.

Results: Due to the closed culture of women in Kurdish areas and closure of schools, the decline in the prosperity of women's home businesses during the pandemic, devoting more time to taking care of children and the elderly, economic problems arising from men`s businesses slowdown, public access to cyberspace and then spread of domestic violence and most importantly, the lack of sufficient access for women in rural Kurdish areas to the services of the special line 123 led to increasing the number of self-immolations in 3 years of Covid-19 pandemic. Field investigation and case study show that none of these women were familiar with safe houses and social emergency services. They have often self-immolated because of what is called family dispute; But practically, suicides have been based on honor. In this way, the family, tribe and clan, with the slightest illusion of disloyalty or disrepute, have arbitrarily punished women and girls and often made them self-immolate and in some cases even tried to burn them.

Keywords: Women, Violence, Covid-19.

Presentation Language: English

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THE USE OF THEORY IN SOCIAL WORK

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Problem of Research: Ensuring the unity of theory and practice and the transfer of theoretical knowledge to practice have been among the main discussion topics of social work for a long time. The fact that social work is not based on a precise method that can be digitized as in the natural sciences makes the application of its scientific aspect a sensitive process. It is among the issues discussed and discussed in the literature that there are some limitations in the application of theories that offer a scientific framework by blending them with the skills of social work.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the factors that affect social workers' use of theory in their professional practice and their use of theoretical knowledge.

Method: This study was conducted with a qualitative research design and phenomenological understanding. The subjects of the study are 20 social workers working in public institutions, local governments and non-governmental organizations in Istanbul. In-depth interview method was used in the interviews. The data obtained from the interviews were analyzed with the descriptive analysis method according to the previously determined themes.

Findings: The findings obtained at the end of the study reveal that the use of theory is shaped on the basis of social worker's interest, field of study, institutional structure, managers, clientele and density, duration of experience, bureaucracy and managerial conditions. Accordingly, social workers most frequently use empowerment, ecological approach and systems theory, and fast and result-oriented working conditions limit the use of theoretical knowledge. The findings show that social workers often use theoretical knowledge in an internalized way without realizing it; points out that a small number of social workers use theoretical knowledge in practice as a conscious choice with awareness.

Results: The results obtained in the study show that the use of theoretical knowledge in practice by social workers depends on the quality of the undergraduate education process, the social worker's own personal and professional development efforts, the effect of professional experience and time worked, the institution, the management approach and the closeness of the managers to the social work profession, the number of applicants, and the supervision support. It reveals that it is shaped depending on many factors such as inadequacy, bureaucracy, project-based work. Social workers use theoretical knowledge in an internalized way without realizing

it. The most important reason for this is the basic theoretical knowledge, professional values and skills acquired by social workers during their undergraduate education; It can be said that it gives social workers a personal and professional vision.

Key words: *Social Work, Theory, Practice*

Presentation Language: English

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EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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The Problem of Research: Addiction can be defined as the inability of a person to gain control over an object or an action and to continue a life without it. Social media addiction is one of the biggest problems of our era. It is a psychological problem that creates a preoccupation in many areas of a person's daily life and it causes many problems. When people stay away from social media, they get stressed by panicking, uncontrolled use and regardless of the time spent, serious problems arise. Social work is one of the professions that take an active role in eliminating and preventing the negative effects of social media addiction. Examining the social media usage habits and addictions of social work students who will practice their profession in this field in the future is the problem of this research.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to determine the social media addiction levels of university students and to examine how social media addiction differs according to variables such as students' gender, age ranges, grade levels, academic achievement averages, average daily usage time and the most frequently used social media accounts.

Method: This research was carried out with the participation of 278 students studying at Kocaeli University Social Work department in the 2021-2022 academic year. After the data were collected, they were analyzed with the SPSS program. In this study, which was conducted with social work students, the survey method, which is a quantitative research design, was used because it was aimed to determine the social media addiction levels of the students. Relational screening model, one of the general screening models, was also used. Social Media Addiction Scale (SMDS) developed by Ağyar and Uzun (2018) was used within the scope of the research. Social media addiction score is obtained by adding 26 items related to 3 dimensions in the scale, which are impairment in functionality, social isolation, difficulty in control and deprivation. The scale was prepared as a 5-point Likert type consisting of “never”, “rarely”, “sometimes”, “often” and “always” statements, and these statements include an evaluation score between 1-5.

Findings: In the study, it was determined that the social media addictions of university students differed by many variables. According to the results obtained, there is a significant relationship between the variables of gender, academic achievement, average daily usage time, the most frequently used social media platform, how long the social media is used and how many times a day it is used and social media addiction. It was found that there was no significant difference according to grade level.

Results: In the study, there is a positive relationship between all sub-factors. Since there is a positive relationship, it is seen that if the total score increases, the scores of the other subscales will also increase. In other words, the higher the average score obtained from the social media addiction scale, the higher the social media addiction score. In the study, it was determined that social media addiction of female students was higher, while social media addiction increased as the duration of internet use increased.

Keywords: Addiction, social media, social media addiction, university students

Presentation Language: English

EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL APPEARANCE ANXIETY AND BODY PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Problem of Research: Human is curious about the thoughts of the people around them throughout their life. When viewed from the outside, people want to look beautiful and attractive and adapt to society's perception of beauty.

Many researchers indicate that body image has a multidimensional structure and includes a person's emotional, and behavioral state, thoughts about his body, and appearance. How an individual thinks and sees his body affects the life of the individual. These effects can be positive or negative. The result of a negative body image of the individual is also considered social appearance anxiety. Social appearance anxiety is the anxiety that an individual experience about the possibility of being negatively received by other individuals. This anxiety can lead to various negativities such as depression, anxiety, problems in social relations, emotional disorders, and eating disorders. For this reason, people want to be seen as attractive by other people and they try to reflex a good impression.

As a result, it is considered to be necessary to examine the social appearance concerns and body image perceptions of individuals, since dissatisfaction with their bodies causes self-confidence problems, problems in social relations, and emotional disorders, and this situation formed the main problem of the research.

The aim of the Study: The main purpose of this research is to examine the body perceptions, body satisfaction levels, and social appearance anxiety of university students. For this purpose, the following questions were formulated:

- What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the students?
- What is the average score of the students on the Social Appearance Anxiety Scale(SAAS)?
- What is the average score of the students on the Body Perception Scale(BPS)?
- Do students' Social Appearance Anxiety Scale (SSAS) scores differ according to their socio-demographic characteristics?

- Do students' Body Perception Scale (BPS) scores differ according to their socio-demographic characteristics?

Method: This research was carried out with the participation of 400 Kocaeli University students in March, April, and May 2022. After the data were collected, they were analyzed with the SPSS program. The raw data were entered, and the obtained data were analyzed, interpreted, and discussed. In the research, the relational survey model, one of the general survey models, was used because it determines the interactions between multiple variables. In the scope of the research, the "Body Perception Scale" developed by Secord and Jourard (1953) and the Turkish adaptation of the form was made by Hovardaoğlu (1992), the "Social Appearance Anxiety Scale" developed by Hart and his friends, its Turkish adaptation by Doğan and a question paper were used. Body Perception Scale is a self-report scale developed by Secord and Jourard (1953) to measure the level of dissatisfaction with various parts of the body and body functions. The scale is in a 5-point Likert type, consists of 40 items and different body parts are graded in the range of "1 = I don't like it at all, 5 = I like it very much".

The Social Appearance Anxiety Scale developed by Hart and his friends (2008) to measure the social appearance anxiety of individuals. The Social Appearance Anxiety Scale is a self-report scale developed to measure the emotional, cognitive and behavioral concerns of the individual about his/her appearance, and is a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 16 questions. Response options were given as "not at all appropriate", "not appropriate", "somewhat appropriate", "appropriate", and "completely appropriate" and included an evaluation score between 1-5. The first item of the scale is coded in reverse.

Findings: In the study, it was determined that there was a significant inverse relationship between Social Appearance Anxiety and Body Perception scores. As the scores obtained from the Social Appearance Anxiety Scale increase, the scores of the Body Perception Scale decrease. In this case, as the level of satisfaction with his body decreases, social appearance anxiety increases. When the effect of the gender variable on the scales was examined, it was seen that the women's body satisfaction levels were lower than the men's and therefore their anxiety levels were higher. Body perceptions of individuals are also affected by the opinions and thoughts of the environment.

The views and thoughts of the environment on the individual's body change the individual's body perception and accordingly affect the social appearance anxiety. The influence of social media on our ideas is also increasing. One of these ideas is our body image. It has been observed

that the body perception of individuals has changed by being influenced by social media. All these are reflected in the social relations of individuals.

Results: As a result of the study, it was seen that there was a significant inverse relationship between the students' social appearance anxiety scores. Men's body perception scale scores had a higher mean than women's; women's social appearance anxiety scale scores are higher, therefore, men's body satisfaction levels are higher than women's, and their social appearance concerns are lower; It has been observed that students' body perceptions are affected by the thoughts of those around them. While it was seen that social media applications also affected the body satisfaction levels of individuals, it was seen that social media did not directly affect the social anxiety levels of students. It has been observed that students' body satisfaction affects their social relations.

Key words: Social appearance anxiety, body perception, body image, university students

Presentation Language: English

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY AND HEALTH DISPARITIES ON BRAIN DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR INFANT MENTAL HEALTH IN DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Poverty has been a persistent universal problem in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. Further, the negative consequences of poverty on child health and wellbeing are often lifelong and create intergenerational cycles of poverty. This presentation will focus on the developmental hazards of poverty for young children including the quality of parent-child interactions, the quality and timing of early experiences, malnutrition and health disparities, as well as the impact poverty has on brain architecture. Developmental science tells us that early environments and experiences have an exceptionally strong influence on brain architecture and that synapse formation in the development brain is contingent on optimal early environments and experiences. One important early experience that shapes brain development and builds neural connections is “serve and return”. This back-and-forth dyadic interaction creates mutuality and reciprocity that supports early social emotional development and very early communicative skills. Ways that early experiences shape brain development—both brain structures and functions—will be illuminated, as well as explicating the interactive influences of genes and experiences in shaping the form and function in brain building of young children. Specific issues related to the brain’s ability to change in response to experiences, as well as the timing of these experiences will be highlighted. The implications of early experiences that can cause epigenetic adaptations as well as the investment of early intervention will be discussed in the context of infant mental health.

COMPROMISING DEVELOPMENT: THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

This presentation shares the latest research on trends in instructional approaches in the United States and how those approaches intersect with advances in research on children's early development. Including, how the instructional approaches promote continuity and discontinuity in development and what can be done to align instructional practices to foster positive developmental trajectories. Intervention programs aimed at creating discontinuity in the developmental trajectories of children living in generational poverty serve as early examples of attempts in the US to influence development through instructional approaches. These programs, in contrast with contemporary intervention programs have produced disparate outcomes for children and families.

The current emphasis on aligning instruction to early learning outcomes, without emphasis on development or adequate consideration of the instructional approaches, has been to the detriment of large numbers of children. In contrast, some states and program have prioritized careful alignment of the instructional approaches to the developmental needs to young children before entry into compensatory school. Clear evidence of the long-term damage caused by pedagogical push-down from upper elementary to the early years has emerged and demands instructional approaches that are accurately aligned to development over educational norms. Specifically, the importance of: a) resisting the downward alignment of learning standards that fail to encompass all domains of learning and prioritizing traditional academic content over development, b) affirming that developmental knowledge is essential for educational professionals and that a deep understanding of development is essential; and, c) accurate alignment of instructional approaches to the developmental progress of the child.

TECHNOLOGY, KIDS AND MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

In this panel session, kids' technology use will be the main theme of the speakers' arguments. The wellbeing of the kids in terms of their screen use, how they manage their time in front of the screen, what they watch, listen and follow will be presented and discussed as it was done years ago similarly for books. However, the variety of the content and the reliability and validity of the content has changed and it is also one of the main concerns of the panel session. Digital games that they play, video streaming websites that they use and watch regularly, influencers that they follow will also be argued. In addition to the problems they face, solutions for those problems should be presented for not leaving parents and caretakers hopeless. Teachers in that sense have a big role for kids' education and changing their point of view. Rather than preventing to use screens it will be the main theme of the session that we should be providing useful guide for students to direct their screen use for meaningful purposes.

A STUDY CONCERNING THE USE OF EXERGAME APPLICATION ON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: When the international literature is examined, it is seen that new technological approaches are frequently implemented in areas such as health and education. Thanks to their adaptation to several diagnoses and age groups, these technological constructs are frequently included in various steps of education and treatment processes. Exergame applications emerged for entertainment purposes in the 1980s. It is often used for sports and health purposes in elderly and adult individuals. Its use in children and adolescents is also increasing gradually. In this context, examining the use of scientific studies with exergame content in children and adolescent groups will provide the transfer of this concept to national literature and will make a scientific contribution to the field. At the same time, it is aimed to create ideas for new studies to be planned and to provide information about this practice to professionals working with children and adolescents.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the scientific studies on children and adolescents related to exergame between 2017 and 2022.

Method: Descriptive survey model was used in the research. Within the scope of the research, 65 publications in five electronic databases (PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, Science Direct, and Web of Science) were examined. The categorization, frequency, and percentage distributions of the data were analyzed by using MS Office Excel.

Findings: When scientific studies with exergame content on children and adolescent groups were examined, it was determined that majority of the studies were conducted in the United States. The findings show that most of the studies were carried out in the field of sports sciences, and the most amount of scientific studies were carried out in 2021. It has been found that scientific research is mostly done with undiagnosed healthy children using the quantitative research method, and the most preferred application is "Wii".

Results: Scientific research on the use of exergame content studies in children and adolescent populations is growing. Considering the increasing technological developments, it is crucial to include exergame applications more frequently in the education and treatment of healthy and diagnosed groups. It is further significant to reveal authentic and innovative ideas for future studies on the integration of increasing technology use in this field.

Key words: child, adolescent, exergame, exergaming

FACTORS AFFECTING THE BURDEN OF CARE IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Families with a child with intellectual disabilities are burdened with a lot of responsibility physically, emotionally, socially and economically, this responsibility leads to various concerns in parents regarding the future of the disabled child (Balcı, Kızıllı, Savaşer, Dur, Mutlu; 2019). In addition, as the level of mental disability of the child increases, the physical, emotional, economic, social burden of the family and the time requirement increase (Gürhopur, Dalgıç; 2017). The aim of this study is to examine the burden of care of families with mentally disabled children in our country.

