

ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
5TH INTERNATIONAL HOME CARE
CONGRESS

9-12 DECEMBER 2025 ISTANBUL / TURKEY
ONLINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited By

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR

Lecturer Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR

Research Assistant Fatma ACAR

2025

ISTANBUL





**ISTANBUL AYDIN
UNIVERSITY**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEWCASTLE
AUSTRALIA**



**CYPRUS AYDIN
UNIVERSITY**



**home care
association**

The Fifth International Home Care Congress

9th - 12th December 2025

Dear Participants,

It is a great honor and privilege to invite you to "The Fifth International Home Care Congress", which will be organized online at Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Turkey. The congress will be held in collaboration with the University of Newcastle, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Australia, Home Care Association, Turkey, and Cyprus Science University, Cyprus on the 9th and 12th of December 2025

Your knowledge and experience will help to improve patient care at home through this congress.
The Organizing Committee looks forward to welcoming you to this Home Care Congress in December.

Honorary Presidents of the Congress

Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDIN (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University)
 Prof. Dr. İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN (Rector of Istanbul Aydin University)
 Prof. Dr. Patricia DAVIDSON (Vice President of Johns Hopkins School of Nursing)
 Fatma Nur AYDIN (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Aydin University)
 Prof. Dr. Yadigar İZMİRLİ (Rector of Cyprus Aydin University)

<p style="text-align: center;">Secretaries of Congress</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM (Istanbul Aydin University) Assoc. Prof. Sibel POLAT OLCA (Istanbul Aydin University) Asst. Prof. Kadriye DEMİR (Istanbul Aydin University) Lecturer Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN (Istanbul Aydin University)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chair of the Congress</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Zuhal BAHAR (Istanbul Aydin University)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Co- Chairs of the Congress</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Ritin FERNANDEZ (University of Newcastle Australia) Aynur DİK (Home Care Association President) Prof. Dr. Lale Aysegul BUYUKGONENC (Cyprus Aydin University)</p>
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INVITATION

Dear Participants,

It is a great honor and privilege to invite you to the “Fifth International Home Care Congress”, which will be organized online at Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Turkey. The congress will be held in collaboration with the University of Newcastle, School of Nursing and Midwifery (Australia), Home Care Association (Turkey), and Cyprus Aydın University on 9–12 December 2025.

Your knowledge and experience will contribute to improving patient care at home. The Organizing Committee looks forward to welcoming you.

Honorary President of The Congress

Halit Tanju BESLER (Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences, İstanbul Aydın University)

İbrahim Hakki AYDIN (Deputy Rector of İstanbul Aydın University)

Patricia DAVIDSON (Vice President of Johns Hopkins School of Nursing)

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Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM

Assoc. Prof. Sibel POLAT OLCA

Asst. Prof. Kadriye DEMİR

Lecturer Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN

Chair of Congress

Prof. Zuhul BAHAR

Co-Chairmans of Congress

Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ

Aynur DIK

Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ

MEMBERS OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE

CHAIR OF CONGRESS

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR (Istanbul Aydin University)

CO-CHAIRMANS OF CONGRESS

Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ (University of Newcastle Australia)

Aynur DIK (Home Care Assosication President)

Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ (Cyprus Science University)

E- ISBN:

Important Notes: Our congress meets the criteria for Associate Professorship.

SECRETARIES OF CONGRESS

Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM – (Istanbul Aydin University)

Assoc. Prof. Sibel POLAT OLCA – (Istanbul Aydin University)

Asst. Prof. Kadriye DEMİR – (Istanbul Aydin University)

Lecturer Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN – (Istanbul Aydin University)

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Doç. Dr. Aklime Sarıkaya

Doç. Dr. Dilek Yıldırım

Doç. Dr. Aygl Kssal

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Asst. Prof. Seda Deđirmenci z

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Asst. Prof. Pavla Kudlova

Asst. Prof. Berra Yılmaz Kuşaklı

Asst. Prof. Emine Ergin

Asst. Prof. Kadriye Demir

Dr. Sunu Alice Cherian

Dr. Hakkı Demirkapu

CONGRESS SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

9TH DECEMBER 2025, TUESDAY

9 DECEMBER 2025, TUESDAY											
OPENING	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	OPENING
	03:00 03:20	20:00 20:20	08:00 08:20	10:00 10:20	08:00 08:20	12:30 12:50	09:00 09:20	08:00 08:20	09:00 09:20	17:00 17:20	Anthems
OPENING SPEECHES	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	SPEAKERS
	03:20 04:20	20:20 21:20	08:20 09:20	10:20 11:20	08:20 09:20	12:50 13:50	09:20 10:20	08:20 09:20	09:20 10:20	17:20 18:20	<p>Zuhal BAHAR Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey</p> <p>Ritin FERNANDEZ Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia</p> <p>Lale Aysegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus</p> <p>Halit Tanju BESLER Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey</p> <p>Patricia DAVIDSON Vice President of Wollongong University, Australia</p> <p>Yadigar İZMIRLI President of Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey</p> <p>Fatma Nur AYDIN Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Aydin University</p> <p>İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN Rector of Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey</p> <p>Mustafa AYDIN Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey</p>
OPENING CEREMONY	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	OPENING CEREMONY
	04:20 05:00	21:20 22:00	09:20 10:00	11:20 12:00	09:20 10:00	13:50 14:30	10:20 11:00	09:20 10:00	10:20 11:00	18:20 19:00	Istanbul Introduction Film

