ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY

5TH INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH CONGRESS

5-8 DECEMBER 2024 ISTANBUL / TURKEY

ONLINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited By

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR

Lecturer Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR

2024

ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE AUSTRALIA

CSU CYPRUS SCIENCE UNIVERSITY

home care association

The Fifth International Clinical Nursing Research Congress
5th–8th December 2024

Dear Participants,

It is a great honor and privilege to invite you to "The Fifth International Clinical Nursing Research 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 5th and 8th of December 2024.

Your knowledge and experience will help to improve clinical nursing research through this congress. The Organizing Committee looks forward to welcoming you to this Clinical Nursing Research Congress in December.

Honorary Presidents of the Congress
Halit Tanju BESLER (Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences, İstanbul Aydin University)
İbrahim Hakki AYDIN (Deputy Rector of Istanbul Aydin University)
Patricia DAVIDSON (Vice President of Johns Hopkins School of Nursing)
Selman ARSLANBAS (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Ilim University)
Mustafa AYDIN (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University)

The Congress Secretary
Asst. Prof. Arzu KAVALA (Istanbul Aydin University)
Asst. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM (Istanbul Aydin University)
Lecturer Beyzanur ISBAY (Istanbul Aydin University)
Lecturer Huriye KARADEDE (Istanbul Aydin University)
Lecturer Tugba SAHIN TOKATLIOGLU (Istanbul Aydin University

Chair of the Congress
Prof. Zuhal BAHAR (Istanbul Aydin University)
Co- Chairs of the Congress
Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ (University of Newcastle Australia)
Prof. Lale Aysegul BUYUKGONENC (Cyprus Science University)
Aynur DIK (Home Care Assosication Vice President)

INVITATION

Dear Participants,

It is a great honor and privilege to invite you to "The Fifth International Clinical Nursing Research 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 5 th and 8 th of December 2024.

Your knowledge and experience will help to improve clinical nursing research through this congress. The Organizing Committee looks forward to welcoming you to this Clinical Nursing Research Congress in December.

Honorary President of The Congress

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

İbrahim Hakki AYDIN (Deputy Rector of İstanbul Aydin University)

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

Fatma Nur AYDIN (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Ilim University)

Mustafa AYDIN (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University)

Secretaries of Congress	**Chair of Congress**
Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM	Prof. Zuhal BAHAR
Asst. Prof. Arzu KAVALA	**Co-Chairmans of Congress**
Lecturer Beyzanur ISBAY AYDEMIR	Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ
Lecturer Huriye KARADEDE	Aynur DIK
Lecturer Tugba SAHIN TOKATLIOGLU	Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ

CONGRESS COMMITTIES

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)

<mark>E- ISBN:</mark>

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

SECRETARIES OF CONGRESS

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

Asst. Prof. Arzu KAVALA – (Istanbul Aydin University)

Lecturer Beyzanur ISBAY AYDEMIR- (Istanbul Aydin University)

Lecturer Huriye KARADEDE- (Istanbul Aydin University)

Lecturer Tugba SAHIN TOKATLIOGLU – (Istanbul Aydin University)

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR

Prof. Nuran KOMURCU

Assoc. Prof. Semra BULBULOGLU

Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM

Asst. Prof. Arzu KAVALA

Asst. Prof. Cennet CIRIS YILDIZ

Asst. Prof. Berra YILMAZ KUSAKLI

Lecturer Beyzanur ISBAY AYDEMIR

Lecturer Huriye KARADEDE

Lecturer Tugba SAHIN TOKATLIOGLU

Lecturer Merve GEYLANI

R. Asst. Cansu KARAKOÇ

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

(Sorted alphabetically by academic title and name)