Method: Compilation

Results: The reason for the child's disability, the parent's status as a mother or father, and the learning status affect the psychological status of the parents, while also affecting the perceived level of care burden. As the burden of caring for parents of mentally retarded children increases, psychological problems also increase (Karaaslan, Çelebioğlu; 2020). The majority of caregivers experience burnout, and the burden of care and the economic situation, the length of the care year, the presence of the need for self-care, the ability to move, self-expression, problems in social life are interrelated (Karagöz, 2017). The requirements for families with disabilities who have low socio-economic level indicators and do not receive individual care support are more severe (Quadir, Temiz; 2018). By correcting the level of knowledge and financial capabilities of caring family members about mental disability, the level of ability of families to cope with the difficulties they experience when providing care will increase, and the burden of care will decrease (Tabaş, 2020). In addition, as perceived social support increases, the family burden decreases (Karlıoğlu, Sarı; 2017). But social support cannot eliminate the negative impact of the burden of care on the quality of life (Gönültaş, 2019).

Conclusion: Psychological counseling services should be provided to families to help them cope with the problems caused by the burden of care, relevant trainings should be provided, and they should be given the opportunity to contact the relevant associations that can provide October support (Balcı, Kızıl, Savaşer, Dur, Mutlu; 2019). A more effective provision of family counseling and family education programs to support families economically, socially and psychologically will be effective in terms of eliminating the needs and problems of families (Çokgören, 2019). It is extremely important to anticipate, recognize the burden and psychological problems that parents may experience, and provide them with education and counseling on this issue (Gürhopur, Dalgıç; 2017).

Key words: burden of care, children, intellectual.

NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

DESIGN AND DNA-DOCKING STUDIES OF NEW FLUORESCENCE BISBENZAZOLE-BASED ORGANIC SENSORS FOR DNA-G4 TARGET

Burak KUZU¹

In recent years, it has been discussed that G4 nucleic acid structure in DNA or RNA structure plays a role in malignant transformation and cancer development. G4 construct formation can maintain genome instability by generating mutations and stimulating recombination events. The importance of G4 constructs in the characterization of malignant cells has now been demonstrated in breast cancer samples and research is ongoing in other cancer samples [1]. In these studies, a correlation was determined between G4 structure formation and increased intra-tumor heterogeneity. Due to the stability of G4 constructs and their presence in most human oncogenic promoters and telomeres, G4 constructs are currently being tested as a therapeutic target to downregulate transcription or block telomere elongation in cancer cells. In recent years, inhibition of telomerase enzyme has become a target in cancer treatment and it is known that telomerase enzyme activity is inhibited by stabilization of the folded quadruplex structure (G4-DNA) of DNA rich in guanine base [2].

In addition, G4-targeted approaches hold promise in personalized cancer therapy. To date, different chemical molecules (such as 1-4) targeting G4 structures (G4 ligands) have been developed (Figure 1) [3-6].

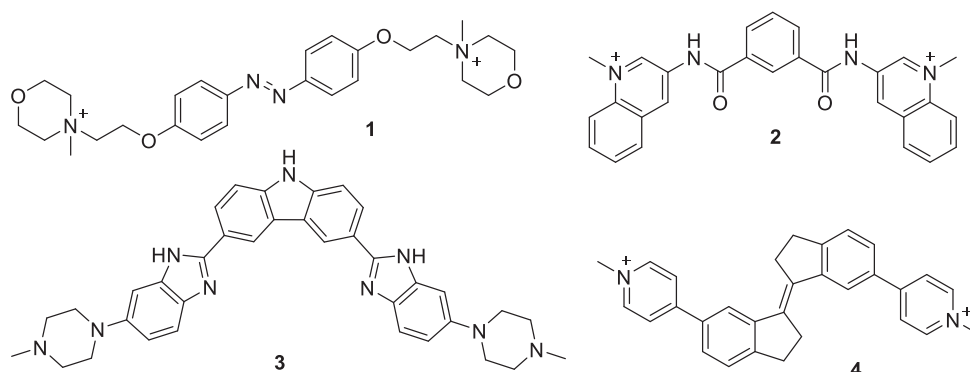


Figure 1. Some G4-targeted compounds

It can be clearly seen that the common feature of the G4 targeting compounds shown in the figure is the symmetrical bis structure. In addition, cationic centers in these compounds or amine groups that can make H-bonds contribute to the H-bond in the guanine region, providing high selectivity for the G-4 region and enabling it to be used as an in vitro imaging agent due to its fluorescence properties.

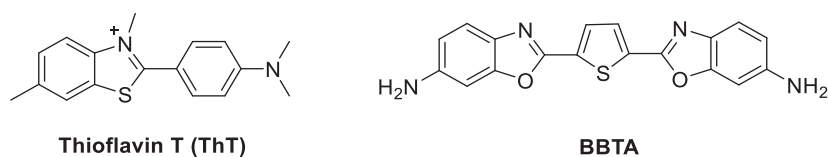
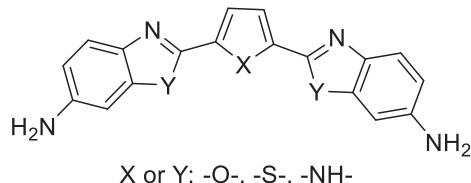


Figure 2. Structures of ThT and BBTA

Based on the common properties of these compounds, the fluorescent ThT [9] (G4-targeted) and BBTA [10] (cell imaging agent with high stokes shift) compounds that have been developed in recent years have been investigated (Figure 2).

This study, it is aimed to develop new compounds with bisbenzazole structure. It is planned that the benzazole rings in the designed compounds have an amine group to provide selective binding for the G4 region and the symmetrical bis structure has fluorescence properties. DNA-docking studies of the designed compounds were carried out and it was determined that they were indeed highly G-4 targeted for the DNA helix.



Compounds	Binding Energy	Interactions
1	-6.60	A11, G12, A14, G15, G25
2	-6.46	A11, G12, G13, A14, G15
3	-6.22	A11, G12, G13, A14, G15
4	-6.53	A11, G12, G13, A14, G15, G25
5	-6.67	A11, G12, G15, G22, G25
6	-5.92	A11, G12, A15, G22
7	-6.71	A11, G12, G15, G22, G25
8	-5.20	A11, G12, G15, G22, G25
9	-5.07	A11, G12, G25
Control (ThT)	-5.07	A11, G12, G22, G25

Figure 3. Design of fluorescent novel compounds for selective G4 target and docking table

DNA-docking studies of the designed compounds and the control compound were completed with Autodock 4.2 software and the results were viewed with Discovery Studio 2020 software. It can be seen from Table 1 that the designed compounds have higher binding energy for DNA-G4 than ThT

Table 1. Docking studies of the designed compounds and control (ThT) for DNA-G4 (PDB ID:6E81)

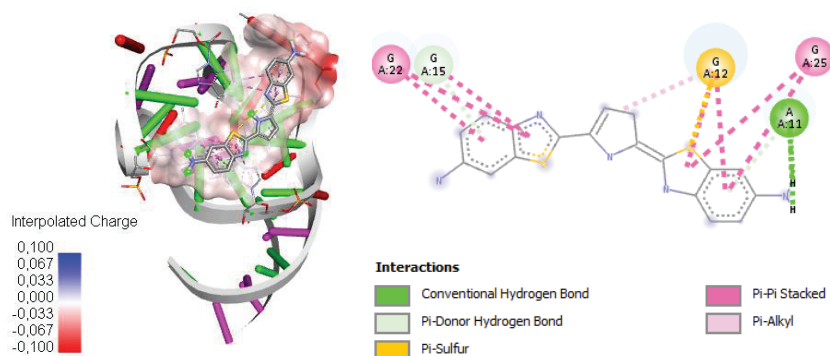


Figure 4. 2D and 3D images of Compound 7 in docking for the DNA-G4 target

Among the designed compounds, it was observed that especially the pyrrole bridged derivative with bisbenzothiazole structure exhibited the highest binding energy and interacted with G12, G15, G22, and G25 in the DNA guanine region. Synthesis studies and fluorescence spectroscopy studies of the compounds designed with these results are continuing. The results to be obtained will shed light on the detection of a new selective fluorescent molecule for the DNA-G4 region, and future studies for the diagnosis of DNA-G4 and the elimination of related problems.

Keywords: DNA-G4, Bisbenzazoles, Docking

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IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF CITALOPRAM ON MDA-MB-231 HUMAN BREAST CANCER CELLS

Ege ARZUK¹

ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are common antidepressants and their anticancer potential has attracted the attention of a large number of investigators in recent years. However, only a limited number of studies have been carried out to assess the effects of citalopram, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, on specific cell lines. This study aimed to evaluate in vitro cytotoxic effects of citalopram on MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells.

Methods: The cells were incubated with different concentration of citalopram for 48 h and the cell viability was determined by MTT assay. In addition, reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation induced by citalopram was measured by DCFH-DA assay.

Results: The results showed that citalopram significantly decreased the cell viability in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, oxidative stress appeared to be one of the underlying mechanism of its possible anticancer effects as evidenced by increased formation of ROS.

Conclusion: This study suggested that citalopram has significant cytotoxic effects against breast cancer cells. Oxidative stress induction may play an essential role in the anticancer activity of citalopram. However, further studies are needed to identify cytotoxicity mechanisms and support these results.

Key Words: Breast cancer, Citalopram, Cytotoxicity, Oxidative stress, MDA-MB-231

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METFORMIN INHIBITS INFLAMMASOME PATHWAY IN MDA-MB-231 CELL LINE

Ege ARZUK¹

ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Metformin is a widely used oral antidiabetic drug. In recent years, researchers have suggested that metformin may have antitumoral and antiproliferative activities in cultured breast cancer cells and animal models. However, the underlying mechanism remains unclear. The present study aimed to investigate whether two inflammasome components, caspase-1 and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), play a critical role in anti-breast cancer effect of metformin.

Methods: Cell viability in MDA-MB-231 cells was evaluated using MTT assay. The cells were treated with increasing concentrations of metformin for 48 h. Then, cells were incubated with metformin at IC₅₀ concentration and caspase-1 and IL-1 β activities were assessed by colorimetric and ELISA detection assays, respectively.

Results: The present study demonstrated that treatment of breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells with metformin significantly decreased cell viability. In addition, metformin treatment suppressed activities of caspase-1 and secretion of IL-1 β , and also inflammasome activation.

Conclusions: Inflammasomes play a vital role in anti-cancer drug development strategies. This study suggest that metformin inhibits breast cancer cell viability via inhibition of inflammasome components and their activation. Further studies are needed to increase our understanding and to support these findings.

Key Words: Breast cancer, metformin, inflammasome, caspase-1, interleukin-1 β

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DEVELOPMENT OF A LIPOSOMAL FORM OF DOCETAXEL AND INVESTIGATION OF ITS CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY IN VARIOUS CANCER CELL CULTURES

Yasin TLCE¹

Sedat KSTEKCI²

Cancer is a disease that occurs as a result of the accumulation of inherited or environmental mutations in genes that control and encode vital characteristics such as growth and division, leading to death. Despite the extraordinary progress in the treatment of cancer, it remains the second leading cause of death worldwide. While cancer affects people of all ages, the risk increases with age. The incidence of cancer is on the rise worldwide and threatens people's health. Unlike undeveloped countries, it is known that the risk of cancer is much higher in developed countries despite the abundance of treatment opportunities. According to studies conducted worldwide, cancer caused the deaths of 6.7 million people in 2000, and the World Health Organization has announced that annual global cancer deaths could reach 15 million by 2020 if not controlled.

One of the most important factors limiting the treatment of cancer is that chemotherapeutic agents are not specific to cancerous tissue. For this reason, different treatment methods are applied for the treatment of cancer, which is the main actor of many studies. One of these methods is encapsulated (liposomal) drug therapies. Liposomes increase the safety of drugs, mainly by delivering the drug to the site of action, maintaining therapeutic drug levels for a long time, resulting in a significant decrease in toxicity and/or an increase in therapeutic efficacy. Drug delivery systems, namely liposomes, offer the potential to improve the therapeutic index of anticancer agents by increasing drug concentration in tumor cells and reducing the exposure of normal cells. The aim of this study is to develop a liposome formulation of Docetaxel and to investigate the mechanism of passage of Docetaxel through cell cultures in order to increase the efficacy of the drug by keeping liposome formulations in the blood for a longer period of time, to reduce the dosing interval by increasing the stability of the intravenously administered drug in the blood, to prevent various chemicals and enzymes in the blood from altering the efficacy of the chemotherapeutic agent and to increase the efficacy of the liposomized chemotherapeutic drug by facilitating its passage into the cell.

The main lines of this study are as follows: Docetaxel will be liposomalized using the standard method of Bangham et al. Then, the efficacy of this liposomalized chemotherapeutic agent will be investigated by examining its cytotoxic effect on cancer cell lines by MTT Test. In addition, the degree of absorption into cells and its efficiency will be examined. Intracellular activity of the drug will be analyzed using intracellular staining and imaging techniques. On the other hand, its effect on colonization by colony assay and its effect on metastasis by scratch assay will be examined. In this study, we also aim to bring a new and local drug to the liposomal chemotherapeutic drug sector, which is currently on the market and in use, by performing stability studies and characterization of the chemotherapeutic liposomes produced.

Keywords: Liposome, Cancer, Encapsulated drug, Drug distribution.

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DEVELOPMENT OF NUTRITION LITERACY SCALE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Ülkü DEMIRCI¹

Ayşegül KAPTANOĞLU²

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of childhood obesity has been on the rise in recent years. According to studies, childhood obesity is closely associated with chronic non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The important factors affecting childhood obesity, such as children's dietary patterns (number, regularity, duration of meals and combination of food groups), ultra-processed foods (formulations of food substances often modified by chemical processes and then assembled into ready-to-consume hyper-palatable food and drink products using flavors, colors, emulsifiers and other cosmetic additives) consumption habits and food choices, are strongly related to nutrition literacy. Information on nutritional literacy of secondary school students is limited. Measuring tools for students' nutritional literacy are insufficient. Nutritional literacy has a protective effect on health. Developing children's nutritional literacy can help them master the necessary nutritional knowledge, develop a healthy lifestyle, and complete nutrition according to their own needs for healthy growth.

Objectives: To develop the Istanbul Aydın University Nutrition Literacy Scale.

Methods: Three studies were conducted. Based on the literature review, a theoretical framework and a first item pool were created. The two-stage Delphi method was used to discover suitable acceptance indicators and items. Item evaluation and reduction were made using classical test theory. The items in the scale were tested for validity and reliability among 68 secondary school students. Construct validity was evaluated using descriptive factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Internal consistency reliability and half reliability were evaluated using Cronbach's alpha coefficients.