10TH DECEMBER 2025, WEDNESDAY

10 DECEMBER 2025, WEDNESDAY												
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Zuhal BAHAR, Ritin FERNANDEZ	
	02:55 03:40	19:55 20:40	07:55 08:40	09:55 10:40	07:55 08:40	12:25 13:10	08:55 09:40	07:55 08:40	08:55 09:40	16:55 17:40	Strengthening health systems: the importance of the nursing workforce Patrica DAVIDSON <i>Vice of President, Wollongong University, Australia</i>	
	03:40 03:50	20:40 20:50	08:40 08:50	10:40 10:50	08:40 08:50	13:10 13:20	09:40 09:50	08:40 08:50	09:40 09:50	17:40 17:50	Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Zuhal BAHAR, Mirna FAWAZ	SPEAKER
	03:50 04:35	20:50 21:35	08:50 09:35	10:50 11:35	08:50 09:35	13:20 14:05	09:50 10:35	08:50 09:35	09:50 10:35	17:50 18:35	Home Care in Developing Countries Ritin FERNANDEZ <i>University of Newcastle, Australia</i>	
	04:35 04:45	21:35 21:45	09:35 09:45	11:35 11:45	09:35 09:45	14:05 14:15	10:35 10:45	09:35 09:45	10:35 10:45	18:35 18:45	Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Dilek YILDIRIM, Ritin FERNANDEZ	SPEAKER
	04:45 05:30	21:45 22:30	09:45 10:30	11:45 12:30	09:45 10:30	14:15 15:00	10:45 11:30	09:45 10:30	10:45 11:30	18:45 19:30	The Status and Practices of Home Health, Health and Care Services for Disadvantaged Individuals in Turkey Aynur DİK <i>President of Home Care Association, Turkey</i>	
	05:30 05:40	22:30 22:40	10:30 10:40	12:30 12:40	10:30 10:40	15:00 15:10	11:30 11:40	10:30 10:40	11:30 11:40	19:30 19:40	Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ, Tinie KARDOL	SPEAKER
	05:40 06:25	22:40 23:25	10:40 11:25	12:40 13:25	10:40 11:25	15:10 15:55	11:40 12:25	10:40 11:25	11:40 12:25	21:30 22:10	Problem and Solution in Home Care for Elderly in Morocco and Turkey Hakkı DEMİRKAPU <i>Vrije University Brussels, Belgium</i>	
	06:25 06:35	23:25 23:35	11:25 11:35	13:25 13:35	11:25 11:35	16:05 16:05	12:25 12:35	11:25 11:35	12:25 12:35	20:25 20:35	Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Aynur DİK, Selda SEÇGİNLİ	SPEAKER
	06:35 07:20	23:35 00:20	11:35 12:20	13:35 14:20	11:35 12:20	16:05 16:50	12:35 13:20	11:35 12:20	12:35 13:20		Cost-effectiveness of Home Care Tinie KARDOL <i>Vrije University Brussels, Belgium</i>	
	07:20 07:30	00:20 00:30	12:20 12:30	14:20 14:30	12:20 12:30	16:50 17:00	13:20 13:30	12:20 12:30	13:20 13:30		Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Tinie KARDOL, Selda SEÇGİNLİ	SPEAKER
	07:30 08:15	00:30 01:15	12:30 13:15	14:30 15:15	12:30 13:15	17:00 17:45	13:30 14:15	12:30 13:15	13:30 14:15		The Perceptions of Nurses on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Practice: A Qualitative Study Mirna FAWAZ <i>Beirut Arab University, Lebanon</i>	
	18:15 08:25	01:15 01:25	13:15 13:25	15:15 15:25	13:15 13:25	17:45 17:55	14:15 14:25	13:15 13:25	14:15 14:25		Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Ebru KIRANER, Sibel POLAT OLCA	SPEAKER
	08:25 09:25	01:25 02:25	13:25 14:25	15:25 16:25	13:25 14:25	17:55 18:55	14:25 15:25	13:25 14:25	14:25 15:25		ORAL PRESENTATION	

11TH DECEMBER 2025, THURSDAY

11 DECEMBER 2025, THURSDAY											
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Pavla KUDLOVA, Aklime SARIKAYA
	03:10 05:10	20:10 22:10	08:10 10:10	10:10 12:10	08:10 10:10	12:40 14:40	09:10 11:10	08:10 10:10	09:10 11:10	17:10 19:10	Ethics Issue to Home Care Sunu Alice Cherian <i>Pushpagiri College Of Dental Sciences, India</i>
	05:10 05:20	22:10 23:00	10:10 11:00	12:10 13:00	10:10 11:00	14:40 15:30	11:10 12:00	10:10 11:00	11:10 12:00	19:10 20:00	Break
KEYNOTE LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Berra Yılmaz KUŞAKLI, Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN SPEAKER
	05:20 06:05	23:00 23:45	11:00 11:45	13:00 13:45	11:00 11:45	15:30 16:15	12:00 12:45	11:00 11:45	12:00 12:45	20:00 20:45	Comprehensive Nursing Management of Patients with Lower Limb Lymphedema Pavla KUDLOVA <i>Tomas Bata University, Zlin</i>
	06:05 06:15	23:45 23:55	11:45 11:55	13:45 13:55	11:45 11:55	16:15 16:25	12:45 12:55	11:45 11:55	12:45 12:55	20:45 20:55	Break
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Sebahat GÖZÜM, Pavla KUDLOVA SPEAKER
	06:15 07:00	23:55 00:40	11:55 12:40	13:55 14:40	11:55 12:40	16:25 17:10	12:55 13:40	11:55 12:40	12:55 13:40	20:55 21:40	Attitudes of Nursing Students in Palestine Towards The Use of Artificial Intelligence Narwas FASHAFSHEH <i>University of Malaya, Palestine</i>
	07:00 07:10	00:40 00:50	12:40 12:50	14:40 14:50	12:40 12:50	17:10 17:20	13:40 13:50	12:40 12:50	13:40 13:50	21:40 21:50	Break
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Narwas FASHAFSHEH, Aygül KISSAL
	07:10 07:55	00:50 01:35	12:50 13:35	14:50 15:35	12:50 13:35	17:20 18:05	13:50 14:35	12:50 13:35	13:50 14:35	21:50 22:35	Home - Based Healthcare Practices in Turkey Göktuğ KAYA <i>Branch President of the Home Care Association, Turkey</i> Serhat KÜÇÜKUYGUN <i>InVitroCare Private Home Care Center, Turkey</i> Dr. Uğur Osman ÖZCAN <i>Private Güven Hospital, Turkey</i> Gerontologist Meryem CEYHAN <i>Beykötay Municipality of Istanbul, Turkey</i>
	07:55 08:20	01:35 02:00	13:35 14:00	15:35 16:00	13:35 14:00	18:05 18:30	14:35 15:00	13:35 14:00	14:35 15:00	22:35 23:00	Break
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Seda Değirmenci ÖZ, Asiye TAN SPEAKER
	08:20 09:05	02:00 02:45	14:00 14:45	16:00 16:45	14:00 14:45	18:30 19:15	15:00 15:45	14:00 14:45	15:00 15:45	23:00 23:45	ORAL PRESENTATION

12TH DECEMBER 2025, FRIDAY

12 DECEMBER 2025, FRIDAY												
POSTER DISCUSSION	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Seda SEÇGİNLİ, Cantürk CAPIK	
	02:00 02:45	19:00 19:45	07:00 07:45	09:00 09:45	07:00 07:45	11:30 12:15	08:00 08:45	07:00 07:45	08:00 08:45	16:00 16:45	Meta-analysis Nisha KURIAN Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, India	
Break											Break	
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Nihal Gördes AYDOĞDU, Belgin AKIN	
	02:55 03:50	19:55 20:50	07:55 08:50	09:55 10:50	07:55 08:50	12:25 13:20	08:55 09:50	07:55 08:50	08:55 09:50	16:55 17:50	Evaluation of The Implementation results of Countries Impelementing Care Insurance Sema OĞLAK Adnan Menderes University, Turkey	
Break											Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Naile BİLGİLİ, Nursen NAHCIVAN	SPEAKER
	04:00 04:45	21:00 21:45	09:00 09:45	11:00 11:45	09:00 09:45	13:30 14:15	10:00 10:45	09:00 09:45	10:00 10:45	18:00 18:45	Health, Heat and Boundaried: Does Climate Change Impact Home Care Deniz Koçoğlu TANYER Seluk University, Turkey	
Break											Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney		
	04:55 05:55	21:55 22:55	09:55 10:55	11:55 12:55	09:55 10:55	14:25 15:25	10:55 11:55	09:55 10:55	10:55 11:55	18:55 19:55		
Break											Break	
LECTURE	New York	New Zealand	Belgium	Istanbul	Zlin	India	Lebanon	Holland	Palestine	Sydney	CHAIRS: Özlem AKMAN, Kadriye DEMİR	SPEAKER
	06:05 06:50	23:05 23:50	11:05 11:50	13:05 13:50	11:05 11:50	15:35 16:20	12:05 12:50	11:05 11:50	12:05 12:50	20:05 20:50	ORAL PRESENTATION	
Break											Break	
Closing&Award Ceremony												SPEAKER
	07:00 08:00	00:00 01:00	11:50 12:50	14:00 15:00	12:00 13:00	16:30 17:30	13:00 14:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	21:00 22:00	Award Ceremony & Closing Speeches & Step by Step Istanbul	Zuhal BAHAR Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye Ritin FERNANDEZ Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNEÇ Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus Halit Tanju BESLER Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye Patricia DAVIDSON Vice President of Wollongong University, Australia Yadigar İZMİRLİ President of Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye Fatma Nur AYDIN Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Aydin University İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN Rector of Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye Mustafa AYDIN Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye

***The Fifth International Clinical Nursing Research Congress
9-12 December 2025***

ORAL PRESENTATION PROGRAMME

Chairs: Ebru KIRANER, Arzu KAVALA		
<i>10.12.2025 15.25-16.25</i>		
15.25-15.30	Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Teamwork in Home Care Nursing	<u>Berra Yılmaz Kuşaklı</u> , Gülay Ekinci
15.30-15.35	Liver Function in Patients Admitted Emergency Department	<u>Elif Değirmenci Aktaş</u> , Billur Canbakan
15.35-15.40	Examining Postgraduate Theses on Training Provided to Caregivers within the Scope of Home Care Services	<u>Tuba Ötün</u>
15.40-15.45	Examples of Constructivist Learning Model Applications in Nursing Education	<u>Tuba Ötün</u>
15.45-15.50	Balance, Fall Risk, And Rational Drug Use in Older Adults: Nursing Perspectives and Approaches	<u>Asiye Tan</u> , Berna Dinçer
15.50-15.55	Patient Neglect in Home Care: Hidden Risks, Legal Responsibilities, and The Critical Role of Nurses	<u>Asiye Tan</u>
15.55-16.00	Evaluation of Nutrition and Dietetics Students' Acceptance of Cultured Meat within Cellular Agriculture Context	Ayça Acungan, Meral Candemir, Zühal Bahar
16.00-16.05	The Effectiveness of Play Therapy on Anxiety, Pain, and Fatigue in Children with Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	<u>Kadriye Demir</u> , Ebru Kılıçarslan, Ebru Akgün Çıtak
16.05-	Stigmatization and multidimensional	<u>Tuğba Var</u> , Dilek Yıldırım

16.10	effects in colorectal cancer patients with a stoma	
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11.12.2025
16.00-16.45

Chairs: Seda Değirmenci Öz, Sibel Polat Olca		
16.00-16.10	The Effect of Some Characteristics and Daily Living Activities on the Self Care Ability of Patients Receiving Hemodialysis Treatment in Nicosia State Hospital and Kyrenia Akçiçek Hospital	Ülfet Kral, Zuhale Bahar, Sevda Şahin, Kübra Mutlu, Deren Oygur
16.10-16.20	Planning Nursing Care With Watson's Human Caring Model	<u>Berna Kahveci Ceylan</u> , Cennet Çiriş Yıldız
16.20-16.30	Importance of Ethical Decision Making in Nursing Practice	<u>Cennet Çiriş Yıldız</u> , Berna Kahveci Ceylan
16.30-16.40	Examining the Caregiver Burden and Psychological Needs of Mothers Accompanying Hospitalized Children	<u>Batuhan Güloğlu</u> , Sibel Polat Olca

12.12.2025
13.05-13.50

Chairs:Özlem Akman, Kadriye Demir		
13.05-13.15	Examining the Effects of Lifestyle Modification and Bowel Habit Training on Constipation in Older Adults	<u>Aslı Hallum</u> , Ferda Akyüz Özdemir
13.15-13.25	Psychosocial Issues and Experiences of Advanced Stage Lung Cancer Patients Receiving Palliative Care: A Qualitative Study	<u>Dilek Yıldırım</u> , Vildan Kocatepe
13.25-13.35	Evaluation of university students' sustainable and healthy nutritional behaviors	<u>Aliye Yaprak Sevinç</u> , Zuhâl Bahar
13.35-13.45	The Role of Gamification and Parental Involvement in mHealth Applications for Anxiety Management in Home-Cared Children	<u>Kadriye Demir</u> , Çiğdem Sarı Öztürk

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Bildiri No: 1156

Examining the Effects of Lifestyle Modification and Bowel Habit Training on Constipation in Older Adults

Aslı Hallum¹, Ferda Akyüz Özdemir²

¹Private Palmiye Hospital, İskenderun, Hatay.

²Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Fethiye Faculty of Health Sciences

Aslı Hallum / Private Palmiye Hospital

Background: Constipation is a common geriatric problem with multifactorial etiologies, including decreased gastrointestinal motility, polypharmacy, insufficient fluid and fiber intake, comorbidities, and physical inactivity. Evidence suggests that non-pharmacological interventions such as lifestyle modification and bowel habit training are effective first-line strategies; however, studies evaluating structured combined training programs in older adults are limited.

Objective: To examine the effect of a structured lifestyle modification and bowel habit training program on constipation severity, associated symptoms, bowel habits, fluid intake, physical activity, and stool consistency among older adults.

Methods: This single-group pretest–posttest study was conducted in the Internal Medicine and Family Medicine outpatient clinics of Fethiye State Hospital. Twenty-five adults aged ≥ 65 years with constipation were included. Baseline data were collected using a Patient Identification Form, the Constipation Assessment Scale (CAS), and the Bristol Stool Form Scale. Participants received an educational intervention covering fiber intake, fluid consumption, physical activity, defecation timing, and optimal defecation posture. Follow-up assessments were conducted over 5 weeks via face-to-face and phone interviews.

Results and Conclusion: The mean age of participants was 73.64 ± 7.16 years; 84% were female. Constipation severity decreased significantly over 5 weeks (Week 1: 17.40 ± 3.14 → Week 5: 13.36 ± 2.95 , $p < 0.05$). Between Week 1 and Week 5, significant improvements were observed in bloating, gas, rectal fullness, defecation pain, pellet-like stool, and defecation difficulty ($p < 0.05$). Bowel sounds and fecal incontinence did not show significant change ($p > 0.05$). Fluid intake increased steadily from 1.44 ± 0.65 L to 2.24 ± 0.59 L ($p < 0.05$), and physical activity level increased from 1.68 ± 0.74 to 2.24 ± 0.72 hours/week ($p < 0.05$). Stool consistency improved from an average Bristol score of 1.8 to 2.9 by Week 5, indicating clinically meaningful improvement. Fiber intake showed no significant weekly change ($p > 0.05$). The lifestyle modification and bowel habit training program effectively reduced constipation severity and improved key symptoms, stool consistency, fluid intake, and physical activity among older adults. These findings support the integration of structured non-

pharmacological education into geriatric constipation management. Larger, multi-center controlled studies are recommended to strengthen evidence for clinical practice.

Keywords: Constipation; Older adults; Lifestyle modification; Bowel habit training; Non-pharmacological intervention

Bildiri No: 1702

Liver Function in Patients Admitted Emergency Department

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Background: This study is to determine the mean levels of liver transaminases among patients presenting to our ED with any complaint. The study aims to compare the demographic characteristics between patients with and without elevated enzyme levels and to assess the etiological factors and additional emergency admission diagnoses potentially associated with transaminase elevation.