Prof. Alison HUTTON

Prof. Patricia DAVIDSON

Prof. Ayfer AYDIN

Prof. Ayhan LASH

Prof. Deniz TANYER

Prof. Fahriye OFLAZ

Prof. Hoda WASSIF

Prof. Jenny SIM

Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ

Prof. Matthew PARSON

Prof. Nuran KÖMÜRCÜ

Prof. Osman KUCUK

Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ

Prof. Sabahat GÖZÜM

Prof. Sarper TANLI

Prof. Sunu Alice CHERİAN

Prof. Zühal BAHAR

Assoc. Prof. Aygül KISSAL

Assoc. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM

Assoc. Prof. Elif BÜLBÜL

Assoc. Prof. Emine ERGİN

Assoc. Prof. Gül DİKEÇ

Assoc. Prof. Hoda WASSIF

Assoc. Prof. Özlem AKMAN

Assoc. Prof. Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU

Assoc. Prof. Sevda TÜREN

Assoc. Prof. Vildan KOCATEPE

Asisst. Prof. Arzu KAVALA

Asisst. Prof. Berra YILMAZ KUŞAKLI

Asisst. Prof. Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ

Asisst. Prof. Eylem TOĞLUK YİĞİTOĞLU

Asisst. Prof. Negarin AKBARI

Asisst. Prof. Nısha KURIAN

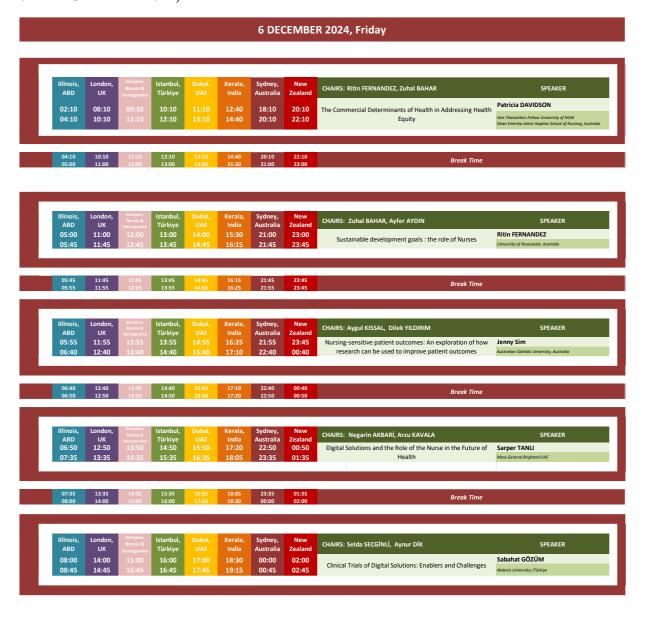Asisst. Prof. Seda DEĞİRMENCİ ÖZ

Asisst. Prof. Seda KARAKAYA ÇATALDAŞ

Asisst. Prof. Tuğba PEHLİVAN SARIBUDAK
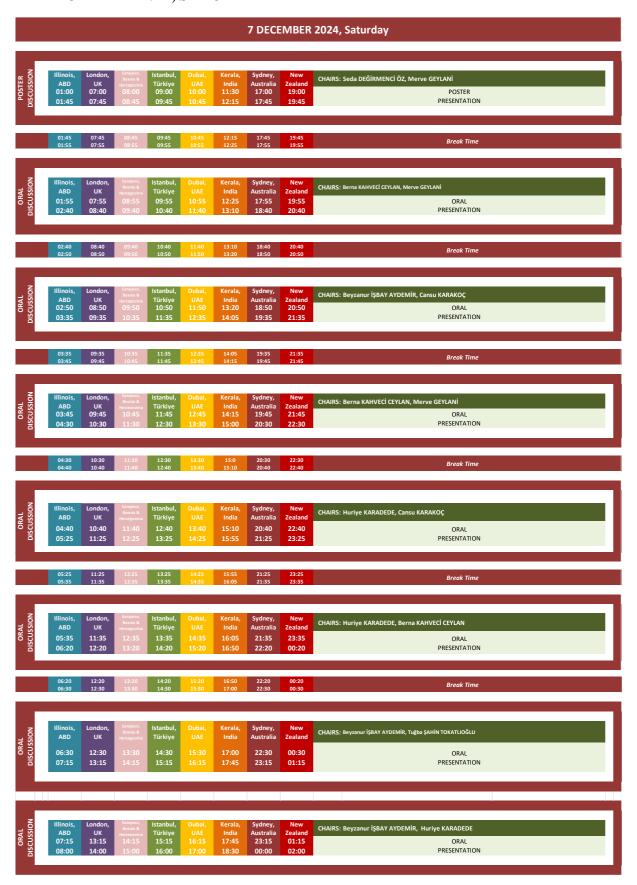
CONGRESS SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME
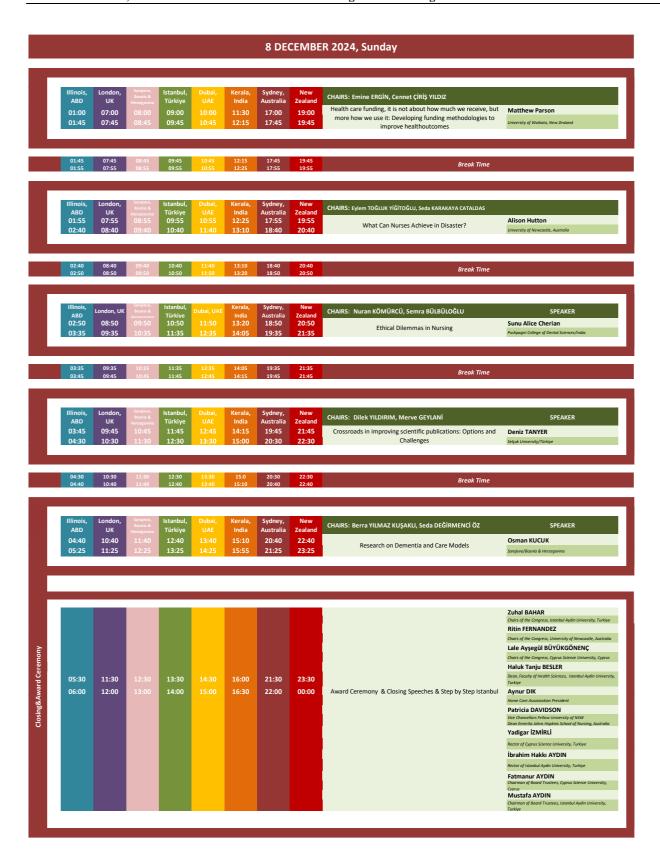
5TH DECEMBER 2024, THURSDAY

5 DECEMBER 2024, THURSDAY

OPENING

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	OPENING
02:00 02:20	08:00 08:20	09:00 09:20	10:00 10:20	11:00 11:20	13:30 13:50	18:00 18:20	20:00 20:20	Anthems

OPENING SPEECHES

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand		SPEAKERS
02:20 04:00	08:20 10:00	09:20 11:00	10:20 12:00	11:20 13:00	13:50 15:30	18:20 20:00	20:20 22:00	Opening Speeches	**Zuhal BAHAR** *Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye* **Ritin FERNANDEZ** *Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia* **Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ** *Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus* **Haluk Tanju BESLER** *Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye* **Aynur DIK** *Home Care Assoiciation President* **Patricia DAVIDSON** *Vice Chancellors Fellow University of NSW* *Dean Emerita Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Australia* **Yadigar İZMİRLİ** *Rector of Cyprus Science University, Turkiye* **İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN** *Rector of Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye* **Fatmanur AYDIN** *Chairman of Board Trustees, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus* **Mustafa AYDIN** *Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	
04:00 05:00	10:00 11:00	11:00 12:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	15:30 16:30	20:00 21:00	22:00 23:00	*Break Time*