Results: The final nutritional literacy scale consisting of 12 items based on three main items (functional, interactive, and critical) and six sub-items (acquisition, comprehension, application, interaction, media literacy, and critical skill) was developed and validated. EFA suggested six factors explaining 69.44% of the total variance (Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin test = 0.952, Bartlett test $\chi^2 = 4.354.037$, $P < 0.05$). DFA showed that the model fit the data adequately, with $\chi^2/df = 2.911$, root mean square error = 0.041, goodness-of-fit index = 0.784, and adjusted goodness-of-fit index = 0.880. Total scale Cronbach's alpha internal consistency and halved reliability values were 0.702 and 0.601, respectively, with reasonable reliability.

Conclusions: The scale is a valid and reliable tool to assess nutritional literacy among secondary school students. Specifically, it can be used by practitioners for needs assessment prior to the implementation of a nutrition education program.

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ACRYLAMIDE EXPOSURE FROM FOODS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DIABETES

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ABSTRACT

Acrylamide (2-propenamide), which occurs as a contaminant in foods under certain conditions, is a compound that has been widely used in industry and laboratory studies since ancient times and was classified as a group 2A carcinogen (probable carcinogen in humans) in 1994 by IARC (International Agency for Cancer Research). In addition to its genotoxic, neurotoxic, and carcinogenic effects, reproductive and developmental toxic effects have also been demonstrated in animals. In recent years, studies investigating the relationship between acrylamide exposure and the formation of diabetes and their results have formed the starting point of this review.

The formation of acrylamide in foods was first discussed in 2002 by a joint report of the Swedish National Food Agency and Stockholm University. Asparagine amino acid in foods is converted into acrylamide in the presence of reducing sugars (glucose/fructose) or reactive dicarbonyls by heat treatment (>120 °C) in foods containing high levels of starch. Although the acrylamide level taken with food is very low, the cumulative nature of its toxicity is also important.

When acrylamide is taken orally, it is rapidly absorbed and distributed to the whole organism. Acrylamide metabolism results from (1) conjugation with glutathione and (2) oxidative transformation with CYP2E1. The epoxide derivative glycidamide (2,3-epoxypropanamide) formed as a result of the oxidative transformation is reactive like acrylamide. Both can cause damage by covalently binding to the nucleophilic regions of proteins and nucleic acids.

Acrylamide is accepted as one of the factors contributing to the prevalence of diabetes, with studies in recent years. It has been reported that there is a strong correlation between excessively processed foods and the occurrence of Type 2 diabetes. *In vitro* and *in vivo* studies have shown that acrylamide causes disruption in glucose metabolism and insulin signaling pathway.

The relationship between acrylamide exposure and biomarkers of diabetes in humans has also been demonstrated by various studies. In a study conducted in China, a dose-dependent relationship was shown between acrylamide and increased fasting blood glucose, induction of lipid peroxidation and formation of oxidative DNA damage. It has been reported that the consumption of potato-based products, especially "French fries", which are the most important source of acrylamide, increases the risk of Type 2 diabetes. In addition to studies showing a relationship between processed potatoes and Type 2 diabetes, some studies have suggested an inverse relationship.

Acrylamide induces oxidative stress and inflammation in rodents, leading to worsening of the diabetic status. In addition, there is an induction of CYP2E1 and a decrease in GSH in diabetes. These and other related data suggest that diabetic patients are more sensitive to acrylamide than healthy individuals.

In this review, an evaluation of acrylamide exposure in humans, especially in terms of the risk of diabetes, has been made by taking into account the studies related to exposure to acrylamide with food, studies to determine the dose that can be exposed to exposure levels and toxicity relationship, and the exposure levels determined by the countries, taking into account the actual values determined by the exposure levels determined by the countries.

Keywords: acrylamide, diabetes, CYP2E1, GSH

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GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM PROBLEMS and NUTRITIONAL CARE IN ATHLETES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nowadays It has been paid more attention to gastrointestinal system disorders (GIS), which have an increased incidence in athletes as a result of high-intensity training. Gastric emptying and gastrointestinal absorption are affected by high-intensity exercises. This study will demonstrate the gastrointestinal system symptoms frequently seen in sportsman and especially in athletes; and will focus on the cause and mechanism of health problems such as nausea, burning sensation in the stomach, loss of appetite, abdominal cramps (IBS), leaky gut syndrome, diarrhea and constipation , and will investigate the current nutritional care process to prevent these health problems.

It has also shed light on researches on the brain-intestinal axis relationship, which is becoming more and more visible, leaky gut syndrome, what it is and what it causes. In this context, the study covers leaky gut syndrome and forms the center of the study. An athlete who has been diagnosed with a GIS problem receives nutritional care assistance and the treatment of this axis is aimed. Nutritional care is the basis of the treatment process. Gastrointestinal system disorders that occur after long-term training and race applied by athletes have been reported.

The aim of this study is to demonstrate the reader about the gastrointestinal system problems that occur and may occur in athletes, and to inform the reader about the nutritional care approaches that are being determined and applied. Nutritional care information covers GIS problem diagnosis and post-processing.

Although improvement can be observed as a result of nutritional supplements, more research is needed.

Objectives: To develop the İstanbul Aydın University Nutrition Literacy Scale.

Methods: Strategy conducted in terms of nutrition prebiotic, with the aim of preventing plantarum BFE1685 vitro stokin IL-8 release, diarrhea treatment. E.koli EcN, which has a proinflammatory potential, is utilized in order to prevent irritable bowel syndrome constipation. Reinforcement for excessively trained sportspeople.

Zuhl et al. [7] supplemented eight endurance-trained adults with 0,9 g/kg fat-free glutamin for seven days long before 60 mins running at 65-70 %. (30°C, 12–20% in relative humidity conditions max.) The participants also completed the protocol with a placebo that does not include glutamine and the order of conditions was randomized. Pugh et al. [31] essentially replicated this acute experiment apart from using varying doses (0.25, 0.5 and 0.9 g/kg fat-free mass).

Application of macro nutrients supplements: The working method with the aim of reducing exercise-induced hypoxia, i.e. maintaining splanknic perfusion, the carbohydrate boost received during and before exercise, the NSAID application, 15 grams of pre-workout carbohydrate consumption and every 20 minutes during running at 35°C at 60 VO₂max%.

FODMAP Application: A recent case study, application of a short-term low FODMAP diet (i.e. reducing FODMAP content from 81 to 7 g/day).

Results: Study conducted by Zuhl et al [7] (?) revealed that in general, glutamine reduced the intestinal permeability (as measured by a sugar probe test) based on exercise compared to placebo. Similarly, another study showed that the glutamine supplement received two hours before running for 60 minutes in heat (0.9 g/kg oil-free mass) reduced intestinal permeability compared to placebo [30].

Result of the Macro Nutrition Reinforcement Study: As a result, it has been observed to reduce intestinal permeability and improve the profile of endotoxin and cytokine. All carbohydrate quantities (45 grams/hour) are observed to be well tolerated. Conversely, high amounts of carbohydrate intake produced opposite results to the received good effects. Determined and tolerable carbohydrate amounts should be determined specifically for sportspeople. Studies that have been conducted so far have documented that although the accuracy is limited, continuous and appropriate doses of carbohydrate strategies reduce GIS symptoms and mal absorption seen by athletes. FODMAP Application: In a symptomatic multi-sport athlete, it is reported that gastrointestinal symptoms are eliminated during running and rest periods.

Conclusions: Recent studies have shown that high-intensity exercises have caused gastrointestinal system disorders and increased intestinal permeability. Increasing GIS disorders of endurance athletes have paved the way for the number of researches on this subject and the search for solutions. Nutrition care and approaches provide the optimum solution focus for many other disorders, as well as the number one treatment choice for the improvement of a number of uncomfortable mechanisms experienced by athletes recently, named as sports nutrition. Research on GIS disorders and its mechanism in athletes is still in its maturation stage, and the precision of nutritional supplements in this context is a still debated issue. On the other hand, these studies are promising due to the data perspective of the practices and the positive feedback received by the athletes. More research is needed to make sure about the precision of the data in this study.

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CURRENT APPROACH IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CANCER: USE OF miRNA

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ABSTRACT

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) were first discovered in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. MiRNAs are 20-24 nucleotide long non-coding, generally causing translation suppression or degradation of mRNA in multicellular organisms. They effect on basic biological processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. miRNAs, identified as one of the major regulators of the encoded genes of the genome, hold promise as new diagnostic, prognostic and targeted therapeutic biomarkers in molecular medicine. miRNAs recognize sequences of interest and regulate gene expression through interference with transcriptional, translational or epigenetic processes. miRNA biogenesis begins with transcription mediated by RNA polymerase II in the nucleus and consists of a long miRNA (pri-miRNA) containing the mature miRNA sequence in a "hairpin" structure. The hairpin structure responsible for this process is cut by the microprocessor consisting of Drosha (RNAase III enzyme) and its cofactor DiGeorge critical syndrome region 8 (DGCR8). The resulting precursor miRNA (pre-miRNA) is transported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm by Exportin-5 and is cut by the other RNAase III enzyme, "dicer". Mature miRNA associates with the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) orients to the binding site for target mRNA. Destabilization of mRNA is achieved by exact matching of the 2-8 nucleotide core sequence of the miRNA to the target mRNA. However, when it is not fully matched, it causes translational suppression.

Deregulated expression of miRNAs is associated with different pathological events. The fact that some miRNAs (overexpressed and/or amplified) function as oncogenes and some (low expression) as tumor suppressor genes indicates that miRNAs function as modulators in tumor progression, metastasis, and invasion. Detection of miRNAs expressed at different levels between normal and pathological tissues has an important place in the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. It is reported that it will be useful in the diagnosis, treatment and determination of prognosis of cancers. The importance of understanding the epigenetic effects of miRNAs in diseases at the molecular level is increasing day by day.

In recent years, studies have been reported showing that miRNAs can be potential markers in the diagnosis of different diseases and alternative therapeutic applications. In particular, it is of great importance to evaluate tumor suppressor miRNAs as a relatively new and attractive treatment option in cancer treatment.

Keywords: Cancer, miRNA, diagnostic, therapy

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PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAYGROUNDS FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION / AIM: Play is a natural form of behavior that arises spontaneously due to biological and social needs of children, even if they are socially, culturally or physically different (Beckwith, 1988). With the games played in open areas, the growth and development of children are supported and their emotions and behaviors are controlled. While children play, they also establish a social environment in a social environment, thus supporting the personality development of children (Powell, Ambardekar, Sheehan, 2005). "Games" and "children's playgrounds" are important for the development of disabled children as well as all children. Children with disabilities have needs and desires to climb, swing, slide, imitate, balance, test their skills, dig and socialize like children without disabilities (Gökmen, 2009).

Disability in the basic sense; orthopedic, vision, hearing/speech, mental, and chronic disabilities are classified into five groups. When it comes to being disabled, only a permanent disability should not come to mind. People can become disabled for many reasons such as the situation they are in at certain periods of their lives, a temporary illness or an existing mood (Çelik, Ender, Akdeniz, 2015; Kalaycı, Kutay, Kapak, 2006).

The aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of playgrounds in line with the right to play of disabled children.

METHOD: Compilation

RESULTS: Studies indicate that many children with disabilities have limited access and limited use in playgrounds. It is observed that disabled children are separated from other children due to the physical conditions and rules in the playgrounds. The inadequacy of the opportunities and standards offered for them not only affects their growth and development negatively, but also causes them to stay away from social environments and experience a sense of loneliness (Moore, Lynch, 2015; Prellwitz, Skar, 2007; Talay, Akpınar, Belkayalı, 2010; Yantzi, Young, Mckeever). , 2010). These inadequacies in the design of playgrounds make it difficult for children with disabilities to communicate with their peers, causing their development, education and awareness level to fall behind according to the age group (Howard, 1996; Prellwitz, Skar, 2007). Difficulties in communication cause disabled children to become more dependent on adults by isolating them from their peers and preventing them from socializing (Tamm, Skar, 2000).

Barrier-free park designs are of great importance for reintegrating children with disabilities into society, strengthening their social relations with people and raising their living standards. For this reason, in order for all individuals in the cities to benefit from the parks equally without any discrimination, the parks must be accessible, palpable with all their senses and have suitable equipment. Special playground equipment designed in such a way that every disabled child can benefit should be placed in the parks and it should be ensured that they share common spaces with other children (Çelik, Ender, Akdeniz 2015; Şen, Öksüz 2016; Tandoğan, 2021). Disabled children should be able to play games like all other children and benefit from the playgrounds in a relaxed and comfortable way.

CONCLUSION: Play is an important occupation and communication tool that supports the development and socialization of children. Playgrounds should be an area that allows for safe, fun and creative games where children with disabilities can play on equal terms with other children without feeling different. A disabled child and a “normal” child should be able to learn to share, empathize and communicate with each other by playing together in the same playground. Playgrounds should be an area where disabled children can gain access to society and support social cohesion. The importance of improvement in playgrounds should not be forgotten in order to provide equal opportunities between disabled children and other children and to strengthen social relations.

KEYWORDS: Disabled children and games, disabled children's safety, disabled children's playgrounds, disabled children's rights.

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IS EARLY PHYSIOTHERAPY AND SURGICAL HEALING SYNERGIC AFTER OPEN NOSE OPERATION?

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Objective: As nasal surgeries are critical and require revision, routine physiotherapy may have unexpected effects on patient safety and surgical outcomes. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the timing of physiotherapy after open nose surgery, the acquisition of functions aimed with surgical intervention, and its contribution to the postoperative recovery rate through a case study.

Materials and Methods: Open septoplasty, bilateral endoscopic concha bullosa resection, bilateral nasal valve surgery was performed on 24.01.2022 in a 58-year-old female patient who applied to the Bezmialem University ENT Clinic with complaints of awakening during sleep and apnea+. She was discharged the next day with recovery.

Gradual early mobilization, in-room ambulation (*by making it difficult with tandem walking / increasing walking speed*), diaphragmatic breathing exercises, speech practice as well as cognitive exercise were applied to the patient in the postoperative cardiac position and whose vital signs were stable. Kinesiophobia did not develop in the patient who did not have pain, respiratory and movement limitations. It was ensured that facial edema did not occur with a one-week autogenic lymphatic facial massage at home.