Objective: This study is to determine the mean levels of liver transaminases among patients presenting to our ED with any complaint. The study aims to compare the demographic characteristics between patients with and without elevated enzyme levels and to assess the etiological factors and additional emergency admission diagnoses potentially associated with transaminase elevation.

Methods: This research was conducted on a group of 200 patients admitted to ER. ALT and AST values higher than reference values considered as elevation of aminotransferases.

Results and Conclusion: Results: On 53 of these 200 patients (26,5%) aminotransferase elevation was determined. Aminotransferase elevation was found on 30% and %22,2 percent of male and female patients respectively. Mean age of male patients was 56,93±20,94, whereas female patients's mean age was 48,25±20,76. The age difference between sexes were not found to be statistically significant. In male patient group 15,2% had arterial hypertension but in female group there weren't any patient with arterial hypertension. On aminotransferase elevation group only one patient had a positive history for chronic alcohol consumption (1,9%). Low alcohol consumption in Turkey is an important factor on this finding. Of 200 patients, 41 had previous diagnose for diabetes mellitus (18,9%). On this subgroup, although statistically not significant, body mass index was found to be higher than non aminotransferase elevation group (26,52±6,79 and 25,60±4,91 respectively). Of these 53 patients with aminotransferase elevation, 16 of them were diagnosed with gastrointestinal system pathology. Rest of 53 patients (37) patients were diagnosed with other system pathologies resulting in AST and ALT elevation. Mean level for all patients ALT and AST were 19(min-max. Value:5-2830) and 24 (min-max. Value: 7-2799) respectively, whereas on low risk group mean ALT was 51,54±22,30 and mean AST value was 51,14±25,69. These values are close to the today's reference values. Conclusions: Aminotransferase elevation was detected in about one-fourth of patients presenting to the emergency department. Elevation was slightly more common in males, and gastrointestinal pathologies were the most frequent associated conditions. Overall, mean ALT and AST values were close to current reference ranges, suggesting that most elevations were mild and clinically insignificant.

Keywords: body mass index, diabetes mellitus, alcohol, hypertension

Bildiri No: 1831

The Effect of Some Characteristics and Daily Living Activities on the Self Care Ability of Patients Receiving Hemodialysis Treatment in Nicosia State Hospital and Kyrenia Akçiçek Hospital

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Background: Hemodialysis treatment applied in Chronic Kidney Failure is a treatment method that can cause secondary problems, reduce people's quality of life, and affect individuals psychosocially. For this reason, it is important for nursing to question the self-care status of hemodialysis patients according to their daily life activities and to support the patients in this regard.

Objective: Objective : This study was conducted to determine the self-care status of hemodialysis patients in TRNC by evaluating their daily life activities and the problems experienced after dialysis.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted at Nicosia and Kyrenia State Hospital between April and May 2023, including 135 patients who applied to these centers for hemodialysis treatment. Socio -Demographic Characteristics and Patient Follow-up Data Collection Form, Self-Care Scale and Katz Daily Living Activities Scale were used to collect data . Frequency analysis was performed for the socio -demographic characteristics of the hemodialysis patients participating in the study , and descriptive statistics were given for the scale scores. The normal distribution of the patients' scale scores was examined with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests and it was determined that they did not show a normal distribution.

Results and Conclusion: Results: It was determined that the hemodialysis patients included in the study received an average of 17.12 ± 1.95 points from the Katz Activities of Daily Living Scale and 32.77 ± 5.29 points from the overall Self-Care Scale. It was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between the Self-Care Skills Scale scores of hemodialysis patients according to their age, gender, educational status and employment status, and that there was a statistically significant difference between the Self-Care Power Scale scores according to the patients' economic status and the patients' education level on hemodialysis. ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that there were statistically significant and positive correlations between the hemodialysis patients' scores on the Katz Activities of Daily Living Scale and the scores they received from the Self-Care Power Scale as a whole and from the medication use and hygienic care sub-dimensions of the scale ($p < 0.05$) . Conclusion: The hemodialysis process increases the care needs of individuals by affecting their self-care power and ability to perform daily life activities. As self-care ability decreases in hemodialysis patients, daily living activities and therefore the patients' quality of life decrease. The research results will be guiding for nurses caring for hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: Self-care, activities of daily living, hemodialysis, nursing

Bildiri No: 2731

Examining the Caregiver Burden and Psychological Needs of Mothers Accompanying Hospitalized Children

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Background: Hospitalization of a child often becomes a major crisis that affects not only the patient but also the entire family structure. Although the primary medical focus is naturally on the child, the emotional and physical strain on caregivers—especially mothers who act as the child’s constant companions—tends to be underestimated. These mothers manage multiple roles at once: they provide emotional reassurance, assist with medical routines, and coordinate care with healthcare staff, all while coping with the uncertainty of their child’s condition. This demanding situation, which often unfolds with limited formal support, leads to what is commonly defined as caregiver burden—a multifaceted experience that includes emotional, physical, and financial stress.

Objective: This study aims to investigate the relationship between caregiver burden and psychological needs among mothers whose children receive inpatient care in pediatric clinics, thereby contributing data for targeted interventions and psychosocial support programs.

Methods: This cross-sectional and descriptive study was conducted in the general pediatrics clinic of a university research hospital. Ethics committee approval was obtained from SANKO University Non-Clinical Research Ethics Committee. Data were collected through face-to-face structured interviews with the participating mothers. The interviews were conducted by the researcher, a master's student in psychiatric nursing who also works as a nurse at the same clinic. Data for this study were obtained through the administration of three distinct instruments: a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale (ZCBS), and the Basic Psychological Needs Scale (BPNS). Following a normality check, t-tests and One-Way ANOVA were used for group comparisons. Chi-Square, Pearson's Correlation, and Multiple Linear Regression analyses were applied to examine relationships and predictive factors.

Results and Conclusion: An analysis of the Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale revealed that over half of the mothers 57.84% experienced moderate caregiver burden, with the mean score of 40.6 ± 7.0 . The mean total score on the Basic Psychological Needs Scale was found to be 94.9 ± 14.2 . Regression analyses revealed a weak negative relationship between caregiver burden and psychological needs. Results indicate that a significant proportion of mothers experienced moderate levels of caregiver burden, largely related to their own physical health and length of hospital stay. These findings are consistent with existing literature demonstrating that caregiver well-being depends not only on the child's condition but also on the caregiver's personal health and exposure to prolonged stress.

Keywords: caregiver burden, psychological needs, mother, psychiatric nursing

Bildiri No: 2983

The Role of Gamification and Parental Involvement in mHealth Applications for Anxiety Management in Home-Cared Children

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Background: Children receiving home care, particularly those with anxiety disorders, often face barriers to accessing psychosocial support and therapy. Limitations such as time constraints, shortage of specialists, and financial burdens hinder regular participation in therapy (Dülsen & Baumeister, 2025). Mobile health (mHealth) applications offer flexible, cost-effective, and accessible solutions for delivering psychosocial support in the home care setting (Domhardt et al., 2019). Among these, gamification techniques and parental involvement are critical components that enhance treatment adherence and engagement (Newton et al., 2020; David, 2019).

Objective: This study aims to examine the role of gamification and parental involvement in mHealth applications for anxiety management among children receiving home care, highlighting their advantages and limitations through application-based examples.