OPENING CEREMONY

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	OPENING CEREMONY
05:00 06:00	11:00 12:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	14:00 15:00	16:30 17:30	21:00 22:00	23:00 00:00	Traditional Dance Show

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Ayfer AYDIN, Gül DİKEÇ	SPEAKER
06:00 07:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	14:00 15:00	15:00 16:00	17:30 18:30	22:00 23:00	00:00 01:00	Qualitative research at times of crisis and how to work with technology in research interviews	**Hoda WASSIF** *University Of Bedfordshire/UK*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Vildan KOCATEPE, Tuğba PEHLİVAN SARIBUDAK	
07:00 08:00	13:00 14:00	14:00 15:00	15:00 16:00	16:00 17:00	18:30 19:30	23:00 00:00	01:00 02:00	ADVANCED STATISTICAL METHODS USED IN HEALTH RESEARCH	**NISHA KURIAN** *Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, India*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Zuhal BAHAR	
08:00 09:00	14:00 15:00	15:00 16:00	16:00 17:00	17:00 18:00	19:30 20:30	00:00 01:00	02:00 03:00	Getting to Know Ayhan Lash: Interview	**AYHAN LASH** *Retired Faculty Member/USA*

6TH DECEMBER 2024, FRIDAY

	6 DECEMBER 2024, Friday

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Ritin FERNANDEZ, Zuhal BAHAR	SPEAKER
02:10 04:10	08:10 10:10	09:10 11:10	10:10 12:10	11:10 13:10	12:40 14:40	18:10 20:10	20:10 22:10	The Commercial Determinants of Health in Addressing Health Equity	**Patricia DAVIDSON** *Vice Chancellors Fellow University of NSW Dean Emerita Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Australia*

04:10 05:00	10:10 11:00	11:10 12:00	12:10 13:00	13:10 14:00	14:40 15:30	20:10 21:00	22:10 23:00	*Break Time*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Zuhal BAHAR, Ayfer AYDIN	SPEAKER
05:00 05:45	11:00 11:45	12:00 12:45	13:00 13:45	14:00 14:45	15:30 16:15	21:00 21:45	23:00 23:45	Sustainable development goals : the role of Nurses	**Ritin FERNANDEZ** *University of Newcastle, Australia*

05:45 05:55	11:45 11:55	12:45 12:55	13:45 13:55	14:45 14:55	16:15 16:25	21:45 21:55	23:45 23:45	*Break Time*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Aygul KISSAL, Dilek YILDIRIM	SPEAKER
05:55 06:40	11:55 12:40	12:55 13:40	13:55 14:40	14:55 15:40	16:25 17:10	21:55 22:40	23:45 00:40	Nursing-sensitive patient outcomes: An exploration of how research can be used to improve patient outcomes	**Jenny Sim** *Australian Catholic University, Australia*

06:40 06:50	12:40 12:50	13:40 13:50	14:40 14:50	15:40 15:50	17:10 17:20	22:40 22:50	00:40 00:50	*Break Time*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Negarin AKBARİ, Arzu KAVALA	SPEAKER
06:50 07:35	12:50 13:35	13:50 14:35	14:50 15:35	15:50 16:35	17:20 18:05	22:50 23:35	00:50 01:35	Digital Solutions and the Role of the Nurse in the Future of Health	**Sarper TANLI** *Mass General Brigham/UAE*

07:35 08:00	13:35 14:00	14:35 15:00	15:35 16:00	16:35 17:00	18:05 18:30	23:35 00:00	01:35 02:00	*Break Time*

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Selda SECGİNLİ, Aynur DİK	SPEAKER
08:00 08:45	14:00 14:45	15:00 15:45	16:00 16:45	17:00 17:45	18:30 19:15	00:00 00:45	02:00 02:45	Clinical Trials of Digital Solutions: Enablers and Challenges	**Sabahat GÖZÜM** *Akdeniz University /Türkiye*