Results: Preoperative Sino-Nasal Outcome score was 75 points, resting and post-exercise arterial desaturation <95, in the case with dyspnea after walking (*MRC Dyspne Scale: 2 on level ground, I walk slower than people of my age because of breathlessness*), post-operative 10th day, 1.,2.3.4.5. the airway was found to be open in the monthly controls, and no bleeding and/or complications requiring early intervention were observed.

Discussion and Conclusion: Physiotherapy in our study; in the earliest period following airway restructuring; initiated with its content activating respiratory mechanics and oxygen kinetics; After discharge, the effectiveness of progressive diversified physical activities was observed. In conclusion, the earliest physiotherapy *terminology* and the *use of facial lymph drainage* in nasal surgery provided new information to the relevant literature as a clinical field.

Keywords: Nasal surgery, postoperative, early physiotherapy

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EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAIN INTENSITY AND KINESIOPHOBIA IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: When the literature is examined, there is no study examining the relationship between pain and kinesiophobia in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA). The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between pain and kinesiophobia in patients with knee OA.

Method: A total of 127 patients (104 female, 23 male) with knee OA who applied to the Muş State Hospital Orthopedics and Traumatology Outpatient Clinic were included in the study. In addition to a form containing the sociodemographic characteristics of the patients, the visual analogue scale (VAS) for pain was used, and the patients were divided into 3 mild, moderate and severe knee OA groups according to the VAS classification system. Tampa Kinesiophobia (TK) scale was used for the assessment of kinesiophobia.

Results: The mean ages of the patients in the mild, moderate and severe knee OA groups were 60.5 ± 8.2 , 57.3 ± 9.6 , and 57.5 ± 10.5 , respectively ($p>0.05$). When the patients were compared according to the VAS classification system (mild, moderate and severe), a significant difference was found between mild and severe knee OA groups ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: As the severity of pain increases in patients with knee OA, the patients' fear of movement increases. This result shows that there is a need for an approach that includes different levels of rehabilitation practices that reduce the fear of movement in patients with knee OA according to the severity of VAS. In addition, we think that determining the severity of knee pain according to the VAS classification system of patients with knee OA can provide a practical use for clinicians in evaluating the effectiveness of treatment approaches to prevent kinesiophobia.

Keywords: Pain, knee osteoarthritis, kinesiophobia

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A CASE OF POSTTRAUMATIC PSEUDOANEURYSM DEVELOPING AFTER HEAD TRAUMA

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ABSTRACT

Superficial temporal artery pseudoaneurysm is one of the very rare benign lesions of the head and neck region and most commonly occurs as a result of blunt trauma. There are various methods for diagnosis, but sometimes the diagnosis can be made even just by history and physical examination. A 41-year-old male patient presented with a painless, pulsatile mass in the right temporal region after blunt head trauma. The diagnosis of superficial temporal artery pseudoaneurysm was considered, and the diagnosis of pseudoaneurysm was confirmed by physical examination, superficial tissue ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging. Superficial temporal artery pseudoaneurysm can be easily diagnosed with an accurate history and physical examination alone. Diagnostic methods can be used in complicated cases.

Keywords: Trauma, Superficial Temporal Artery, Pseudoaneurysm, Benign Lesion of Head

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INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE AND ACTIVITY SATISFACTION OF MENTALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

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Problem of Research: It is an important issue to coordinate the daily life of individuals with intellectual disabilities in care and rehabilitation centers and to enable them to gain independent living skills.

Purpose of the Study: The study was planned to determine the activity preferences and performance levels of individuals living in a Institutional Care Center.

Method: 46 individuals with intellectual disabilities (28 males (%60); females =18 (%40)) were included in our study. Individuals with mild (56.3%), moderate (31.3%) and severe (4.2%) intellectual disabilities were identified. The illiteracy rate was 54.2%. Individuals' activity preferences and participation were determined with the Canadian Activity Role Performance Measure (CAMP). Activity performance and satisfaction levels were determined.

Findings: There was no difference between the activity performance level of women and men ($p>0.05$), but there was a difference between the activity satisfaction level ($p<0.001$). Activity satisfaction level of men was significantly higher than that of women. According to KAPÖ, the mean score of activity performance was 8.60 ± 1.22 in men and 8.12 ± 1.78 in women. It was determined that the highest activity performance in individuals was the areas of leisure time activities. It was determined as going to the club (pp: 10.00; tp: 10.00) and playing basketball (pp: 9.687 ± 0.23 ; tp: 10.00). No relationship was found between age, intelligence and education level and copm_p and copm_t ($p>0.05$). It was found that the last participation was in productive activities, followed by leisure time activities in the second place.

Results: It is thought that participation in productivity and leisure time activities of individuals with intellectual disabilities in institutional care centers should be structured with with occupational therapy application methods.

Keywords: Activity performance; Activity participation; Canadian Activity Performance Measure

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NURSING

MICROBIOTA DEVELOPMENT AND AFFECTING FACTORS IN THE NEWBORN

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Abstract

The development of a healthy microbiota has a great importance for the future well-being of children. Many diseases, especially asthma, type 1 diabetes and obesity, are thought to have a close relationship with damaged or underdeveloped gut microbiota. The formation of the microbiota begins in the mother's womb and is basically shaped in the first thousand days of life. Many factors, this period, within play an important role in that the baby develops a healthy microbiota. Many factors such as mode of delivery, preterm birth, birth weight, breastfeeding, prepartum probiotic and antibiotic use, maternal health, maternal diet and microbiota, duration of hospital stay after birth, skin care and chemical products used, environmental bacteria exposure, surgical operation, diet, economic level, number of siblings, physical activity affect microbiota development in the newborn. Identifying the factors affecting microbiota development in early life and developing protective strategies may enable a healthier and more productive society in childhood and adulthood. In this direction, midwives and nurses, who are with the woman, newborn and family from the pre-pregnancy period, have important duties. In this review, the factors affecting microbiota development in the newborn were emphasized and the responsibilities of midwives and nurses for healthy microbiota development were included.

Keywords: Microbiota, newborn, nursing approach

Introduction

This ecological community consisting of commensal, symbiotic and pathogenic microorganisms living in all anatomical regions of the human body is defined as "microbiota" and all genetic material within the microbiota is defined as "microbiome" (Güney and Çınar 2017; Arslan and Yılmaz 2020; Öz and Yangın 2020). The microbial communities which create the human microbiome are found throughout the body, including the skin, ears, reproductive system, mucous membranes of cavities and organs, and gastrointestinal system. Studies have shown that especially skin, gastrointestinal mucosa, mouth and vagina are rich in microbiota (Öz and Yangın 2020).

1. Microbiota Development

Although the formation of microbiota in the human body starts in the prepartum period, it is mainly shaped in the first three years of life. In studies, it has been determined that microbiota development is an important determinant of a child's future health status (Jost et al 2012; Guaraldi and Guglielmo 2012; Rautava 2016; Dolgun et al 2021). Today, many non-communicable diseases such as infection, obesity, type 1 diabetes, cancer, asthma, allergy and atopic diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, metabolic syndrome, necrotising enterocolitis and atherosclerosis have been found to have a close relationship with intestinal microbiota (Güney and Çınar 2017; Arslan and Yılmaz 2020). The microbiota is thought to change throughout life from the intrauterine period, to infancy, childhood, adulthood and old age (Öz and Yangın 2020).

Factors Affecting the Development of Microbiota in the Newborn;

- Mode of delivery,
- Premature birth,
- Birth weight,
- Breastfeeding,
- Prepartum probiotic and antibiotic use,
- Postpartum probiotic and antibiotic use,
- Maternal health, diet and microbiota,
- Postpartum duration of hospital stay,
- Skin care and chemicals used,
- Environmental exposure to bacteria,
- Having a surgical operation,
- Diet,
- Economic level,
- Number of siblings,
- Physical activity.

1.2. Prepartum Period and Microbiota Development

It is known that most of the factors affecting the microbiota originate from the maternal microbiome during pregnancy; microbial colonization starts in the womb with the epigenetic transfer of the mother and continues intensively until the first years of life, affected by many factors (Lim and Wang 2016). According to the studies done, it has been shown that the effect of maternal microbiome is very important on the fetus and newborn and while it is associated with prematurity, abort and preterm birth in the fetal period, conditions such as weight gain, obesity, body mass index in the neonatal and early childhood period affect the newborn through maternal microbiome (Dolgun et al 2021).

Studies indicate that encounter of the baby and colonization with the mother's gastrointestinal microbiota begins in the fetal period; microorganisms play a role in the development of the intestinal microbiota by being transferred placental (Patel and Denning 2015). The mother's diet has a significant impact on the gastrointestinal, vaginal and breast milk microbiota. The intestinal microbiota of the mother who uses antibiotics and probiotics during her pregnancy, and thus the microbiota of her baby, are negatively affected (Mueller et al 2015). Antibiotic use during pregnancy affects infant microbiota for at least 3 months (Çelik and Yalçın 2019).

1.3. Intrapartum Process and Microbiota Development

The second phase when the fetus encounters the microbiome is at the moment of birth. One of the important factors affecting the diversity and colonization of microbiota is thought to be the mode of delivery (Dominguez-Bello et al 2016). As the fetus passes through the birth canal, it is exposed to a densely colonized ecosystem of various microorganisms (Hyman et al 2014). Studies have shown that the pioneer flora of the vaginally born baby is markedly different from

that of the baby born by cesarean section (Öz and Yangın 2020). It is among the results that cesarean section has a negative effect on the development of microbiota as a result of the baby's lack of contact with vaginal and intestinal bacteria that the baby is exposed to while passing through the birth canal in normal birth (Goldsmith et al 2015). In the studies evaluating the effect of mode of delivery on the immune system, it has been found that there is a relationship between many diseases, especially cesarean section, type 1 diabetes, celiac disease, obesity in childhood and adulthood, asthma and allergic diseases (Cunha et al 2015; Dolgun et al 2021).

Another effect of cesarean section on neonatal microbiome formation is the early exposure to antibiotics in women who give birth by CS (Rigon et al 2012). It has also been suggested that the birth of the baby by Caesarean section negatively affects the microbiota transition to breast milk due to physiological stress and the absence of certain hormones (Güney and Çınar 2017).

1.4. Postpartum Process and Microbiota Development

The colonization process which begins in the womb intensifies, changes and diversifies with birth. The formation of colonization in the postpartum period is affected by several factors such as mode of delivery, contact with the mother (such as skin-to-skin contact), dietary content and the use of pharmacological agents, especially antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, prebiotics or probiotics. It is also affected by environmental exposures, clinical infections, disease states, inflammatory-immune response and numerous health behaviors throughout life (Zhuang et al 2019; Çelik and Yalçın 2019; Dolgun et al 2021).

1.4.1. Breast Milk and Microbiota Development

The neonatal microbiota contains fewer microbiota species but more Bifidobacteria than the adult microbiota. Bifidobacter in breast milk protects against infections in infancy and certain chronic diseases in adulthood (Güney and Çınar 2017). It was determined that Bifidobacteria increased in the intestinal microbiota content of infants fed exclusively with breast milk, while the intestinal microbiota developed less in infants fed with formula food (without prebiotic supplementation) (Jost et al 2012; Rautava et al 2016). Factors which may negatively alter the microbiota in breast milk include maternal obesity, gestational age, maternal malnutrition, maternal immunologic disorders, maternal antibiotic use (Güney and Çınar 2017; Öz and Yangın 2020).

1.4.2. Supplemental Nutrition and Microbiota Development

It is reported that the two most important factors which shape the infant gut microbiota are birth and diet (breast milk or formula foods and the solid foods that the infant subsequently receives) (Cheng et al 2016). With the decline of breast milk and the introduction of solid foods, the diversity of the gut microbiota is increasing, and in particular, the levels of bifidobacteria, which are predominant in breast milk, are decreasing with the addition of solid foods (Le Doare et al 2018).

1.5. Responsibilities of Nurses and Midwives in Supporting Newborn Microbiota

The responsibilities of midwives and nurses during prepartum, pregnancy and lactation periods are as follows (Berti et al 2017; Mutic et al 2017; Örüklü and Hotun Şahin 2018; Nacar 2020); *In the prepartum period;*

- That the woman has a stress-free, voluntary and planned pregnancy,
- Weight control, diet regulation,
- Bringing diseases under control,
- Eliminating or minimizing parents' bad habits,
- Information and counseling should be provided about conditions which may affect health, such as age.

During pregnancy;

- Diet to improve the microbiota positively (probiotic products, tarhana, pickles, kefir, yogurt, etc.)
- Hygiene practices (avoiding vaginal douching, etc.),
- Weight monitoring and prevention of obesity,
- Protection from infections and diseases,
- Education and counseling on the issues such as regulation of blood sugar are important for the microbial health of mother and baby.

In the postpartum period;

- Early mother-baby contact (such as skin-to-skin contact),
- The benefits of breast milk and early initiation of breastfeeding,
- They should be informed about appropriate and timely transition to supplementary food.
- It should be ensured that the baby is not fed with formula food unless medically necessary, and if formula food is needed, it should be given in limited amounts after breastfeeding.
- The mother should be counseled about consuming probiotic foods when antibiotics are used by explaining her the harmful effect of antibiotic use on the microbiota.
- The mother should also be counseled about hygienic practices (bleach, use of wet wipes, etc.) which may disrupt the skin microbiota of the newborn.

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MECHANISM OF LAMIVUDINE-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN HEPG2 CELLS

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Introduction:

Lamivudine (LAM) is a first generation nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), and it was approved for the treatment of HIV-1 and hepatitis B virus infections in 1995 and 1998, respectively. Since the approval of LAM, elevations in serum liver enzymes and hepatotoxicity have been observed in patients with treated with LAM. However exact mechanism is not clear yet. Therefore, we aimed to investigate mechanism of LAM-induced hepatotoxicity in HepG2 cells via 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) and dichloro-dihydro-fluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) assays.

Material and Methods:

The viability of HepG2 after exposure to LAM was assessed by MTT assay as described previously (Fotakis, and Timbrell, 2006) with some modifications. In brief, after attachment time (1×10^4 HepG2 cells/well) for 24 h, HepG2 cells were exposed to LAM at dose-dependent level for 24 h. Then, the medium was replaced with MTT solution (5 mg/mL in PBS). Further, formazan crystals was dissolved with DMSO and absorbance was measured at 550 by using a microplate reader. The second method we performed was DCFH-DA assay. This method was applied with HepG2 cells treated with LAM as described previously (Orhan ve ark., 2006) with some modifications. In brief, after attachment (5×10^3 HepG2 cells/well) for 24 h, cells were incubated with increased concentrations of LAM at time-dependent. After treatment time, wells were washed with PBS and PBS was replaced with 20 μ M DCFH-DA containing medium (serum free) for 60 min. The production of fluorescent DCF was evaluated by monitoring fluorescence intensity at 488 nm excitation, 530 nm emission wavelengths for time-dependent.