Methods: A review of recent literature was conducted on mHealth applications targeting childhood anxiety disorders, with a focus on gamification strategies, parental involvement models, and their potential integration into home care services. Findings were analyzed in relation to evidence-based practices, user engagement, and applicability within home care models (Lockwood et al., 2022; Whiteside, 2016).

Results and Conclusion: Gamification increases children's motivation to engage with the application, transforms therapeutic tasks into enjoyable activities, and supports the learning process (Gkintoni et al., 2024). Parental involvement facilitates consistent application use through goal setting, process monitoring, and feedback mechanisms (Grajdan et al., 2024). When integrated into home care services, these features enhance treatment accessibility and continuity. However, challenges remain, including data security issues, lack of age- and culture-appropriate content, and insufficient standardized evaluation criteria (Torous & Roberts, 2017). Gamification and parental involvement are key elements in strengthening anxiety management for home-cared children through mHealth applications. To achieve effective integration into home care services, improvements in security standards, cultural and developmental appropriateness, and coordination with multidisciplinary care teams are recommended.

Keywords: childhood anxiety, gamification, home care, mHealth, parental involvement

Bildiri No: 3529

Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Teamwork in Home Care Nursing

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Background: Home care nursing has become a critical field as healthcare services are increasingly delivered in home settings. These services primarily aim to improve the quality of life for elderly, chronically ill, and disabled individuals while meeting their continuous care needs. In the home care process, nurses must work closely with multidisciplinary teams to address patients' physical, emotional, and social needs. Teamwork and collaboration are among the most important factors determining the effectiveness of home care nursing.

Objective: The objective of this study is to evaluate studies conducted on teamwork in home care nursing through a bibliometric analysis method.

Methods: The Web of Science Core Collection database was used as the data source for this study. A search was conducted in all fields using the keywords (Home care nursing) and (teamwork or collaboration), covering the period from 1997 to 2025, yielding a total of 190 publications. The retrieved publications were analyzed using performance analysis based on various parameters, including publication year, type, language, and journal. Additionally, VOSviewer 1.6.20 was used for scientific mapping and visual analyses to illustrate authors and collaborations in the literature.

Results and Conclusion: Results and Conclusion A bibliometric analysis of the Web of Science Core Collection identified a total of 190 publications between 1997 and 2025. The temporal distribution reveals a significant upward trend in research output, with the highest number of studies on Home Care Nursing and Teamwork published in 2024 (n=17, 8.9%). The majority of the literature was published in English (n=154, 81%) and primarily concentrated within the fields of life sciences and technology. Geographically, the United States emerged as the leading contributor. In terms of academic impact, the average citation count per publication was 12.8, with the two most highly cited works receiving 305 and 283 citations, respectively. Collectively, these findings indicate a notable surge in scholarly interest, particularly in 2024, and demonstrate the growing academic impact and relevance of teamwork within the context of home care nursing.

Keywords: Home Care Nursing, Teamwork, Collaboration, Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science

Bildiri No: 3606

Evaluation of Nutrition and Dietetics Students' Acceptance of Cultured Meat within Cellular Agriculture Context

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Background: The rapidly growing global population and increasing demand for animal protein necessitate the search for sustainable solutions in food production. Cellular agriculture is an innovative method that could serve as an alternative to traditional agriculture, offering environmental, ethical, and economic benefits. Cellular agriculture is the controlled and sustainable manufacture of agricultural products with cells and tissues without plant or animal involvement.

Objective: Most studies have highlighted the advantages of cellular agriculture, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, minimizing land and water use, lowering the need for antibiotics, and offering customizable products with added target nutrients. The study examined nutrition and dietetics students' awareness and acceptance levels regarding cellular agriculture.

Methods: This study was designed as a cross-sectional descriptive survey to evaluate the awareness and acceptance levels of nutrition and dietetics students regarding cellular agriculture. Data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0, descriptive statistics summarized characteristics, while chi-square and t-tests/ANOVA assessed group differences. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results and Conclusion: The findings show that students with a positive view of cellular agriculture have low fast-food eating habits; however, students with a high fast-food preference also view cellular agriculture positively. It was found that vegetarian students had significantly higher levels of awareness of cellular agriculture, while students who preferred red meat consumption showed a lower level of acceptance of this technology. Furthermore, it was observed that students' high response rates to the statements "I avoid consuming processed foods" and "I prefer to meet my vitamin needs from natural foods" indicated a low perception of cellular agriculture and artificial meat ($p < 0.05$). This study emphasizes that while cellular agriculture shows promise in terms of sustainability, it faces technical and sociocultural challenges. The widespread adoption of cellular agriculture will be possible through the provision of affordable costs, the resolution of ethical concerns, and the awareness-raising efforts of nutrition experts. However, more scientific research is needed to fully understand the environmental benefits of this technology. **Keywords:** Artificial meat, cellular agriculture, sustainability, nutrition, and dietetics

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Bildiri No: 4871

Evaluation of Nutrition and Dietetics Students' Acceptance of Cultured Meat within Cellular Agriculture Context

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Background: The rapidly growing global population and increasing demand for animal protein necessitate the search for sustainable solutions in food production. Cellular agriculture is an innovative method that could serve as an alternative to traditional agriculture, offering environmental, ethical, and economic benefits. This technology relies on the cultivation of microorganisms in bioreactors for the production of meat, dairy, and other products.

Objective: Studies have highlighted the advantages of cellular agriculture, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, minimizing land and water use, lowering the need for antibiotics, and offering customizable products with added target nutrients. The study examined nutrition and dietetics students' awareness and acceptance levels regarding cellular agriculture.

Methods: This study was designed as a cross-sectional descriptive survey to evaluate the awareness and acceptance levels of nutrition and dietetics students regarding cellular agriculture. Data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0, descriptive statistics summarized characteristics, while chi-square and t-tests/ANOVA assessed group differences. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

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Bildiri No: 5114

Examining Postgraduate Theses on Training Provided to Caregivers within the Scope of Home Care Services

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Background: As a result of demographic changes, the increase in the elderly population due to longer life expectancy, the rise in chronic disease rates, and mental/physical limitations, care for patients is provided either in institutions or at home. Home care is provided by the patient's family/caregivers. Caregivers must receive training appropriate to their needs and to recognize potential danger signs that may arise during the care process.

Objective: The research was conducted to examine postgraduate theses on training provided to caregivers within the scope of home care services and to reveal the effectiveness of the training provided.

Methods: The universe of this descriptive study consists of theses accessed by searching the Higher Education Council (YÖK) National Thesis Center page. The sample was determined by searching for the keyword specified in the PRISMA Checklist, and studies that met the inclusion criteria were evaluated. The study included Turkish postgraduate theses with full-text permission, identified through searches using the keywords “home care,” “home care service,” “caregiver,” and “education.” Data were evaluated using frequency and percentage in the SPSS 25.0 program.