7TH DECEMBER 2024, SATURDAY

7 DECEMBER 2024, Saturday

	Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	
POSTER DISCUSSION	01:00 01:45	07:00 07:45	08:00 08:45	09:00 09:45	10:00 10:45	11:30 12:15	17:00 17:45	19:00 19:45	**CHAIRS: Seda DEĞİRMENCİ ÖZ, Merve GEYLANİ** POSTER PRESENTATION
	01:45 01:55	07:45 07:55	08:45 08:55	09:45 09:55	10:45 10:55	12:15 12:25	17:45 17:55	19:45 19:55	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	01:55 02:40	07:55 08:40	08:55 09:40	09:55 10:40	10:55 11:40	12:25 13:10	17:55 18:40	19:55 20:40	**CHAIRS: Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN, Merve GEYLANİ** ORAL PRESENTATION
	02:40 02:50	08:40 08:50	09:40 09:50	10:40 10:50	11:40 11:50	13:10 13:20	18:40 18:50	20:40 20:50	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	02:50 03:35	08:50 09:35	09:50 10:35	10:50 11:35	11:50 12:35	13:20 14:05	18:50 19:35	20:50 21:35	**CHAIRS: Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR, Cansu KARAKOÇ** ORAL PRESENTATION
	03:35 03:45	09:35 09:45	10:35 10:45	11:35 11:45	12:35 12:45	14:05 14:15	19:35 19:45	21:35 21:45	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	03:45 04:30	09:45 10:30	10:45 11:30	11:45 12:30	12:45 13:30	14:15 15:00	19:45 20:30	21:45 22:30	**CHAIRS: Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN, Merve GEYLANİ** ORAL PRESENTATION
	04:30 04:40	10:30 10:40	11:30 11:40	12:30 12:40	13:30 13:40	15:0 15:10	20:30 20:40	22:30 22:40	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	04:40 05:25	10:40 11:25	11:40 12:25	12:40 13:25	13:40 14:25	15:10 15:55	20:40 21:25	22:40 23:25	**CHAIRS: Huriye KARADEDE, Cansu KARAKOÇ** ORAL PRESENTATION
	05:25 05:35	11:25 11:35	12:25 12:35	13:25 13:35	14:25 14:35	15:55 16:05	21:25 21:35	23:25 23:35	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	05:35 06:20	11:35 12:20	12:35 13:20	13:35 14:20	14:35 15:20	16:05 16:50	21:35 22:20	23:35 00:20	**CHAIRS: Huriye KARADEDE, Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN** ORAL PRESENTATION
	06:20 06:30	12:20 12:30	13:20 13:30	14:20 14:30	15:20 15:30	16:50 17:00	22:20 22:30	00:20 00:30	*Break Time*
ORAL DISCUSSION	06:30 07:15	12:30 13:15	13:30 14:15	14:30 15:15	15:30 16:15	17:00 17:45	22:30 23:15	00:30 01:15	**CHAIRS: Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR, Tuğba ŞAHİN TOKATLIOĞLU** ORAL PRESENTATION
ORAL DISCUSSION	07:15 08:00	13:15 14:00	14:15 15:00	15:15 16:00	16:15 17:00	17:45 18:30	23:15 00:00	01:15 02:00	**CHAIRS: Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR, Huriye KARADEDE** ORAL PRESENTATION

8TH DECEMBER 2024, SUNDAY

8 DECEMBER 2024, Sunday

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Emine ERGİN, Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ	
01:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:30	17:00	19:00	Health care funding, it is not about how much we receive, but more how we use it: Developing funding methodologies to improve healthoutcomes	**Matthew Parson**
01:45	07:45	08:45	09:45	10:45	12:15	17:45	19:45		*University of Waikato, New Zealand*

01:45	07:45	08:45	09:45	10:45	12:15	17:45	19:45	*Break Time*
01:55	07:55	08:55	09:55	10:55	12:25	17:55	19:55	

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Eylem TOĞLUK YİĞİTOĞLU, Seda KARAKAYA CATALDAS	
01:55	07:55	08:55	09:55	10:55	12:25	17:55	19:55	What Can Nurses Achieve in Disaster?	**Alison Hutton**
02:40	08:40	09:40	10:40	11:40	13:10	18:40	20:40		*University of Newcastle, Australia*

02:40	08:40	09:40	10:40	11:40	13:10	18:40	20:40	*Break Time*
02:50	08:50	09:50	10:50	11:50	13:20	18:50	20:50	

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Nuran KÖMÜRCÜ, Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU	SPEAKER
02:50	08:50	09:50	10:50	11:50	13:20	18:50	20:50	Ethical Dilemmas in Nursing	**Sunu Alice Cherian**
03:35	09:35	10:35	11:35	12:35	14:05	19:35	21:35		*Pushpagiri College of Dental Sciences/India*

03:35	09:35	10:35	11:35	12:35	14:05	19:35	21:35	*Break Time*
03:45	09:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	14:15	19:45	21:45	

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Dilek YILDIRIM, Merve GEYLANİ	SPEAKER
03:45	09:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	14:15	19:45	21:45	Crossroads in improving scientific publications: Options and Challenges	**Deniz TANYER**
04:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	15:00	20:30	22:30		*Selçuk University/Türkiye*

04:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	15:0	20:30	22:30	*Break Time*
04:40	10:40	11:40	12:40	13:40	15:10	20:40	22:40	

Illinois, ABD	London, UK	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Istanbul, Türkiye	Dubai, UAE	Kerala, India	Sydney, Australia	New Zealand	CHAIRS: Berra YILMAZ KUŞAKLI, Seda DEĞİRMENCİ ÖZ	SPEAKER
04:40	10:40	11:40	12:40	13:40	15:10	20:40	22:40	Research on Dementia and Care Models	**Osman KUCUK**
05:25	11:25	12:25	13:25	14:25	15:55	21:25	23:25		*Sarajevo/Bosnia & Herzegovina*

Closing&Award Ceremony

Illinois	London	Sarajevo	Istanbul	Dubai	Kerala	Sydney	New Zealand		
05:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	16:00	21:30	23:30	Award Ceremony & Closing Speeches & Step by Step Istanbul	**Zuhal BAHAR** — *Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye* **Ritin FERNANDEZ** — *Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia* **Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ** — *Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus* **Haluk Tanju BESLER** — *Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye* **Aynur DIK** — *Home Care Assosication President* **Patricia DAVIDSON** — *Vice Chancellors Fellow University of NSW / Dean Emerita Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Australia* **Yadigar İZMİRLİ** — *Rector of Cyprus Science University, Turkiye* **İbrahim Hakkı AYDIN** — *Rector of Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye* **Fatmanur AYDIN** — *Chairman of Board Trustees, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus* **Mustafa AYDIN** — *Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye*
06:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:30	22:00	00:00		