Conclusion and Discussion:

LAM has been shown to have no cytotoxicity on HepG2 cells at low concentrations. However, high concentrations of LAM led to increase cytotoxicity and excessive ROS production. We observed that accumulation of ROS was associated with cell death. For this reason, we might suggest that excessive formation of ROS and oxidative stress play role in LAM-induced liver transaminases elevations and hepatotoxicity.

Keywords: Lamivudine, Hepatotoxicity, Oxidative stress

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NEW STRATEGY FOR CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY: PROTEIN KINASE INHIBITORS

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Cancer is a disease characterized by the uncontrolled proliferation of cells. Mutation or modulation disorders in protein kinase (PKs) enzymes or PKs-related signaling pathways involving many important physiological processes such as cell viability, proliferation, division, and migration play role in cancer formation. Treatment of cancer might mainly categorised as chemotherapy, surgical treatment, radiotherapy, and immunotherapy. Traditional cancer chemotherapy is effective treatment in order to destroy cancer cells, however it casues serious adverse effects leading to medication discontinuation. For this reason, molecules or antibodies named as protein kinase inhibitors (PKIs) targeting protein kinase enzymes that are overexpressed or active in cancer cells have been developed in order to improve chemotherapy with less adverse effects. This strategy used to treat cancer is called as “targeted cancer chemotherapy”. Clinically, more than 100 PKIs have been used in order to treat cancer and other chronic diseases. Although most of the adverse effects of PKIs are mild and moderate, some serious adverse effects such as cardiovascular toxicity, hematological toxicity, hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity, and nephrotoxicity have been observed in patients treated with PKIs. With the increase of developing technology and knowledge at molecular level in cell, the synthesis and modification of new generation PKIs targeting protein kinases with less adverse effects should be investigated.

Keywords: Chemotherapy, Protein kinase, Protein kinase inhibitors

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SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC DISEASE WHO USE HEALTH SERVICES IN THEIR HOMES AND RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF IN-HOME CARE: PILOT STUDY

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İlayda DEMİR²

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic diseases are diseases that have a long course, do not heal spontaneously, are complex, vary in their effects on society and in their causes, some of which cause death while others cause loss of function. Therefore, individuals with chronic diseases constitute the patient group that requires continuous monitoring and follow-up. Home health services are advantageous in terms of reducing hospital circulation by providing home care of patients, especially individuals with chronic diseases, receiving the care they need in the comfort of their home, and not requiring hospital use for routine care such as blood collection and injection.

Purpose: Evaluation of the sociodemographic characteristics of individuals with chronic diseases who use Home Health Services Unit and registered by home care services.

Method: In this descriptive study, medical records of 349 individuals with chronic diseases who were registered to the Erbaa State Hospital Home Health Services Unit between March and May 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the patients and types of services they received were evaluated. The data were analyzed by SPSS statistical software. Numerical variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviations and categorical variables as numbers and percentages (n, %).

Results: Of the 349 349 individuals with chronic diseases 59.5% (n=208) were female and 40.4% (n=141) were male. The mean age was 73 ± 82 years and 44.7% of them were secondary school graduates. Cancer in 36.4% (n=127), cerebrovascular disease in 22.3% (n=78), heart failure in 8.3% (n=29), hypertension in 8% (n=28), and 6% of patients (n=21) Alzheimer's, 4.8% (n=17) diabetes, 4.2% (n=15) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 3.1% (n=11) epilepsy, 3.1% (n=n=) 11) had dementia, 2% (n=7) had chronic renal failure, and 1.4% (n=5) had multiple sclerosis. Patients as home health service; 22.9% (n=198) follow-up, 20.9% (n=181) examination, 19.8% (n=171) foley catheter, 17.5% (n=151) blood draw, 6.2% (n=86) received intravenous therapy, 4.4% (n=62) received intramuscular injection, 0.5% (n=7) received nasogastric tube, and 0.5% (n=7) subcutaneous injection.

Conclusion: Individuals with chronic diseases who benefit from home health services have different disease and care needs. However, it has been revealed that the care needs of the patients consist of interventions such as examination, follow-up and bloodletting that require monitoring the disease process, and in this context, home health services are an important service in reducing hospital circulation and increasing the comfort of patients. In addition, the service received for the catheter is not underestimated, and it is thought that the patients are bedridden, therefore they should be followed closely in terms of urinary infection and decubitus ulcer. In future studies, it is recommended to carry out studies on the problems experienced by the patients and their solutions.

Keywords: Home care, Chronic illness, Health care

Presentation format: oral presentation

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 FEAR ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN NURSING STUDENTS

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Introduction: Nursing students' clinical practice in hospitals makes them a target against the virus and confronts them with the risk of transmitting the virus to the people around them. This situation has caused many students to have prejudices and fears in fulfilling the necessary conditions for clinical practice to be considered successful. This fear created difficulties for students to continue their education and daily life, and negatively affected students and resulted in a decrease in their quality of life (Beisland et al. 2021; De Los Santos, Labrague, Falguera, 2022; Iversen et al. 2022; Keener, Hall, Wang, Hulsey, Piamjariyakul, 2021).

Material and Methods: This research was planned and carried out as a descriptive study in order to evaluate the fear of COVID-19 and Quality of Life experienced by nursing students who continue their education life during the clinical application of the courses. The population of the research consisted of 290 students in the Nursing Department of Istanbul Aydın University in the spring term of 2022. The sample of the study consisted of nursing students who volunteered to participate in the study between 30.04.2022 and 30.06.2022. With the power analysis performed, the sample size was calculated as 166 at the 95% confidence interval. Considering the data losses, it was aimed to reach 170 people, the research was completed with the participation of 152 students. Students were asked to fill out the form containing their sociodemographic information, then the "COVID-19 Fear Scale" consisting of 7 questions and the "Quality of Life Scale" consisting of 26 questions of the World Health Organization. While evaluating the data obtained from the research, statistical analyzes were performed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science) version 27.0 (IBM Corp, Armonk, NY, USA) program. While evaluating the research data, descriptive statistical methods (number, percentage, mean, standard deviation, etc.) were used.

Conclusion and Discussion: In this study, which was conducted to examine how the fear of COVID-19 affects the life of nursing students, it was seen that the fear of COVID-19 was higher in students with a chronic disease in themselves or in their family members. It was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between the fear of COVID-19 and the place where the students lived. Likewise, it was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between the place where the students lived and their quality of life. It was also found that there was a statistically significant relationship between students' quality of life and their status of being vaccinated against COVID-19. It was determined that there was no statistically significant relationship between students' quality of life and fears of COVID-19. The findings are consistent with the literature (Andrade et al. 2020; Bäuerle et al. 2020; Fitzpatrick, Harris and Drawve, 2020; Wang and Zhao, 2020).

Keywords: Fear of COVID-19, Quality of Life, Nursing Students

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EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' COVID-19 FEAR AND ANXIETY LEVELS AND THEIR EXPECTATIONS FROM THE ROLES OF SCHOOL HEALTH NURSES

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SUMMARY

Objective: The study aimed to evaluate the relationship between teachers' COVID-19 fear and anxiety levels and their expectations of the roles of school health nurses.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out between April-May 2022. The universe of the study comprises a total of 8041 working at 85 primary schools, 67 secondary schools, and 55 high schools within the provincial borders of Eskisehir, and the sample constitutes 367 teachers with a 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error. In the study, the sample was determined by the stratified random sampling method made according to the school type. To carry out the study, approval from the Ministry of Health Scientific Research Platform (05.10.2021) and ethics committee (14.12.2021_15), and institutional permission (14.03.2022_45662227) were obtained. Data were collected with the “Coronavirus COVID-19 Fear Scale”, “Coronavirus Anxiety Scale” and “Parents' and Teachers' Expectations of School Nurse's Roles Scale”. In the analysis of the data, t-test, One-way ANOVA test, and Pearson correlation analysis were used.

Results: The mean age of the teachers was 41.84 ± 7.81 (min.22.00; max.61.00) years, and 60.5% (n=222) were female. Teachers' fear of COVID-19 (17.06 ± 6.26) and anxiety (6.60 ± 2.70) levels were moderate, and their expectations for the roles of school nurses (207.94 ± 29.64) were high. As teachers' fear of COVID-19 ($p < .001$) or their level of COVID-19-anxiety ($p < .05$) increase, their expectations for the roles of school health nurses also increase. 95.4% (n=350) of the teachers stated that they wanted school health nurses to take charge in their schools, and 74.9% (n=275) of the teachers stated that they wanted to see a nurse, who has a bachelor's degree, in their school to provide services related to school health.

Conclusion: The results of this study emphasize that the importance of the role and responsibilities of the school health nurse has come to light in challenging times such as the COVID-19 epidemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Fear, Anxiety, School health nurse, Teacher

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INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HEALTH BELIEFS REGARDING THE ORAL CANCER AND THE PAP SMEAR TEST

Gülşen ALTUNTAŞ ÇALIM¹

Semra ELMAS²

Introduction: Cervical cancer, which ranks fourth among gynecological cancers worldwide, is a significant cause of mortality and morbidity in women. Since this cancer, which can be easily diagnosed and treated, progresses slowly and remains asymptomatic for many years, women should have a Pap-smear screening test at regular intervals. Despite this, it has been observed that many women do not get tested for various reasons. Test status; It is affected by demographic variables, individual awareness and factors such as personality traits. Personality is one of the most important factors affecting health behaviors as it is the basis of behavioral characteristics. It has an important role in coping with health problems.

Objective: This research was carried out in a descriptive and relationship-seeking manner in order to evaluate the relationship between women's personality traits and their health beliefs about cervical cancer and Pap-smear screening test.

Method: The study was carried out with 291 female students studying in different professions at Van Governor Ali Paşa Vocational Training Center between August and September 2021. The data were obtained online through Google forms using the "Personal Data Collection Form", "Five Factor Personality Scale", "Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear Screening Health Belief Model Scale". SPSS 22.0 program was used for statistical analysis of the data. The findings were evaluated at $p < 0.05$ significance level.

Results: The average age of women is 32.33 ± 8.94 . When the relationship between the personality traits of the participants and their cervical cancer and Pap-smear test health beliefs were examined, it was determined that the average score of benefits, obstacles, caring/seriousness, sensitivity and health motivation of women with high extroversion and agreeableness personality traits was also high. It was observed that as the personality traits of self-control and neuroticism increased, the sub-score average of utility, caring/seriousness and sensitivity increased. It has been determined that as the personality trait of openness to experience increases, the sub-score average of utility, caring/seriousness and health motivation also increases.

Discussion and Conclusion: Personality traits, health attitudes and beliefs should be evaluated in order to determine the factors that prevent women from protecting their reproductive health and screening for cervical cancer. Individual counseling and personality-based training on screening beliefs and behavioral changes should be given to women at risk.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Pap-smear, Cervical Cancer, Health Belief Model

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PULMONARY EDEMA WITH CONCEPT MAP: CASE REPORT

Döndü ŞANLITÜRK¹

Sevgi MEMİŞ²

ABSTRACT

Background: Concept maps; It is a learning method that visualizes and concretizes information and organizes it in a systematic way, aims to reveal the information structure in the mind of the person and the details of the related conceptual connections, and explains the relationship between these concepts by using drawings and visuals. The use of concept mapping in nursing education contributes to the internalization of nursing practices, proper management of patient care and safety processes, critical and multidimensional thinking skills on problem solving, synthesis and decision-making, and the development of creativity. For this reason, it is thought that the use of concept maps by nurses in patient care will contribute to increasing theoretical and clinical practice knowledge, better understanding of the disease and providing holistic care.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to present the data of the patient treated with the diagnosis of pulmonary edema according to Gordon's functional health patterns model and to show the nursing diagnoses made in the light of these data on a concept map.

Methods: In this article; The nursing care plan of the patient followed up with the diagnosis of pulmonary edema was discussed with a concept map. On the concept map; The relationships between basic concepts such as pulmonary edema physiopathology, etiology, symptoms, laboratory findings and treatment, and nursing diagnoses and nursing care are shown.

Case: A 68-year-old male patient was admitted to the cardiology outpatient clinic with complaints of shortness of breath and edema in the lower extremities, and was admitted to the service with the diagnosis of pulmonary edema. In his health history, the patient has diabetes mellitus (DM) for 10 years, hypertension (HT) for 12 years, heart failure (HF) for 2 years, and a history of bypass in 2010.

Results: According to Gordon's functional health pattern theory, after collecting the data of the patient whose treatment process continues in the ward; decreased cardiac output, impaired gas exchange, decreased tissue perfusion, ineffective respiratory pattern, anxiety, lack of knowledge, over-nutrition, ineffective management of therapeutic regimen, deterioration of oral mucous membrane, fluid-electrolyte imbalance, impaired physical movement, impaired sleep pattern, verbal Nursing diagnoses were made for deterioration in communication, social isolation, deterioration in body image, change in role performance, sexual dysfunction, risk of trauma, risk of infection, risk of deterioration in skin integrity.

Conclusion: Nursing diagnoses using concept maps and presentation of these diagnoses with concept maps contributed to the delivery of holistic and individual nursing care to the patient. Considering the advantages of the case report, it is recommended to use the concept map method in the teaching of courses such as internal medicine nursing, which have both theoretical and practical applications and many system diseases are explained.

Key words: Pulmonary edema, concept map, case report, nursing.

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USE OF SIMULATION IN HEALTH SCIENCE EDUCATION

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Education in health sciences is a dynamic process that continues actively in student and professional life in line with current developments. In this process, clinical practice is as important as theoretical knowledge. Situations such as the inability to find enough clinical areas for the application of the learned theoretical knowledge, the lack of learning opportunities, and the unethical application of the learned knowledge directly on the patient bring the search for an application area. The use of simulation in the field of education comes to the fore in cases such as the restriction of the areas to be applied from time to time, the change in the form of education, the need for qualified personnel trained faster due to the needs, within the framework of events such as the pandemic. In addition, the use of simulation plays an important role in renewing themselves, experiencing new applications and performing in-service trainings for healthcare professionals working in the field. In this study, the use of simulation in health science education will be discussed in line with the literature.