Results and Conclusion: Within the scope of the study, 191 theses were accessed at the YÖK National Thesis Center between 2007 and 2025; 9 theses that met the inclusion criteria were examined. Of the theses examined, 67% (n=6) were doctoral theses and 33% (n=3) were master's theses. 45% (n=4) were in the field of nursing, 11% (n=1) were in the field of nursing science, 11% (n=1) in the surgical nursing sub-department, 22% (n=2) in family medicine, and 11% (n=1) in the geriatric health sub-department. It was determined that 56% (n=5) of the theses were semi-experimental, 33% (n=3) were fully experimental, and 11% (n=1) were designed as descriptive research. When the sample group was examined, it was seen that all theses worked with home care providers within the scope of home health services. When the theses were examined, it was seen that as a result of the training given to caregivers, caregivers felt more competent, there was an increase in their knowledge, behavior, and competence levels regarding illness and care, a positive attitude developed, and there was a decrease in the rate of infection and pressure sores in patients. It can be said that training provided to caregivers who play an active role in the home care process of patients with long-term care needs positively affects patient care, and that repeating the training at regular intervals would be beneficial.

Keywords: Home care, Home care service, Caregiver, Education

Bildiri No: 5410

The Effectiveness of Play Therapy on Anxiety, Pain, and Fatigue in Children with Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Background: Children undergoing cancer treatment frequently experience profound psychological and physical distress, including anxiety, pain, and fatigue. These symptoms negatively affect treatment adherence, coping capacity, and overall quality of life. Play therapy is recognized as a child-centered, non-pharmacological intervention that supports emotional expression, reduces distress, and enhances adaptation during hospitalization and home-based care. Although play therapy is increasingly used in pediatric oncology, evidence on its effectiveness remains fragmented.

Objective: This systematic review and meta-analysis synthesizes current randomized controlled trials to evaluate the impact of play therapy on anxiety, pain, and fatigue in children with cancer.

Methods: A PRISMA-guided systematic review was conducted across six databases, identifying four randomized controlled trials published between 2014 and 2024, including a total sample of 222 children aged 6–18 years. Play therapy modalities included Child Life interventions, filial therapy, play-based occupational therapy, and group drawing art therapy. Studies varied in session duration (30–100 minutes), intervention length (2–10 weeks), and outcome measures assessing anxiety, pain, and fatigue.

Results and Conclusion: Effects on Anxiety: Meta-analysis demonstrated a large and statistically significant reduction in anxiety (SMD = -2.28, 95% CI [-4.25, -0.31], p = 0.0002). High heterogeneity reflected differences in intervention content and measurement tools. Long-term interventions showed continued anxiety reduction, though without statistical significance due to small sample sizes. Effects on Pain: Play therapy yielded a significant reduction in pain levels (SMD = -1.63, 95% CI [-2.08, -1.19], p < 0.00001). Interventions supporting emotional regulation and attentional distraction were especially effective in reducing procedure-related and treatment-related pain. Effects on Fatigue: Although improvements were observed, the reduction in fatigue was not statistically significant, likely due to the multidimensional nature of fatigue and variability in measurement tools. The findings indicate that play therapy is a highly effective intervention for reducing anxiety and pain among pediatric oncology patients, offering a safe, accessible, and child-centered approach that complements medical treatment. While evidence for reducing fatigue is promising, further rigorous RCTs with standardized outcome measures are needed. Integrating structured play therapy into routine hospital and home-care nursing practices may significantly enhance children's psychosocial well-being and overall treatment experience.

Keywords: anxiety, pain, fatigue, pediatric oncology, play therapy

Bildiri No: 5946

IMPORTANCE OF ETHICAL DECISION MAKING IN NURSING PRACTICE

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Background: Ethics is a thought process that emerges to understand and guide human behavior and establishes the moral references individuals use to evaluate their actions. Ethics is not limited to individuals' personal values; it also applies to society at large through social norms and rules. It serves as a fundamental guideline shaping individuals' actions and their relationships within society. Ethics is a broad concept encompassing a wide range of concepts and has played a significant role in every stage of human history, and therefore can be interpreted differently in different cultures and societies.

Objective: Ethics is the set of principles that guide actions, and it represents not only a personal but also a professional and societal area of responsibility in healthcare. The nursing profession is a field in which the life you lead is directly shaped by fundamental ethical principles such as respect for human dignity, justice, autonomy, and non-maleficence. Therefore, it is crucial for officials to make decisions consistent with ethical principles when confronting complex clinical situations. This study was designed to comprehensively examine the importance, effects, and challenges of ethical decision-making in nursing practice.

Methods: In this study, studies published in various databases were examined and studies suitable for the research were evaluated.

Results and Conclusion: In this study provides a detailed definition of ethical decision-making, its importance in officialdom practices, and its impact. The positive impact of ethical decisions on patient rights, patient satisfaction, care delivery, and license satisfaction is highlighted; we also evaluate the ethical dilemmas faced by officials and how they cope with them. Factors such as time constraints, administrative pressures, team communication difficulties, and cultural and religious diversity are among the constraints on officials' ethical decision-making processes. In this study, we conclude that such situations can lead to moral distress among those protected, which can lead to professional dissatisfaction and burnout. In conclusion, the ethical decision-making process is a fundamental dynamic of the nursing profession and plays a critical role in its healthy functioning, protecting patient rights, improving the quality of care, and establishing healthcare services based on human values. Ethical decisions are a product not only of individual consciousness but also of institutional support mechanisms and a sense of social responsibility. In this context, the importance of ethical decision-making in nursing should be embraced not only at the academic level but also at the practical level, and it should be considered a process open to continuous improvement.

Keywords: Ethics, Nursing, Nursing Practice, Ethical Decision Making

Bildiri No: 7038

Examples of Constructivist Learning Model Applications in Nursing Education

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Background: Rapid changes in technology, as in many other fields such as economics, engineering, health, medicine, and more, are impacting the field of education, leading to changes and developments. Unlike traditional methods in education, different learning models should be employed that place the student at the center, enabling them to actively participate in learning, engage in analysis and synthesis, think critically, and learn by doing and experiencing. Instead of the educator taking an active role in the center, they should be a good guide and guide for the student. One of these methods, the "constructivist learning model," stands out as an important model that allows individuals to reconstruct knowledge.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to examine examples of constructivist learning model applications in nursing education and to provide information about good practices.

Methods: This systematic review conducted a literature search using the internationally recognized databases Web of Science (WoS), Scopus, PubMed, ScienceOpen, ERIC, Google Scholar, and Dergipark for national literature to ensure a comprehensive and reproducible evidence-gathering process. A search was conducted using the keywords "nursing," "nursing education," and "constructivist learning model" related to nursing education within the scope of the constructivist learning model, yielding 43 studies between 2000 and 2025.

Results and Conclusion: In 43 studies conducted using the constructivist learning model, it was concluded that nurses' higher-order thinking skills and academic success increased, clinical decision-making skills improved, knowledge retention increased, learning was realized, learning experiences were provided, positive learning outcomes for professional nursing were achieved, critical thinking skills were developed, student nurses were helped to think like nurses, nursing theory knowledge skills were effective in improving communication/therapeutic communication, coping skills were improved, and professional socialization was positively impacted. In light of these studies, it is believed that the use of different teaching methods in nursing education that are relevant to social reality is necessary, and that the use of the constructivist learning model in nursing education programs would be beneficial for nurses who will influence the future of healthcare.