The Fifth International Clinical Nursing Research Congress
5-8 December 2024

ORAL PRESENTATION PROGRAMME

Chairs: Seda DEĞİRMENCİ ÖZ, Merve GEYLANİ		
09:00 09:10	An Examınatıon Of The Attıtudes Of Nursıng Students Studyıng At A Foundatıon Unıversıty Towards Braın Draın	Arzu Kavala, Huriye Karadede, Tuğba Şahin Tokatlıoğlu, Beyzanur İşbay Aydemir
09:10 09.20	The Side Effects of Immunotherapy in Cancer and Nursing	Dilek YILDIRIM
09:20 09.30	Comparison of Professional Competence, Self-Confidence and Anxiety Levels of Students Taking Nursing Practices Face-to-Face and Online During the Covid-19 Pandemic	Hatice Kayış, Ferda Akyüz Özdemir
09:30 09:40	The Effect of Peer Addiction Program on Students' Substance Consumption in Nursing Students at a Foundation University: A Quasi-Experimental Study	Gül DİKEÇ, Metehan SAVAŞ, Sude KILIÇ, Çağla VARGEL, İlknur YAZGAN

07.12.2024
09:55-10:40

Chairs: Merve GEYLANİ, Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN		
10:00 10:10	The Relationship Between Dating Violence and Ambivalent Sexism Among Emerging Adults	Seda Karakaya Çataldaş, Ayşegül Akatay, Mukaddes Konyar, Merve Örnek
10:10 10:20	Validity and Reliability Study of the Turkish Version of the Occupational Health Literacy Scale	Esma Sevim, Ayşe Dost
10:20 10:30	The Effect of Some Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Pain Levels of Elderly İndividuals on Traditional And Complementary Medicine Practice Situations	Zühal BAHAR, Fatma UYAR
10:30 10:40	The effect of home-based nursing ınterventions on lymphedema prevention in women following breast surgery: A qualitative study	Ayşe Çal, Zuhal Bahar

07.12.2024

Chairs: Arzu KAVALA, Tuğba ŞAHİN TOKATLIOĞLU		
10:50 11:00	The Effect Of Certaın Socıodemographıc Characterıstıcs And Perceıved Stress Levels On Emotıonal Eatıng Behavıor İn Nutrıtıon And Dıetetıcs Students	Burcu Ersoy, Zühal Bahar
11:00 11:10	Evaluatıon Of Cognıtıve Functıons In Indıvıduals Wıth And Wıthout Dıabetes: A Case-Control Study In Türkiye	Dilay Açıl, Esin Sevgi Doğan, Ummu Kacer Daban, Deniz Sarı, Nulifer Ozdemir, Zuhal Bahar, Zeliha Hekimsoy
11:10 11:20	The Effect Of Posıtıvısm On Nursıng Scıence	Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN

07.12.2024
11:45-12:30

Chairs: Beyzanur İŞBAY AYDEMİR, Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN		
11:45 11:55	Religious Coping, Self-Efficacy and Mental Health Promotion Levels of Individuals with Cancer in Türkiye	Ayşe Dost, Sümeyye Gencer, Yasemin Adıgüzel, Elanur KÜÇÜK, Zeynep AKDUMAN
11:55 12:05	Mobbing Experiences of Nursing Students in Internal Medicine Nursing Course Clinical Practice: A Qualitative Study	Fatma AKBULAK
12:05 12:15	Post-Intensive Care Syndrome and Evidence-Based Nursing Practices: Comparison of ChatGPT 3.5 and Perplexity AI Performances	Esra Kılınç Akman, Ayşenur Çetin Üçeriz, Sevgi Gür
12:15 12:25	Sleep and Comfort Levels of Intensive Care Patients: The Effect of Environmental Factors	Ayşen ERGİNYAVUZ, Nuray TURAN, Gülsün ÖZDEMİR AYDIN, Türkinaz AŞTI

07.12.2024	
12:40-13:25	

Chairs: Arzu KAVALA, Tuğba ŞAHİN TOKATLIOĞLU		
12:40 12:50	The Effect of Fear of Breast Cancer and Perception of Fatalism on Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors of the Nurses	Zühal BAHAR, Dilek YILDIRIM, Pınar ERMİŞ BARIŞ, Şule DOST DURAN
12:50 13:00	Validity and Reliability of the Turkish Version of the The Digital Eye Strain Questionnaire	Gülsün Özdemir Aydın, Nuray Turan, Tuba Çömez İkican, Semiha Küçükaydınoğlu
13:00 13:10	The Medıatıng Role Of Work Engagement In The Effect Of Transıtıon Shock On Maıntaınıng Professıonal Membershıp In Newly Graduated Nurses	Berra YILMAZ KUSAKLI, Hanife TIRYAKI SEN
13:10 13:20	Evaluation of Studies Published on "Nurses' Attitudes Towards Patient Safety" in Turkey: A Bibliographic Review	Berra YILMAZ KUSAKLI, Zuleyha INCEOZ

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Ref No: 1406

An Examination of the Attitudes Of Nursing Students Studying at A Foundation University Towards Brain Drain

Arzu Kavala[1], Huriye Karadede[1], Tuğba Şahin Tokatlıoğlu[1], <u>Beyzanur İşbay Aydemir[1]</u>

[1]Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey.

Introduction: Although there is information that brain drain has increased in Turkey in recent years, the number of studies indicating the attitudes of undergraduate students towards brain drain is quite limited. Since nurses are the most important members of the multidisciplinary healthcare team, it is clear that determining the attitudes of nursing undergraduate students, who will constitute the healthcare professionals of the future, towards brain drain and related factors is important in terms of increasing quality and efficiency in healthcare. In our country, where the shortage of qualified and well-equipped healthcare professionals is high, it is very important to plan future healthcare services with evidence-based data.

Aim: This study was conducted to examine the attitudes of nursing students studying at a founation university towards brain drain.