In our country, the increase in student demands for health education departments and the number of students per academic staff, the inability of students to be evaluated adequately in the clinic, the inability to adequately perform and learn the applications have caused the students to feel inadequate in terms of knowledge/skills. On the other hand, fear of harming the patient and anxiety occurred in the students (Karabacak & Ugur, 2019). Simulation education is a powerful and evidence-based learning method used in the field of health sciences (Maskálová et al., 2018). While giving the students the opportunity to practice more in a safe environment without harming the patient, it contributes to the development of hand skills and to reduce their anxiety in the clinic (Lendahls & Oscarsson, 2017). By providing the opportunity to animate the situations experienced in a realistic clinical practice environment, it enables students to develop their cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills in a realistic and safe environment, while providing the opportunity to learn with equal and different practices with an active learning method (Karabacak & Ugur, 2019). Studies conducted in different fields regarding the use and effectiveness of simulation education support them.

In the literature, in the study evaluating the experiences of the students after the simulation training in the field of midwifery, it was determined that the hand skills of the students improved, their professional sense of belonging strengthened, their self-confidence increased, and the simulation played a supportive role in the students' getting the professional midwife identity (Bingöl et al., 2019).

A study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of clinical simulation using standardized patient method for nursing students to evaluate the mental state of individuals with mental disorders. As a result of the study, it was determined that the involvement of the professional actor in the standardized patient role was effective in providing high reality and in achieving the learning goals of the mental health and psychiatric nursing clinical simulation. At the same time, it has been determined that clinical simulation experience is a method that can be used to reduce students' anxiety and improve their self-confidence before clinical practice (Şahin et al., 2019).

In another literature review, it was seen that dynamic system simulation is an effective technique for optimizing the patient triage process (Karakurt et al., 2018).

In the study conducted by Öztürk et al. (2016) with students studying in the first and emergency program of the vocational school of health services (SHMYO), the effect of the training applied in the ambulance simulation laboratory on the skill level was examined. As a result of the study, it was determined that the rate of correctness and skill levels of the students in all the steps of the basic life support applications increased after the simulation training. Again, a study was conducted with SHMYO elderly care and dialysis program students to determine the effect of simulation application on parenteral drug administration and arterial blood pressure measurement. As a result of the study, it was determined that the rate of correctness and skill levels of the students increased in most of the steps of the parenteral drug administration after the simulation training (Gürol et al., 2016).

In the study, in which the views of nursing students who received and did not receive simulation training on simulation training were examined, it was stated that the professional skills of the students who did not have a simulation laboratory were negatively affected and that there would be a difference in practice with the students who had a laboratory (Uslusoy, 2018). Similarly, in the study conducted by Akbaba et al. (2020) to determine the effect of the training given to paramedic students in the simulation laboratory on their skill levels, it was determined that the rate of performing CPR and intubation correctly increased after the simulation training.

In a systematic study by Yılmaz and Korhan (2017), in which the effectiveness of the simulation method in nursing education was examined, besides the use of simulation provided students with knowledge, psychomotor skills and communication skills; It has been seen that it can be used as an effective method in the evaluation of student competencies, and it is also a learning method that contributes to the development of students' satisfaction, perception, self-confidence and self-efficacy. On the other hand, in the study (Kiraz et al., 2019), which was conducted to evaluate the effect of simulation use in skill training on the learning attitudes, anxiety and skill levels of nursing students, it was found that skill training with a high-validity simulator reduced the students' trait anxiety level and had a positive effect on their learning attitudes by reducing their learning anxiety. and psychomotor skill learning success.

In the study in which students' views on simulation applications carried out within the scope of the surgical and internal diseases nursing course and their satisfaction and self-confidence levels regarding the learning process were evaluated, it was seen that the students were very satisfied with their applications and the application increased their self-confidence regarding this subject (Ayhan et al., 2019). In the study conducted by Mete et al. (2017) to examine the effect of the simulation method applied in the vocational skills laboratory on the problem-solving skills of the students, it was determined that the students' personal control and problem-solving skills increased after the training.

As a result; The use of simulation in health sciences education allows students to participate interactively in the learning process and to improve their self-efficacy, clinical decision making, clinical skill development, individual safety and management skills. It also contributes to the development of affective skills such as intercultural care, end-of-life care, and ethical decision making. The use of simulation is recommended for students and health care providers to prepare for the clinical environment in which complex real situations based on critical thinking are experienced and to renew their in-service training.

Keywords: Health science education, Simulation, Use of simulation

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WHY DO PREGNANT WOMEN PREFER CESAREAN DELIVERY?

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and aim: Birth, although it is a physiological condition, it can be perceived as a source of stress for the pregnant woman and her baby due to the uncertainties that she will experience during the delivery process. Therefore, pregnant women turn towards to various sources of information due to uncertainties about what they will encounter after delivery and whether they will experience the negative birth experience again. Pregnant women are influenced by many factors when deciding whether the best delivery method for her and her baby is cesarean or vaginal delivery. Late marriage age due to the participation of women in working and education life in recent years, many sociodemographic characteristics, such as some responsibilities imposed by the geographic region they live in, close society circle, social media and positive / negative birth stories may affect the decision of the pregnant woman. In addition to this, it is an undeniable fact that the attitudes of midwives/nurses/physicians towards the pregnant woman and the way they direct the pregnant woman to the delivery type they find most suitable have an undeniable effect on type of delivery of pregnant woman. Pregnant women prefer cesarean delivery for many reasons such as fear of anorectal injury, believing that caesarean delivery is less risky for them, want the delivery to be performed by the doctor who follows them during their pregnancies, severe pain during vaginal delivery, birth stress, belief that they cannot perform vaginal delivery, negative birth stories they witnessed or heard, episiotomy, sexual problems, aesthetic concerns, previous cesarean delivery, certain time of birth.

Conclusion and Suggestions: In order to reduce the rate of cesarean deliveries which are increasing in the world and in our country, midwives and nurses who are in closer contact with pregnant women should first learn the feelings and thoughts of pregnant women and their preferences, investigate what their delivery type preferences are, what affects their preferences and develop solutions. In addition, pregnant candidates and pregnant women should be informed correctly and should be supported and encouraged with trainings for the process.

Keywords: Delivery method, Delivery preference, Cesarean section, Midwife, Nurse

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THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC PLAY ON THE FEAR AND ANXIETY LEVEL OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Simay Çağla GÜMÜŞ¹

Huriye KARADEDE²

Problem of Research: The concepts of hospitalization, illness and being sick cause traumas for children and affect them negatively. For this reason, the most appropriate tool to be used while applying treatment in the hospital and communicating with the child is therapeutic play. Therapeutic play is a play technique that reduces the impact of the hospital and the disease on children and helps children to convey their thoughts more easily, which increases their compliance with treatment.

Purpose of the Study: This review was made to determine the effect of therapeutic play on fear and anxiety levels in hospitalized children.

Method: In the study, which was carried out as a systematic review, Turkish and English therapeutic play, invasive intervention in children, fear in children, child anxiety, nursing and child were searched between the years 2008-2022.

Findings: As a result of the scans, 10 articles that met the inclusion criteria were included in the review. In the articles within the scope of the research, a significant relationship was found between therapeutic play and children's fear and anxiety levels, and it was confirmed that therapeutic play had a reducing effect on children's anxiety and fear levels.

Results: It has been found that therapeutic play positively affects the anxiety and fear levels of hospitalized children.

Key words: Therapeutic play, invasive intervention in children, fear in children, anxiety in children, nursing, child

Presentation Language: English

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SATELLITE SESSION

EXAMINATION OF STUDIES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

Ahmed Bedirhan SANCAR¹

Furkan ALP²

Research Problem: Factors such as increasing costs in the health sector, decline in the quality of health services, incorrect diagnosis and treatment processes show the importance of artificial intelligence-based treatment methods. In the context of health management, artificial intelligence, digitalization in health, changing the managerialization step of clinical practices with different processes and trying to progress in health with new studies.

Purpose of the Study: Artificial intelligence in health services aims to provide the highest quality service to people by reducing human errors and preventing both time and financial expenditures. For this purpose, it is important to compile the studies on the importance of artificial intelligence in healthcare services after 2021.

Method: This study is based on research on the importance of artificial intelligence in healthcare after 2021.

Results: According to the studies, artificial intelligence systems used in the healthcare sector play an effective role in the diagnosis and treatment of patients, reduce costs and accelerate the healthcare sector. At the same time, the importance of artificial intelligence technology in making more accurate and precise health decisions is quite high. Artificial intelligence seems to replace humanity in the world and in healthcare. Thus, people will only check the accuracy of the artificial intelligence system and the workload will decrease.

Key words: Digitalization, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare.

Presentation Languages: Turkish

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IS FEMİNİSM JUST FOR WOMEN?

Arzu ERDEMİR²

Problem of Research: The studies carried out especially aim to break the continuity of the patriarchal structure and aim to prevent women who are placed in a secondary position within this structure that causes power inequality, from feeling themselves excluded. Therefore, feminism, whose mission is to defend women's rights, indirectly struggles to prevent inequalities against all genders. On the other hand, feminism is perceived by various masses as an ideology that only defends women's rights and appeals to women, and is also subject to criticism that it ignores men's rights and is hostile to men due to some of its practices.

Purpose of the Research: With the contribution of feminism as a social and political movement aiming at a world where there is no set of special rights offered only to men, where human rights can be freely used by all genders, and which focuses on the concepts of equality, freedom and social justice, this study aims at the equality of feminism not only for women but also for all genders. It is to emphasize the arguments that it is an advocating movement.

Method: This study is a compilation by aiming to reveal gender equality in the focus of the feminism movement by being prepared on the basis of research in the field of feminism.

Conclusion: Feminism is perceived by various masses as an ideology that only defends women's rights and appeals to women, and it is also subject to criticism that it ignores the rights of men and is hostile to men due to some of its practices. The importance given to the family institution, especially in traditional societies, may cause people to take a stand against the deterioration of this structure for any reason. This situation causes the feminist movement to be thought to be in a position to harm and destroy the family institution due to its position defending women's rights in cases of male violence, oppression and restrictions within marriage. There is also a strong religious foundation behind this way of thinking. In this study, which focuses on the perception of the feminism movement on the social plane, there are discussions that feminism is a movement that advocates equality not only for women but also for all genders.

Keywords: Feminism, women, perception of feminism, gender equality.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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PARTICIPATION OF THE ELDERLY IN SOCIAL LIFE AND THE FEELING OF LONELINESS THAT COMES WITH OLD AGE

Berkcan DOĞU¹

Old age is a different process in which many physical, psychological and sociological differences are present as a whole. It is open to debate who can and cannot be labeled as elderly, but individuals over the age of 65 can be referred to as elderly in society. Old age is a process that needs to be evaluated from physiological, psychological and social perspectives. From a physical point of view, old age describes the variations seen with temporal age, while from a psychological point of view, the process of aging is a description of the limit of comprehension, learning, maturity, problem solving and adaptation of the individual with individual characteristics.

Generally, the elderly person as a person, family, work, retirement life and friends in the social environment of the person, that is, in the social environment of the person, any problems, difficulties, uneasiness in the person, problems in every subject can be linked to social work to help minimize the problems. Life satisfaction can be affected by different lives, positive and negative factors at different times of an individual's life. One of the negative factors affecting life satisfaction is the feeling of loneliness. Place of residence is referred to as a socialization factor. According to gerontologists, this does not change whether it is a home or a nursing home. The place of residence is important for older people from a physiological and social point of view. Older people have a desire to tell and transfer experiences. Therefore, this situation can be directly related to the loneliness of the elderly person due to the socialization situation and emotional ties in the place of residence.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF GLOBAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Bilgen ŞİMŞEK¹

Mustafa METE³

Within the scope of the research, "The relationship between Global Social Responsibility and Personality Traits in Healthcare Professionals" is analyzed. In this context, Ten-Item Personality Inventory content 5 sub-dimensions in total as extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience. Global Social Responsibility Scale content 4 sub-dimensions in total as action oriented responsibility, ecological responsibility, altruist responsibility and national responsibility.

Sample size for a total of 1,142,469 healthcare workers Neuman, 2010; It is selected in accordance with the population size determined as a result of the studies carried out by Statistic Canada, 2010 (as cited in Yavan, 2011). A survey was conducted with 467 people selected for this rate, which corresponds to 0.004% of the population. The suitability of the statistical data, that can be reached with the contents of the scale for the study and the adequacy of reaching the diagnostic results have been approved by the expert who will process the statistical data.

Action-oriented responsibility sub-dimension affects to the openness to experience sub-dimension is 16.5% negatively (decreasing), it affects to the responsibility sub-dimension is 8.1% positively (increasing).

Ecological responsibility sub-dimension, while it affects the openness to experience sub-dimension is 20.7% and the emotional stability sub-dimension is 10.4%, it affects the agreeableness sub-dimension is 11.6% and the responsibility sub-dimension is 10.1%.

Altruistic responsibility sub-dimension affects to the openness to experience sub-dimension is 23.5%, to the responsibility sub-dimension is 7.7%, and to the general personality dimension is 11.9%.

National responsibility sub-dimension, while it affects to the openness to experience sub-dimension is 26.8% and to the general personality dimension is 9.2% negatively (decreasing). Also it affects to the agreeableness sub-dimension is 7.9% positively (increasingly).

Global social responsibility sub-dimension, while it affects to the openness to experience sub-dimension is 22.9% and to the responsibility sub-dimension is 7.9% negatively (reducing), it affects to the agreeableness sub-dimension is 12.1% positively (increasingly).

As a result, the relationship between health workers' perception of global social sustainability and personality traits has been proven statistically. Global social responsibility is significantly associated with personality traits at a rate of 16.1%. The results are of guiding importance in the literature, which will support the implementation and development of global social responsibility projects, and increase the participation of healthcare professionals in global projects.

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THE EFFECT OF PERSONAL FEATURES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Bilgen ŞİMŞEK¹

Mustafa METE²

Within the scope of the research, “The Effect of Personality Traits of Healthcare Professionals on Organizational Sustainability” is analyzed. In this context, Ten-Item Personality Inventory content 5 sub-dimensions in total as extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness to experience. Development of Organizational Sustainability Scale content 5 sub-dimensions in total as administrative sustainability, economic sustainability, cultural sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability.

Sample size for a total of 1,142,469 healthcare workers Neuman, 2010; It is selected in accordance with the population size determined as a result of the studies carried out by Statistic Canada, 2010 (as cited in Yavan, 2011). A survey was conducted with 467 people selected for this rate, which corresponds to 0.004% of the population. The suitability of the statistical data, that can be reached with the contents of the scale for the study and the adequacy of reaching the diagnostic results have been approved by the expert who will process the statistical data.