Keywords: Nursing, Nursing education, Constructivist learning model

Bildiri No: 7138

PLANNING NURSING CARE WITH WATSON'S HUMAN CARING MODEL

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Background: The nursing process combines the artistic and scientific aspects of the profession to provide personalized care. The care process is personal and decision-oriented. This allows for the identification of the care needs of individuals, families, and the community. Nursing classification systems allow for the classification of interventions applied to problems encountered in nursing practice, their contribution to outcomes, and their classification. Classification systems require nurses to develop a common language in every aspect of the nursing process.

Objective: Watson's model of human care emphasizes the expansion of individual uniqueness and experience through the acceptance of experience, aesthetics, systems, and individual learning methods. The foundation of the human care model is to provide quality care and continue to progress in this direction. Watson believes this process is the "process of effective caregiving," and that a strong bond between caregiver and caregiver is the most important factor in providing care. The purpose of this study is to examine a case study demonstrating the use of the nursing classification system in nursing planning that implements Watson's model of human care.

Methods: In this efficient, comprehensive literature review and published databases, appropriate reproductive systems were evaluated, including the reproductive systems commonly preferred in clinics, the NANDA International (NANDA-I), the Nursing Outcome Classification System (NOC), and the Nursing Intervention Classification System (NIC).

Results and Conclusion: An evaluation of the Watson model revealed that the impact of the spiritual care components on individual well-being increased. The expansion, clarification, and understanding of patient-to-patient sponsorship relationships increased the growth of sponsorship initiatives using the growth model. In conclusion for nursing practice to be conducted systematically and scientifically, the nursing process must incorporate one or more nursing models/theories, and common nursing terminology must be used throughout the process. In this case, the care provided ensures that the individual's needs are met holistically. Establishing interpersonal nursing relationships with the patient, explaining and understanding themselves, and using the healing processes as a model increased the effectiveness of nursing interventions. This further demonstrated the importance of a holistic approach in nursing care.

Keywords: Watson Model of Human Caring, Self-care, Nursing, Nursing Process, Nursing Classification Systems

Bildir No: 7242

BALANCE, FALL RISK, AND RATIONAL DRUG USE IN OLDER ADULTS: NURSING PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES

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Background: Falls in older adults represent a major geriatric health issue, frequently resulting in significant morbidity, mortality, and a growing economic burden on healthcare systems. With the global aging population increasing rapidly, the impact of falls has become more pronounced, particularly as certain medication classes substantially elevate fall risk. These medications, termed Fall-Risk-Increasing Drugs (FRIDs), require careful evaluation during clinical decision-making.

Objective: This study aims to examine the relationship between balance status, fall risk, and rational medication use in older adults, while comprehensively assessing relevant nursing approaches and clinical practices.

Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted using Google Scholar, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Studies published between 2015 and 2025 were screened using predetermined keywords. Eligible articles were selected based on scientific rigor, methodological appropriateness, relevance to balance–fall risk–medication use, and their focus on older populations. Findings from the reviewed literature were synthesized under thematic categories, including risk factors for falls, pharmacological contributors, physiological changes associated with aging, and clinical implications for nursing practice.

Results and Conclusion: The reviewed literature consistently shows that falls are among the leading causes of accidental deaths in older adults. Approximately 30% of individuals aged 65 and older, and more than 50% of those aged 80 and above, experience at least one fall annually. Major risk factors include impaired balance and gait, polypharmacy, previous fall history, multimorbidity, malnutrition, lower educational level, living alone, tobacco or alcohol use, and environmental hazards associated with urbanization. Medications identified as FRIDs—such as sedative-hypnotics, benzodiazepines, antidepressants, antihypertensives, and antipsychotics—significantly increase fall risk. Age-related pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic changes further modify drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion, thereby heightening susceptibility to adverse effects and toxicity. The findings highlight the critical role of nurses in fall prevention among older adults. Proactive fall-risk assessment, regular medication reviews, and systematic balance and gait evaluations are essential components of nursing practice. Effective fall-prevention strategies rely on multidisciplinary collaboration, individualized interventions, and strengthened education and counseling services. Rational management of FRID use and early identification of modifiable risk factors can significantly improve clinical outcomes and reduce the overall healthcare burden associated with falls.

Keywords: Falls, older adults, fall-risk-increasing drugs (FRIDs), polypharmacy, “nursing interventions”

Bildiri No: 7950

Stigmatization and multidimensional effects in colorectal cancer patients with a stoma

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Background: Colorectal cancer ranks as the third most common malignancy worldwide, and in many cases, surgical treatment necessitates the creation of a stoma . The presence of a stoma is a significant experience that affects patients' quality of life physically, psychologically, and socially. Changes in body image, heightened anxiety, social withdrawal, and feelings of stigma are frequently observed during this process. This study aims to evaluate the physical, psychological, and social effects of stigma among individuals who undergo stoma formation due to colorectal cancer, and to discuss the importance and awareness of this phenomenon within nursing care based on current literature

Objective: The need for a stoma in colorectal cancer surgery is determined by tumor location, the requirements of the surgical technique, and the patient's clinical condition . Following stoma creation, individuals experience substantial changes in daily functioning, body perception, and social roles. Visible anatomical alterations increase the risk of stigma, exposing patients to negative societal attitudes such as being perceived as unusual, pitied, or socially excluded. According to Goffman, stigma is a process of labeling and exclusion that arises when an individual deviates from socially accepted norms. The effects of stigma among individuals with a stoma are multidimensional. Psychologically, feelings of shame, guilt, reduced self-esteem, and depressive mood are common. Socially, concerns about odor, leakage, or visible pouching lead to avoidance of social environments, difficulties in work and family relationships, and increased isolation. Nursing care plays a critical role in this process. Patient education, counseling, pouch management, odor and leakage prevention strategies, and psychosocial support can mitigate the negative effects of stigma.

Methods: The literature emphasizes that stigma is one of the key determinants of psychosocial adjustment among individuals living with a stoma. Yao et al. (2025) reported that stigma among patients with a permanent stoma contributes to social withdrawal, while higher social motivation reduces these negative effects. Xiong et al. (2025) highlighted that family support decreases perceived stigma and facilitates stoma adaptation, underscoring the importance of involving family members in the care process. Guo et al. (2025) found that stigma increases feelings of loneliness and social exclusion, and noted that resilience-based interventions may help individuals cope with social isolation.

Results and Conclusion: Stoma formation is not merely a physiological procedure but a process with profound psychosocial consequences. Stigma, social isolation, altered body image, and decreased self-esteem significantly impact patients' quality of life. Therefore, nursing care must be grounded in a biopsychosocial, holistic, and sustainable approach.

Keywords: Colorectal Cancer, stoma, stigma, nursing care

Bildiri No: 8272

Psychosocial Issues and Experiences of Advanced Stage Lung Cancer Patients Receiving Palliative Care: A Qualitative Study

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Background: A thorough examination of psychosocial problems and individual patient experiences could contribute to a better understanding of the needs of advanced stage lung cancer patients and the development of personalized care models.

Objective: A thorough examination of psychosocial problems and individual patient experiences could contribute to a better understanding of the needs of advanced stage lung cancer patients and the development of personalized care models.

Methods: This qualitative study investigates the psychosocial issues and end-of-life coping strategies experienced by advanced-stage lung cancer patients receiving palliative care at a family health center in Istanbul, Turkey between January and October 2024.