Method: This study was designed as a cross-sectional and descriptive study. The sample of the study consisted of 368 students studying in the undergraduate nursing program at a foundation university. Data were collected using the 'Sociodemographic Characteristics Form and Attitude Toward Brain Drain Scale (ATBSBS)'. Descriptive statistics and spearman correlation analysis were used to analyze the data.

Findings: Of the students who participated in the study, 74.3% were female and the mean age was 21.18 ± 1.60. 55% of the students stated that they were hesitant about going to a different country and 48.1% stated that they could easily communicate with people from different cultures. The mean total score of the attitude towards brain drain scale of the nursing students participating in the study was found to be 54.01 ± 11.39.

Discussion and Conclusion: As a result of the examination of the factors affecting the total scores of the Attitude Towards Brain Drain Scale with spearman correlation analysis, it was determined that age, being hesitant about going to a different country, wanting to work in a different country and being able to communicate easily with people in different cultures were related to the situation.As a result of the study, it was found that nursing students' attitudes towards brain drain were above average and age, hesitancy to go to a different country, wanting to work in a different country and being able to communicate easily with people from different cultures affected their attitudes towards brain drain.

Keywords: Brain drain, Nursing students, Attitude.

Ref No: 2320

The Side Effects of Immunotherapy in Cancer and Nursing

Dilek YILDIRIM[1]

[1]Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey.

Introduction: Immunotherapy has emerged as an important treatment option in cancer treatment in recent years. Although immunotherapy is effective, this treatment process may bring some side effects. These side effects are critical to nurses' patient care because the side effects of immunotherapy are often caused by overstimulation of the immune system and in most cases can be managed with early intervention.

Aim: This review was prepared to examine the side effects of immunotherapy in cancer and to explain the roles and responsibilities of nurses in the management of these side effects.

Method: Research was limited to studies published between 2019 and 2024. Studies on cancer immunotherapy and its side effects were reviewed to provide an overview of common side effects and their management.

Findings: Side effects of immunotherapy can be seen in different severities depending on the treatment and can be generally classified in two main groups.The first group is the side effects caused by the immune system and includes conditions such as autoimmune reactions, pneumonitis and colitis. Autoimmune reactions can cause side effects ranging from skin rashes to organ failure as a result of the immune system attacking the body's healthy tissues. Pneumonitis is one of the most serious side effects and is associated with symptoms such as dyspnoea, cough and chest pain. Colitis may occur with symptoms such as severe diarrhoea and abdominal pain. The second group are general systemic side effects and include fatigue, fever, flu-like symptoms and skin reactions. Fatigue is a common side effect of immunotherapy and can negatively affect patients' quality of life. Nurses should help patients manage their energy and provide them with appropriate support. In addition, skin reactions such as dermatitis, skin rashes and itching are also common and it is important for nurses to carefully monitor and apply appropriate treatment methods to manage such symptoms.Side effects of immunotherapy usually occur within a few weeks after the start of treatment, but in some cases, longer-term side effects may also be seen. Nurses' skills in monitoring side effects, early diagnosis and effective communication with patients are of great importance. Providing education and counselling enables nurses to inform patients and their families about the potential side effects of immunotherapy.

Discussion and Conclusion: Although cancer immunotherapy offers an important treatment option, its side effects need to be managed effectively. A multidisciplinary approach and early diagnosis are of great importance for the successful application of this treatment method.

Keywords: Cancer, immunotherapy, nursing care, immuncheck point inhibitors, symptom management.

The Effect of Positivism on Nursing Science

Berna KAHVECİ CEYLAN[1]

[1]Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey.

Introduction: Positivism started with Nightingale's book "Notes on Nursing", which included 10 basic areas. Nightingale recorded data on the nursing care she implemented to reduce infection and death during the Crimean War. Thus, it is stated that this situation was the beginning of evidence-based practices in nursing science.

Aim: This product; The early introduction of the development of the scientific basis of painting is reported because the profession is defined by a certain level of standard knowledge, which is usually possessed in commercial countries. When considering how the knowledge of nursing reporting should be considered, the importance of focusing on the research of journey empiricism and positivism, which are the philosophies of time science.

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

Findings: In the early stages of professional nursing, attempts were made to adopt a purely positivist approach. The problem of nursing under the umbrella of the positivist paradigm has revealed the need to look at an interpretive paradigm, post-positivism. However, the research methods of the positivist paradigm also prevent positivism from being completely abandoned. Unlike positivism in the interpretive paradigm, outcomes may be determined by the views, experiences, values and perceptions of the researcher, and the perception of different people, communities and groups as to what is 'real' in the world and the 'out of control' environment in which research takes place are characteristic of postpositivism. All these features exist in nursing. Compatible with standards. For this reason, many health researchers are turning to paradigms to better understand human experiences, needs, and emotions. The last quarter century has also witnessed a widespread sense of pluralism in nursing research methodologies.

Discussion and Conclusion: Nursing researchers need to recognize the paradigm shift occurring in postmodernism and continue to examine this shift. In particular, planning qualitative research will help nursing shape itself with the positivist perspective, which is the legacy of the medical perspective, and reach a more comprehensive approach. On the other hand, not only academic nurses but also all clinical nurses should make plans with a positivist perspective and put these plans into practice, which is extremely important for the development and progress of the profession.