Openness to experience sub-dimension effects to social sustainability sub-dimension is 18.9% , to cultural sustainability sub-dimension is 27.8%, to environmental sustainability is 22.8% , to economic sustainability is 23.1%, to administrative sustainability is 27.4%, to organizational sustainability general dimension is 27.0% negatively (reducingly). The sub-dimension of agreeableness, effects to the cultural sustainability sub-dimension is 8.5%, to the environmental sustainability sub-dimension is 7.9%, to the administrative sustainability sub-dimension is 9.4%, and to the overall organizational sustainability is 8.2% positively (increasingly).

Emotional stability sub-dimension affects to the cultural sustainability sub-dimension is 7.8% negatively (reducingly). Responsibility sub-dimension effects to social sustainability sub-dimension is 10.4%, to cultural sustainability is 43.3%, to environmental sustainability is 8.1%, to economic sustainability is 8.1%, to administrative sustainability is 12.0%, to organizational sustainability general dimension is 11.0% positively (increasingly) .

Extraversion sub-dimension effects to the social sustainability sub-dimension is 7.5% positively (increasingly). General dimension of personality, affects to the cultural sustainability sub-dimension is 10.6%, to the environmental sustainability sub-dimension is 7.1%, to the economic sustainability sub-dimension is 9.1%, the administrative sustainability sub-dimension is 6.5%, and to the overall organizational sustainability sub-dimension is 7.5% negatively (reducingly).

As a result, the effect of personality traits of health workers on organizational sustainability has been statistically proven. The results are of guiding importance for the units that perform administrative activities in the literature.

REVIEW ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MASCULINITY STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER EQUALITY

Büşra CAN¹

ABSTRACT

In this compilation study, the importance of masculinity studies in ensuring gender equality has been studied which has been the study area of many disciplines in recent years. With the feminist movement, issues such as gender roles, gender equality and women's rights have also taken their place in the academic field. Masculinity studies have been included in feminist studies with the increasing inclusiveness of feminism. The studies on masculinity which have gained momentum in the academic field show that it is not enough to try to fix gender inequality only through the women's grievance. The inclusion that men who are accepted as perpetrators are not included in stories on women or alternative genders leaves gender equality studies incomplete. Gender roles are creating idealized masculinity and hegemonic masculinity by imposing roles on men as well as women. Alternative gender identities are defined through the binary gender system. Masculinity studies show that the problem is not 'men' but masculinities, that is, stereotyped ideal masculinity behaviors that are imposed. Gender identities and gender norms determined according to physical characteristics were effective in determining the gender of individuals. Hegemonic masculinity idealized and sanctified within the framework of these norms, continues to exist. Masculinity studies conducted with the knowledge that hegemonic masculinity harms all sexual identities, including heterosexual men, make the existence of new social norms possible. The scope of masculinity studies consists of creating non-violent masculinity roles and ensuring gender equality. Masculinity studies which have an important place in the transformation of gender roles reveal the source of gender inequality with their approaches to these roles. Masculinity studies aim at nonviolent masculinity and critical masculinity with ensuring gender equality. This compilation study aims to show the importance of masculinity studies in transforming gender roles and achieving gender equality.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Masculinity Studies, Hegemonic Masculinity

RIGHTS-BASED SERVICES OF MUNICIPALITIES IN ISTANBUL FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES WITHIN THE RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH OF SOCIAL WORK

Dilan AKBAYIR¹

ABSTRACT

Social work is a human rights profession that includes concepts such as social justice, equality, protection of human well-being, and empowerment in its conceptual framework. However, the fact that traditional social work practices are mostly needs and assistance-based may cause the basic objectives of social work to be unrealized. Considering that the ultimate goal of social work is the empowerment of the individual, the group and subsequently the society, the aid-based nature of the practices creates a disempowering effect as all target groups become needy. Social service practices play a key role in empowering individuals and groups, especially those who are vulnerable, disempowered, discriminated against and oppressed. Empowerment is related to individuals and groups being aware of their own resources and having a say in their own lives. The realization of the empowerment goal of social work is possible by focusing on rights-based approaches. At this point, it is essential in terms of social cohesion and human rights to address the services received by refugees and migrants, who are among the intervention groups of social work, with a rights-based approach in the country of migration. As the country with the highest number of asylum seekers in the world, Turkey's main agenda item in recent times is migration and refugees. There are approximately 3.7 million refugees who have been forced to seek asylum in Turkey in large groups since 2011 due to the civil war in Syria. The majority of the refugees live in Istanbul. The mass, unplanned and uncontrolled resettlement of Syrian refugees in Turkey and the lack of clarity on their status in international legal agreements have brought many problems. In the solution of these problems, non-governmental organizations and local governments' social service practices for refugees play an active role.

Key Words: Rights-based approach, social work, human rights, refugees, municipality.

Presentation Languages: Turkish

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UNEMPLOYMENT ANXIETY INTERRUPTING WOMEN'S SUCCESSFUL AGING PROCESS: EVALUATION FROM SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

Eda ALKAN¹

Problem of the Research: The demographic transformation experienced throughout the world has increased the value of young manpower. The need for young people in the employment market has led middle-aged and older women to prove themselves and try to be permanent in the market. Instead of aging in a complete physical, mental and social well-being, which is called healthy aging, women have started to mask their age with cosmetic products and turned to the medical aesthetic sector with the development of research on anti-aging. It has been observed that women can find a place in the market if they benefit from these practices. However, considering financial difficulties, it has been seen that women who could not afford high amounts for medical aesthetic applications cannot find a place in the employment market despite being talented. In addition, the women who have these treatments are visually accepted in the society. This situation prevents them from taking the right initiatives for successful and healthy aging by masking the natural aging process. It is possible to say that women's desire to be permanent in employment market causes the exploitation of their feelings as well as their money in the medical aesthetic sector.

Purpose of the Study: It has been examined how women understand successful aging and what they aim with anti-aging practices. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of neo-liberal policies on this situation and the employment-related reasons for women's tendency to anti-aging practices.

Method: This study is a compilation study. Researches on anti-aging practices preferred by women, gerontological literature and studies on women's employment in the private sector were scanned. It is emphasized how women unknowingly moved away from the principle of successful aging in order to be accepted in employment market.

Conclusion: Both the demographic transformation and the advances in medicine and technology have extended human life. However, the loss of power and various diseases that occur with aging lead people to healthy and successful aging. With the prolongation of human lifespan, people want to be employed permanently and for a long time and try to find a place in employment by masking their old age. Particularly, women's search for acceptance by looking young causes them to spend a lot on the medical aesthetics sector by having anti-aging treatments, in other words, they experience an economic loss. In addition, visual satisfaction distracts women from the principle of successful aging. As a result of the fact that women have to prefer the practices unwillingly in order to be accepted in employment, their healthy aging process is affected negatively. For this reason, awareness-raising activities about balanced and healthy diet, sports, social skills that are essential for a functional life should be carried out for families, especially in schools. In addition, studies to prevent women from being emotionally and financially exploited in an employment market.

Keywords: Active Aging, Stigmatization, Discrimination, Gerontology, Social Work.

Presentation Language : Turkish

OBESITY FROM SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE: DISCRIMINATION AND STIGMATIZATION

Fahimeh HOSSEINNEZHAD HENDVARI ¹

Perihan ATİK ²

Problem of Research: Obesity is increasing as a public health problem nowadays and obesity epidemic is mentioned. Problems related to obesity are increasing day by day in direct proportion. In addition to health problems, individuals with obesity are exposed to discrimination, stigma and social pressure in psychological, social, cultural, economic and various fields. Thus, with obesity, social exclusion, discrimination and inequality occur and individuals with obesity located in a disadvantaged position. In this respect, the problems that arise with obesity appear as a social justice issue on the basis of human rights and falls within the field of social work.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of weight-related stigma and discrimination on individuals with obesity and to emphasize the importance of developing supportive, empowering, advocacy and awareness-raising practices in social work with people with obesity.

Method: This study is a review study. Therefore, by combining the published studies in the field of obesity, the problem of stigmatization and discrimination experienced by individuals with obesity is emphasized.

Results: Individuals with obesity are not only discriminated because of their body shape and weight, but also experience stigmatization and social pressure in social, cultural, economic and many areas. Thinking that the diseases of individuals with obesity are only related to weight and not getting enough medical triggers and tests in health services is the most vital form of stigmatization towards these individuals. When we look at the negative attitudes and behaviors towards obese individuals in the social sphere, we may experience blaming, exclusion, ridicule, evaluating the individual as lazy and useless, and exposing them to bullying. In the individual sense, psychological problems, low self-esteem, low self-confidence and isolation are among the problems experienced by individuals with obesity. Social workers can prevent stigma and discrimination by establishing professional and non-judgmental social work relationships with them. Social work can provide psychosocial support to individuals with obesity for empowerment, and can carry out awareness-raising activities in the society in order to keep individuals away from stigma and discrimination according to their rights advocacy role and when working with obese individuals, it can carry out studies to increase the well-being and well-being of individuals in physiological, psychological and social areas by considering obesity-related factors rather than highlighting body shape and weight.

Keywords: Obesity, Stigmatization, Discrimination, Social Work.

Presentation Language: English

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HEALTH SERVICES FOR MIGRANTS IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF MIGRANT HEALTH CENTERS

Fahimeh HOSSEINNEZHAD HENDVARI ¹

Hamdi ABDULLAHI JAMA ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In today's world, as a result of globalization, human, capital and information mobility has accelerated within national borders and internationally. Migration, which started from underdeveloped or developing countries to developed countries, has caused immigrants to fall into a disadvantaged position in terms of health, social, cultural, economic, education, housing and legal aspects. Especially, access to health services has been one of the most important problems of immigrants. States limit immigrants' access to health services due to their own policies and financial constraints. Immigrants' access to health and social services generally differs according to their legal status. However, when we consider health as a human right, states are expected to take responsibility in this regard. Within the scope of this study, the example of Migrant Health Centers (MHC), especially the health services provided by the Turkish state for immigrants, has been discussed.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the health services for immigrants and the activities of Immigrant Health Centers in Turkey.

Method: This is a review study. Therefore, the results of research published in the field of immigrant health and the activities of Immigrant Health Centers are discussed.

Results: Turkey is the country that hosts the most (about 6 million) immigrants in the world. In order to facilitate the access of immigrants to health services in Turkey, in September 2015, the SIHHAT project was established as a joint project of the European Union and the Turkish Ministry of Health. Within the scope of the project, Migrant Health Centers (MHC) were established as an additional unit to the Community Health Center. There are 177 GSM in 29 provinces where immigrants are concentrated throughout Turkey. These centers are considered very important in terms of eliminating the problems in front of immigrants' access to health services. In these centers, preventive health services accompanied by a translator and free primary health care services are provided to immigrants of all statuses in order to solve problems such as language and cultural barriers, illegality or informality. Secondary health services are offered to immigrants within the scope of Reinforced MHC. The MHC can be considered as a good example in the world in terms of making health services accessible to all immigrants on the basis of human rights.

Key words: Migration, Health Services, Migrant Health Centers

Presentation Language: English

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AN EVALUATION ON PROBLEMATIC MEDIA USE IN CHILDREN

Fahimeh HOSSEINNEZHAD HENDVARI¹

Nilüfer AKBAŞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Digitalization has been affected societies at the macro level and also has been changed and transformed lives of families and individuals at the micro level. Children and adolescents are most deeply affected by digitalization. Today, parents try to measure children's intelligence by their ability how they use digital devices and also encourages their own children to use digital technologies. However, when the use of these technologies is not controlled, problematic media use (PMU) may occur in children. According to some research, when children experience negative emotions or need to regulate their situation, they may start using the media as a sedative. The problematic of this study is PMU in children that negatively affects the development of children and related factors of this problem.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to evaluate PMU in children and the factors underlying this problem, to discuss the results of research published in this field and to indicate the factors that may be a target for intervention.

Method: This is a review study. Therefore, the researches published in the field of problematic media use in children were combined and focused on intervention factors.

Results: Family and close environment have most important roles in the emergence of problematic media use in childhood. The family and close environment, can also be the target factor to intervene in this problem. Low socioeconomic status of the family, chaos and violence in the family, functional disorders of the family, separation of the parents, divorce, irrelevant parent type, problematic technology or media use by the parents, and unlimited use of technology at home can lead to PMU and behavioral and emotional dysfunction in children. In addition, the easy access of peers to technological devices in social terms may reveal PMU. Therefore, at the intervention point as family factors, focusing on the couple, parent-child relationship, developing digital awareness in parents, supporting the development of self-efficacy and self-regulation in children, and as a social factor supporting children's participation in alternative activities and activities can be target factors.

Keywords: Family, Child, Problematic Media Using.

Presentation Language: English

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VIOLENCE AGAINST HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND AFFECTS FACTORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Esma BOZACI¹

Seda DEĞİRMENCI ÖZ²

Problem of Research: Violence is one of the leading negative situations that put the life and working life of healthcare workers at risk. Although it is an issue that has become increasingly important with the studies carried out in recent years, it is observed that adequate measures cannot be taken to prevent violence.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the violence against health workers and the factors affecting it.

Method: In the study, Tübitak Ulakbim, DergiPark Akademik, Google Scholar databases were used. While reviewing the literature, the keywords health and violence, health and mobbing, nursing and violence, nursing and mobbing, health and violence, health and mobbing were used. A total of 4.623.801 publications were reached by reviewing of literature. The number of articles related to the research is 1.775.674. In total of 10 publications that met the inclusion criteria were included in the study and evaluated in terms of results. The articles included in the study, 7 of them were in Turkish and 3 of them were in English. The reviewing was carried out between 28 March – 1 April 2022.

Findings: In all of the studies included in the research, it was observed that health workers were exposed to violence at least once during their professional life. In the articles included in the study, it has been found that the most common reasons for healthcare personnel to experience violence are the dissatisfaction of the patients and their relatives, their desire to be dealt with immediately, the high number of patients and the inadequacy of the healthcare personnel.

Results: As a result of the examination of the studies on the subject, the importance of violence in the health sector is increasing day by day, together with the fact that health professionals are exposed to violence cases quite frequently, and it is accepted that healthcare workers are at a great risk in terms of exposure to violence.