Results and Conclusion: The average age of the patients was 58.50 ± 14.37 years, and the average duration of diagnosis was 2.156 ± 1.439 years. Most of the patients reported feeling anxiety and fear when they received the diagnosis. They expressed concerns about the impact of the illness on their children, family, and future. Despite the initial anxiety and fears, most palliative care patients with advanced-stage lung cancer eventually accepted their illness and adapted over time. However, the duration of this adaptation and acceptance varied, and it was observed that in many cases, this acceptance was expressed as something that had to be done out of necessity. All patients had at least three symptoms, with the five most common symptoms being, in order: weakness/fatigue, severe cough, shortness of breath, pain, and weight loss. **Conclusions:** While patients emphasized the importance of family support in the coping process, it was observed that issues such as fear of stigma, economic difficulties, and loneliness complicate this process. Feelings of regret and guilt related to a history of smoking were found to be widespread, and these emotions were found to influence the patients' coping and confrontation processes.

Keywords: Psychosocial issues, advanced cancer, lung cancer, palliative care, qualitative study

Bildiri No: 8756

Evaluation of university students' sustainable and healthy nutritional behaviors

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Background: Background: Sustainable nutrition represents a nutritional approach that has a low environmental impact and healthy ingredients. This study was conducted on university students because their nutritional behaviors become permanently established during their university years. Research indicates that sustainable nutrition has an impact on university students. However, studies on this topic are limited and further research is needed. Therefore, this study is important as it will pioneer further research on sustainable nutrition.

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It refers to objective section of summary of the abstract

Methods: Methods: This study was conducted as a descriptive survey to assess the sustainable and healthy eating behaviors of university students. The population of this study consisted of university students studying at the Faculty of Health Sciences at Istanbul Aydın University. The survey consisted of two sections: socio-demographic status and the Sustainable and Healthy Eating Behaviors Scale.

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It refers to methods section of summary of the abstract

Results and Conclusion: Results: : In this study, the majority of the participants studied in the department of physiology and rehabilitation(41,80%) followed by nursing(34,50%) and nutrition and dietetics (23,70%) department. Three hundred and twenty five individuals, including 266 women and 59 men, participated in the study. According to the data obtained, the level of sustainable and healthy eating behavior was generally found to be moderate. There

were differences in the sub-dimensions of sustainable and healthy eating behavior and age, income level, department, gender, and grade. Conclusion: It appears that students' levels of sustainable and healthy eating behaviors are sufficient. However, students' awareness of sustainable nutrition needs to be increased. In this context, it is concluded that scale studies should be conducted and studies on sustainable nutrition should be increased.

Results and Conclusion

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Conclusion: It appears that students' levels of sustainable and healthy eating behaviors are sufficient. However, students' awareness of sustainable nutrition needs to be increased. In this context, it is concluded that scale studies should be conducted and studies on sustainable nutrition should be increased.

It refers to results and conclusion sections of summary of the abstract

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Groups	n	%
Gender	Female	266	81,80
	Male	59	18,20
Age	20 and under	107	32,90
	21-24	196	60,30
	25 and over	22	6,80
Marital status	Married	5	1,50
	Single	320	98,50
Income Status	Gelir giderden az	87	26,80
	Gelir giderden fazla	55	16,90
	Gelir gidere eşit	183	56,30
Department	Nutrition and Dietetics	77	23,70
	Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation	136	41,80
	Nursing	112	34,50
Grade	1st grade	107	32,90
	2nd grade	68	20,90
	3rd grade	119	36,60
	4th grade	31	9,50
	Total	325	100,00

It is shown demographic characteristics on the table

Distribution of Datas

Measurements	Measures of Central Tendency	Kurtosis-Skewness
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	X	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Quality Labels	3,97	3,88	1,20	0,341	0,498
Seasonal Food	4,54	4,57	1,24	-0,429	0,265
Healthy and Balanced Diet	4,56	4,75	1,34	-0,812	0,511
Local Food	2,48	2,00	1,32	0,955	0,421
Meat Reduction	3,14	3,00	1,44	0,540	0,043
Animal Welfare	3,71	4,00	1,36	-0,077	-0,285
Low Fat	4,49	4,33	1,41	-0,306	-0,223
General	3,97	3,97	0,80	0,224	0,328

It is shown distribution of datas on the table

Correlation Results of the Relationship Between Measurements

Measurements		Sustainable and Healthy Eating Behaviors
Quality Labels	r	0,814
	p	0,001**
Seasonal Food	r	0,611
	p	0,001**
Healthy and Balanced Diet	r	0,627
	p	0,001**
Local Food	r	0,473
	p	0,001**
Meat Reduction	r	0,540
	p	0,001**
Animal Welfare	r	0,520
	p	0,001**
Low Fat	r	0,509
	p	0,001**

**p<,01; r: Pearson correlation analysis

It is shown correlation results of the relationship between measurements on the table

Keywords: Sustainable nutrition, University students, Healthy eating behavior

Bildiri No: 9987

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PATIENT NEGLECT IN HOME CARE: HIDDEN RISKS, LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES, AND THE CRITICAL ROLE OF NURSES

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Background: Neglect in home care services is often underrecognized, yet it poses significant health and safety risks. Older adults, individuals with chronic illnesses, bedridden patients, and those with cognitive impairments constitute the primary groups vulnerable to neglect. Patient neglect can manifest in multiple dimensions—including physical, emotional, medical, and environmental forms. The most common indicators of neglect include inadequate nutrition, poor hygiene, irregular medication administration, delays in medical interventions, and unsafe living conditions. Additionally, caregiver burnout, lack of training, and insufficient supervision are among the key determinants of neglect. Social factors such as loneliness, social isolation, economic hardship, and family conflict further increase the level of risk, while legally, neglect may constitute an offense under the Turkish Penal Code and the Patient Rights Regulation. Delays in mandatory reporting by healthcare professionals can create critical issues for both patient safety and legal processes. Nurses play a central role in this context. Early identification of high-risk patients, assessment of living conditions, medication management, caregiver education, and multidisciplinary collaboration are essential practices in preventing neglect. Regular home visits, standardized assessment tools, and effective reporting mechanisms have been shown to significantly reduce the incidence of patient neglect in home care.

Objective: This study aims to identify the hidden risks related to patient neglect in home care services; to evaluate the issue from social, ethical, and legal perspectives; and to comprehensively examine the critical roles of nurses in ensuring patient safety, preventing neglect, and recognizing indicators of neglect.

Methods: This study is a narrative review based on a comprehensive literature search conducted in Google Scholar, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases. Research and review articles published between 2015 and 2025 were identified using relevant keywords. During the screening process, studies examining the social, psychological, legal, and clinical dimensions of neglect within home care systems were comparatively analyzed. Emphasis was placed on identifying the responsibilities of nurses and highlighting preventive and protective approaches relevant to nursing practice.

Results and Conclusion: Neglect in home care services poses serious physical, psychological, and social risks for older adults and dependent individuals, leading to critical consequences in terms of safety, quality of care, and patient rights. The findings indicate that individuals who live alone, have cognitive impairments, or require long-term care are at significantly higher risk of being neglected. Nurses play a crucial role in preventing neglect and strengthening patient safety through early identification, regular monitoring, caregiver education, and fulfilling legal reporting obligations.

Keywords: Home care, Patient Neglect, Legal Obligations, Nursing Responsibility, Risk Assessment