Keywords: Positivism, nursing science, padigma

Religious Coping, Self-Efficacy and Mental Health Promotion Levels of Individuals with Cancer in Türkiye

Ayşe Dost[1], <u>Sümeyye Gencer</u>[1], Yasemin Adıgüzel[2], Elanur KÜÇÜK[3], Zeynep AKDUMAN[3]

[1]Bezmiâlem Vakıf University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing
[2]İstanbul University-Cerrahpasa Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing
[3]Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital

Introduction: Cancer is one of the leading causes of death and has a significant impact on individuals, not only physically, but also socially and psychologically. Managing these multidimensional effects during the treatment process is critical to accelerating the healing process for patients. In addition to medical treatment, spiritual support is reported to increase patient resilience, while beliefs and rituals contribute to the healing process by alleviating psychological distress. It is also emphasised that self-efficacy has a positive effect on the maintenance of healthy behaviour, compliance with treatment and stress management. A holistic approach is essential to understand the factors that influence cancer patients' struggles and how they are interrelated.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the relationship between religious coping, self-efficacy and mental health promotion in individuals with cancer.

Method: The study was conducted on 170 patients who were treated in the chemotherapy unit of a university hospital in Istanbul between February and May 2024. The study's data were collected using the Patient Descriptive Information Form prepared by the researchers, the Religious Coping Scale, the Self-Efficacy for Managing Chronic Disease 6-Item Scale, and the Mental Health Promotion Scale. Study data were analysed using IBM SPSS 22.0. Descriptive characteristics were examined using frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation. Pearson correlation was used to analyse scale relationships, while t-tests, ANOVA and Tukey's LSD test were used to compare groups.

Findings: The mean age of the patients participating in the study was 57.43 ± 12.68 years, and 52.9% were male. The patients' mean religious coping style scale was 48.49 ± 6.49 points, the mean self-efficacy scale was 5.13 ± 2.12 points, and the mean mental health promotion scale was 162.35 ± 35.71 points. A very weak positive correlation ($p<0.05$) was found between the scores on the mental health promotion scale and the religious coping style scale, and a moderate positive correlation ($p<0.001$) was found between the scores on the mental health promotion scale and the scores on the disease management self-efficacy scale. It was found that the patients' self-efficacy status had a significant and strong effect on the development of mental health ($\beta=9.053$, $p<0.001$).

Discussion and Conclusion: Higher self-efficacy in cancer disease management was found to improve mental health. Increasing self-efficacy and adopting holistic approaches can improve well-being of cancer patients.

Keywords: Cancer, Health Promotion, Mental Health, Religiosity, Self-Efficacy

The Effect of Home-Based Nursing Interventions on Lymphedema Prevention in Women Following Breast Surgery: A Qualitative Study

Ayşe Çal[1], Zuhal Bahar[2]

[1]Ankara Medipol University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department
[2]Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department

Introduction: Upper extremity lymphedema generally requires life-long management and negatively affects quality of life. Studies highlight the critical role of nurses in lymphedema management. However, no in-depth studies to date have examined the impact of home-visit nursing care interventions on patient satisfaction.

Aim: This study aims to assess the impact of home-based nursing interventions, based on the Health Belief Model, on satisfaction levels among women who have undergone breast surgery for the prevention of lymphedema.

Method: This study utilized a descriptive qualitative research design. The target population of the study consisted of 35 women who received nursing interventions aimed at preventing lymphedema. Individual, face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted with 21 volunteer women who had completed nursing interventions aimed at lymphedema prevention. A patient information form and a semi-structured interview guide were used during the interviews. Data were analyzed using content analysis. The data were reported in accordance with the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) checklist, which is recommended for qualitative research. Ethic approval was received from Ankara Medipol University Non-Interventional Research Ethics Committee.

Findings: The average age was 48.04 ± 8.11 (min: 36, max: 65). The duration after breast surgery varied between 2 and 11 years (5.61±2.85 on average), and the average number of lymph nodes removed by surgery was 15.42 ± 10.81 (min: 4, max: 38). 52.4% of women received mastectomy, while the rest had breast conserving surgery. The side affected with the operation was the continuously used dominant extremity in 61.9% of the women. Interview data were organized into four key themes—'Power for Change,' 'Facilitators,' 'Challenges,' and 'Adopted Health Behaviors'—along with associated sub-themes. These themes revealed that the nursing interventions influenced women across multiple dimensions of the Health Belief Model, specifically in terms of susceptibility, severity, benefits, barriers, self-efficacy, and cues to action related to lymphedema prevention behaviors.

Discussion and Conclusion: These interventions, grounded in the Health Belief Model for lymphedema prevention following breast cancer treatment, positively impacted their health behaviors. Implementing a range of nursing interventions such as home visits, periodic follow-ups, educational sessions, and reminder systems based on the Health Belief Model is recommended for preventing lymphedema in breast cancer survivors.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Health Belief Model, Lymphedema, Patient satisfaction, Qualitative research

Comparison of Professional Competence, Self-Confidence and Anxiety Levels of Students Taking Nursing Practices Face-to-Face and Online During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Hatice Kayış[1], Ferda Akyüz Özdemir[1]

[1]Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Fethiye Health Sciences Faculty, Muğla, Türkiye.

Introduction: During the Covid-19 period, schools and universities were temporarily closed in many countries to prevent the spread of coronavirus. However, online courses may have some negative effects for students studying in departments such as medicine, nursing and dentistry where practical courses are required (1,2). Face-to-face education is an important education system that provides students with the ability to see patients, communicate with patients, intervene and evaluate the results, make clinical decisions, and develop practical skills, especially in courses that require practice. In this way, students' anxiety levels towards clinical skills decrease and their self-confidence increases. In nursing courses where learning and developing clinical skills is important, applied courses could not be taught in the clinical field. This situation caused deficiencies in clinical and field applications of nursing students and in the development of basic nursing knowledge and skills, and practical courses were carried out only with visual activities (2-5).