Key words: Health and violence, health and mobbing, nursing and violence, nursing and mobbing.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY FAMILIES OF CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Gamze DELEN¹

ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder is a neuro (neural) developmental difference that is very common today. There are not many scientific sources on the causes of autism and there is no clear treatment method. Autism cannot be diagnosed while a child is in the womb. Once diagnosed, the whole life of the family changes. Family members have difficulties in deciding how to react to the child's appearance and how to react after the child is diagnosed with autism because they do not have enough information about autism. Families experience difficulties in areas such as economic, psycho-social and family relationships after the diagnosis of autism. Not all children show the same symptoms. Since families do not know what autism is, it is difficult for them to understand it. Autism Spectrum Disorder generally leads to differences in the psychological, social environment and habits within the family. Not knowing what autism is, looking for the cause in oneself, blaming oneself, pressure from the social environment, change in the distribution of tasks within the family, psychological pressure are the main problems experienced by families. The psychological problems experienced by families affect family relationships and social life. For this reason, families need to be supported psychologically, socially and economically. Social service practice methods are important for families to cope with the problems they face. By fulfilling roles such as education and advocacy through social work practices with families, support is provided to empower families and increase their participation in social life. As a result of the examination of the resources, it is generally thought that families have a lot of difficulty in the diagnosis stage and do not have enough information about autism. Families not having enough information, not receiving psychological help and being too protective of the child cause more harm to families. In this study, which was carried out by a student of Istanbul Aydın University Graduate Education Institute Social Work Department in order to meet the graduation publication requirement, the problems experienced by the families of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder are examined and social service practices such as coping with these problems, empowerment, and participation in social life are discussed.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Family, Social Work

Presentation Language: Turkish

USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Hatice GÜLAÇ¹

Huriye KARADEDE²

Problem of Research: Asthma; It is one of the most common chronic inflammatory diseases, which occurs with the narrowing of the airways, comes in attacks and is seen in childhood. Despite current treatments, most adult and pediatric patients with chronic diseases such as childhood asthma, where Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) use is common, turn to CAM methods for many reasons.

Purpose of the Study: It was conducted to evaluate the use of CAM in children with asthma and to systematically compile the studies.

Method: Made using the method of systematic review in this study, ULAKBIM, TR Index, Google Scholar, Pubmed, Dergi Park, Turkish Higher Education Council National thesis Central, Science Direct, Clinical Key databases between the years 2012-2022 studies; asthma, asthma in children, asthmatic children, Complementary and Alternative Medicine, CAM, nursing, pediatrics were scanned with keywords.

Findings: In the studies reviewed, among those who used and did not use CAM; There is no significant relationship between parental education level, family income level, age and gender, most families live in the city, the reasons for using CAM vary, the most used types of CAM are aromatherapy and honey, parents' family members/friends/neighbors/are close and relatives It was observed that the level of getting information about CAM was high, and the level of getting information about CAM from healthcare professionals was low.

Results: Since families mostly receive information from their relatives, it is thought that it would be beneficial to integrate CAM into the basic education of health professionals and to add these subjects to their in-service training. In order to increase the care and quality of nursing, it is recommended that more studies be conducted in the field of nursing for the use of CAM in children with asthma.

Key words: Asthma, asthmatic children, complementary and alternative medicine, nursing

Presentation Language: Turkish

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EXAMINING THE LEVEL OF WELL-BEING OF REFUGEE CHILDREN RECEIVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Mehmet Emin KONAK¹

SUMMARY

Research Problem: Social and Economic Support in Turkey; It is the cash and psycho-social support given to families who cannot meet their basic needs in order to maintain the "well-being" of their children without leaving the family environment. As families in our country benefit from this service, refugee families in our country have also started to benefit from it since 2016. It has been discussed in the literature that this service model is shaped more on the criterion of neediness, therefore the contribution of the service to the maintenance of the child's well-being is limited. It is inevitable for refugee children, who are especially vulnerable to neglect and abuse, to harm their environment due to the inability to ensure their well-being. The psycho-social effects of Social and Economic Support, which is a social problem, and especially its effect on the child's well-being, constitute the main problem of this study.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to reveal the positive and negative effects of the service received by refugee children benefiting from Social and Economic Support Services, in the light of the research data obtained by evaluating the service from a holistic perspective.

Method: The concept of "well-being" of the child, which we consider important for our study, is emphasized. A field study was conducted to determine under what conditions and for how long Social and Economic Support is provided in Turkey, how the process works, and whether this service has an effect on the maintenance of the child's well-being.

Finding: While the support given to refugee families provides economic relief, it has been observed that the social dimension of the service is ignored because it is mostly based on the criteria of neediness, and this does not make a significant contribution to the well-being of the child and may cause the child to lose his "self-respect" in the social environment.

Results: In the study, various questions were asked to reveal the positive and negative effects of Social and Economic Support on the child. As a result of these questions, it has not been concluded that the service provided does not fully strengthen the family psycho-socially and that every child maintains the same level of well-being as it was aimed.

Keywords: Refugee Children, Well-Being, Social and Economic Support.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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WOMEN'S ACCESS TO THE RIGHT TO HYGIENE

MELİS ÜNAL¹

NAVIDREZA HOSSEINZADEH ASL²

Research Problem: There are many barriers to women's access to the right to hygiene. For example, financial constraints, disability, living conditions, cultural factors and lack of information. On the other hand, given the recent high inflation and exorbitant increases in all prices including hygiene products, for example, menstruating women face significant problems in accessing pads. In the context of social work, access to hygiene, which is the most fundamental right of women, should be facilitated and barriers should be eliminated or minimized.

Aim of the Study: The main objective of this study is to evaluate practices that increase women's access to hygiene rights.

Method: This study is a review and is based on a review of relevant research.

Results: When the studies are examined; social service interventions based on gender equality that prioritize meeting women's material needs and implementing women-specific policies are at the forefront. In this way, solutions are produced to violations of rights arising from both financial inadequacy and women's living conditions. Hygiene education provided to school-age girls has also been found to have a significant positive impact according to the results of the studies. Considering these results, education, financial support and intervention plans and policies for women have yielded very positive results in terms of access to the right to hygiene. Therefore, efforts to increase education, financial support and policies on hygiene can improve the rates of access to rights.

Keywords: Right to Hygiene, Women, Social Work

Presentation Language: Turkish

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OLD AGE AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF AGE DISCRIMINATION

Meryem EROL¹

Research Problem: In the 21st century, which is called the age of technology, the effects of digital transformation are felt in every aspect of life. With this transformation, the boundaries of social life have expanded and it has become possible to talk about a virtual social life. Many situations, actions and behaviors that we encounter in real life can also be experienced on social media. Especially due to their anonymizing structure, social media channels are environments that allow values, attitudes and perspectives to be expressed more easily. It is seen that age discrimination encountered in real life is also manifested in different forms on social media.

Purpose of the Study: This study focuses on the representation of the elderly, who have been introduced to social media at a later stage of their lives, and the way elderly discrimination is reflected in these channels. The aim of the research is to reveal the appearance of elderly discrimination on social media and the dimensions of this discrimination.

Method: Using digital content analysis/netnography method, this study analyzed 187 posts and comments on Twitter and Instagram platforms using the hashtags #elderly, #elderly, #elderlyweek, #elderlydiscrimination and #elderly, as well as the English-characterized forms of the hashtags, and the comments attached to these posts.

Findings: According to the data obtained from the posts analyzed within the scope of the research, it was concluded that the image of the elderly in social media is shaped as lonely people in need of care and feeds gender stereotypes; the dimensions of age discrimination are framed with hate speech, sexist expressions, expressions aimed at arousing feelings of pity and compassion. In addition, it is among the findings that the Covid-19 pandemic triggered the spread of ageism on social media.

Conclusion: While elder discrimination is shaped in the virtual world in a similar way to its form in real life; on the other hand, it can sometimes be experienced more rigidly due to the effect of not being face-to-face with the interlocutors. In order to reduce discrimination in social media, measures from micro to macro level should be taken both in real life and online environments. Among these, solutions such as regulating practices that cause discriminatory attitudes, regulating sanctions for hate speech on digital channels, and providing trainings on age discrimination in a way that includes the participation and interaction of all age groups can be listed.

Keywords: Age discrimination, old age, aging, social media

Presentation Language: Turkish

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THE ELDERLY PERSON AND SELF-COMPASSION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK

ÖZLEM SALMAN¹

NAVIDREZA HOSSEINZADEH ASL²

Problem of Research: Clinical social work aims to improve and maintain the social welfare of individuals/groups from psycho-social perspectives, in micro and mezzo dimensions. Social workers in this area of practice actively use the role of counselor, therapist, educator, and clinician, acting with a psycho-social approach and planned intervention process. In this context, the social worker offers psychological interventions to improve the psychological state of the clients. One of the client groups who need significant psychological intervention is known as elderly individuals. According to the research, older individuals face a higher level of loss, sadness, and anxiety. Recently, self-compassion-oriented interventions have come to the fore in improving the psychological state of individuals. Self-compassion, in short, involves being moderate and tolerant towards oneself rather than ignoring pain or making harsh criticisms of oneself.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to evaluate the results of self-compassion strengthening practices for elderly individuals in the context of clinical social work.

Method: This study is a review study and it evaluates the relevant literature.

Findings: According to past studies, when self-compassion is strengthened in various therapeutic interventions, even after short-term approaches, reductions in anxiety, embarrassment, pain, anger, and guilt have been found. Likewise, self-compassion training can be useful for older individuals, especially when they face life challenges. In other words, an elderly individual who has received self-compassion training may not seem different from his peers, but he can better protect his psychological health in the face of life difficulties such as failure.

Results: Therefore, the benefits of increasing self-compassion in elderly individuals are supported by research, and it is recommended to carry out self-compassion psychoeducation and studies for the elderly. Social workers would be more as educators/teachers and facilitators within the scope of clinical social work.

Key words: Self-compassion, clinical social work, elderly person.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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THE IMPACT OF NEW URBAN POVERTY ON GENDER ROLES

Seda KARLIDAĞ¹

ABSTRACT

Poverty is the need for food, clothing, etc., which is necessary for the continuation of total earnings, biological existence. It is defined as the inability to meet the minimum level of physical needs. Along with poverty, the gender role of women, which is frequently emphasized in the extended family structure in rural areas, requires women's participation in the labor force, especially in the informal sectors, together with the economic inadequacies experienced. At this point, with the employment of women, it can be seen that some stereotypes of gender have changed with urban poverty.

It is thought that this study will be important in terms of contributing to the social work literature while being evaluated from a social work perspective within the framework of the process of affecting the family system, especially women, of the dissolving gender stereotypes in order to meet the most basic human needs with the new urban poverty.

Keywords: New Urban Poverty, Gender Roles, Women's Poverty

EVALUATION OF THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PATIENTS FOR CONVENTIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE EXAMPLE OF A MEDICAL CENTER IN ISTANBUL

Selma KOL¹

Mustafa METE²

Traditional and Complementary Medicine Practices (GETAT) are widely used in developed countries around the world, accepted by the World Health Organization. Many health policies have been established in this area since 1991 in Turkey and the rate of use of GETAT in Turkey is 60.5%. With this study, it is aimed to measure the attitudes of patients towards the GETAT field. Measuring the attitudes of patients on GETAT will contribute to realizing the current situation and looking at the future with a rational perspective.

The universe of the research consists of patients who come to a private medical center in Istanbul that provides traditional and complementary medicine services. The number of patients coming to the Medical Center in a year for this purpose is 950. Among these people, patients between the ages of 18-65 who voluntarily participated in the study constitute the sample of the study. The survey study is in the design of "non-experimental quantitative research" and is a screening method according to the way it is applied. In the study, the "survey model (field survey)" will be used to collect data from the sample. In the field survey model, the survey method, which is a data collection method in which the opinions of the participants are taken in written form, was applied.

62.6% of the participants were female and 37.4% were male. 7.0% of the participants are in the 18-24 age range, 15.0% are in the 25-34 age range, 15.6% are in the 35-44 age range, 15.6% are in the 45-54 age range, 22.0% are in the 55-64 age range, while 24.8% are in the 65+ age range. 20% of the participants are literate, 36.4% primary/secondary school, 21.6% high school, 8.4% associate degree, 12.4% undergraduate, 1.2% graduate education has. 33.8% of the participants are housewives, 3.6% are students, 27% are workers, 3.4% are employers, 25.6% are retired and 6.6% have other professions. 58.2% of the participants have an income of less than 4250 TL, 25% have an income of 4250-5000 TL, 7.4% have an income of 5001-6000 TL and 9.4% have an income of more than 6000 TL. By evaluating such variables, the current situation on GETAT will be analyzed and an evaluation will be made.

REGULATORY EFFECT OF HAPPINESS ON THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY ON CAREER ADAPTABILITY IN HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Şeyma ÖZEN¹

Mustafa METE²

Within the scope of the research, “The Regulatory Effect of Happiness on the Career Adaptability of Healthcare Professionals” is analyzed. In this context, correlation rates were determined between cognitive flexibility scale, Alternatives, Cognitive control sub-dimensions, Anxiety, Control, Curiosity and Confidence sub-dimensions and career adaptability scale.

The population of the research consists of health personnel working in Istanbul. The research consists of volunteer health workers between the ages of 18-65. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) Health Statistics Yearbook 2019, the total number of health personnel in Istanbul, including public and private hospitals, is 119,772. In the table developed by Yazıcıoğlu and Erdoğan (2004), the number of samples to be drawn from a certain population was determined as $p=0.50$ for 0.05 sampling error and 384 for $q=0.50$. In this study, analyzes were carried out for 515 healthcare workers. Random sampling method was used in the study.

General dimension of happiness; It affects positively (increasingly) the anxiety sub-dimension by 14.8%, the control sub-dimension by 19.1%, the curiosity sub-dimension by 77.1%, the confidence sub-dimension by 55.8%, and the general career adaptability by 59.4%.

Alternatives sub-dimension; It affects the anxiety sub-dimension by 16.1%, the control sub-dimension by 23.3%, the confidence sub-dimension by 34.6%, and the general career adaptability by 26.4% positively (increasingly). Cognitive control sub-dimension; It affects the control sub-dimension by 13.9%, the curiosity sub-dimension by 26%, the trust sub-dimension by 13.4%, and the general career adaptability by 19.6% positively (increasingly). General dimension of cognitive flexibility; It affects the anxiety sub-dimension by 17.0%, the control sub-dimension by 35.3%, the curiosity sub-dimension by 10.0%, the confidence sub-dimension by 47.7%, and the general career adaptability by 42.4% positively (increasingly).

General dimension of happiness; It affects the alternatives sub-dimension positively (increasingly) by 18.6% and the general dimension of cognitive flexibility by 22.2%.

As a result, the effect of personality traits of health workers on cognitive flexibility has been statistically proven. The results are of guiding importance for the units that perform administrative activities in the literature.



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