Aim: This study was planned to compare the professional competence, self-confidence and anxiety levels of students who received nursing practices face-to-face and online during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Method: The data of this descriptive cross-sectional study were collected online via google forms from 2nd grade students taking face-to-face practice courses and 3rd and 4th grade students taking online practice courses. The study was completed with 452 students who agreed to participate in the study. In the study, "Student Identification Form", "Nursing Anxiety and Self-Confidence with Clinical Decision Making Scale", and "Competency Inventory for Nursing Students" was used to evaluate the nursing students.

Findings: When the mean total scores of students' self-confidence in clinical decision-making were evaluated, no statistically significant difference was found between the mean total scores of self-confidence and anxiety among students studying in the second, third and fourth grades (p>0.05). However, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean total scores of clinical decision-making anxiety in female and male students (p<0.05). In addition, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean anxiety total scores of students who were employed and those who were not employed (p<0.05).

Discussion and Conclusion: It was found that there was no difference between the professional competence, self-confidence and anxiety levels of students who received nursing practices face-to-face and online. However, multicenter studies with a larger number of sample groups are needed for the generalizability of the results.

Keywords: Covid 19, anxiety, nursing students, competence, self-confidence

Sleep and Comfort Levels of Intensive Care Patients: The Effect of Environmental Factors

Ayşen Erginyavuz[1], Nuray Turan[2], Gülsün Özdemir Aydın[2], Türkinaz Aştı[3]

[1]Bezmialem Vakif University Health Sciences Institute, Istanbul, Türkiye
[2]Istanbul University, Faculty of Nursing Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Istanbul, Türkiye
[3]Bezmialem Vakif University Health Sciences Faculty, Istanbul, Türkiye

Introduction: Intensive care units (ICU) are complex and specialized units that treat and care for critically ill patients. However, many environmental factors affect the sleep quality and comfort levels of patients in the ICU environment. Humidity, temperature, noise, and light levels can impair patients' sleep quality, prolong the recovery process, and increase mortality rates. Despite these critical effects of environmental factors, studies addressing all of these factors together are limited.

Aim: This review was prepared to evaluate the effects of humidity, temperature, noise and light levels on patients' sleep quality and comfort level in intensive care units and to emphasize the role of nurses in managing these environmental factors.

Method: This review is based on a review of national and international literature. The studies analyzed the effects of environmental factors on sleep and comfort in intensive care units, and current and relevant articles were searched from databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and TR Index. The findings obtained were systematically analyzed.

Findings: It was reported that humidity and heat in the ICU negatively affected sleep quality and comfort level by disrupting patient hemodynamics, and the ideal relative humidity should be between 30- 60%. High noise levels caused sleep disruption, delirium, cardiac arrhythmias and delayed wound healing. Light levels were found to suppress the release of melatonin, disrupting patients' circadian rhythms and preventing them from completing the sleep cycle.

Discussion and Conclusion: Controlling environmental factors in the ICU is critical in improving patient comfort and sleep quality. Nurses have a major role in managing these environmental stressors and making arrangements to improve sleep and comfort levels. It is recommended that intensive care units be adapted to universal standards and environmental regulations optimized. Future studies should examine the effect of these factors on patients' recovery processes in more detail. This review supports nurses' patient-centered care approach.

Keywords: Comfort, Sleep, Intensive Care, Patients, Environmental Factors

Ref No: 6032

Mobbing Experiences of Nursing Students in Internal Medicine Nursing Course Clinical Practice: A Qualitative Study

Fatma AKBULAK[1]

[1]Istanbul Health and Technology University

Introduction: Mobbing is "a systematic series of emotional attacks and acts of attrition targeting specific individuals in the workplace. It is defined as "malicious behaviours that aim to remove the person from the workplace by unfairly accusing, harassing, insinuating, gossiping, discrediting, humiliating, wearing down, applying emotional and psychological violence". Exposure of nursing students to mobbing during clinical practice, which is compulsory in the nursing education curriculum, has been reported as one of the situations that increase anxiety levels. In line with the results obtained, determining whether student nurses are exposed to mobbing in the clinic is important for professional development.

Aim: To question the mobbing experiences of nursing students in internal medicine clinics.

Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 students from the nursing department of a university in 2023. Being in the clinical area for practice within the scope of the Internal Medicine Nursing course was the main criterion for sampling, and those who volunteered from the participants who provided this were included in the study. Qualitative content analysis was performed. The COREQ checklist was used to report the study.

Findings: Three main themes emerged: (a) Expectations from internal medicine clinical practice; (b) Mobbing (c) Professional development suggestions. Students who went to practice in the internal medicine clinic stated that it was a good clinic to develop their professional knowledge and skills. However, the workload was too much to work in professional life and that they did not want to work in internal medicine clinics. However, the workload and the behaviour of patients and relatives harmed the students. They stated that negative behavior and mobbing observations led to thoughts such as moving away from nursing and not seeing themselves doing this job in the future. They emphasized that they would not hesitate to transfer their knowledge to the students when they became mentor nurses. They could accept the students' existence and guide them with a compassionate approach without belittling or humiliating them.

Thems and sub-thems

Thems	Sub-thems
Expectations from the internal medicine clinical practice	· The adequacy of clinics

	· The approach of nurses . The approach of patients and their relatives
Mobbing	. Perception of mobbing . Causes of mobbing . Sources of mobbing . Professional impact of mobbing
Professional development recommendations	. Prevention of mobbing directed at student nurses . Working in the internal medicine department

Discussion and Conclusion: It was found that mentor nurses did not ask students to provide care and treatment for patients and their relatives because they thought that they were incompetent. In addition, it was observed that their condescending attitudes and behaviours caused professional alienation in students. Conflicts due to work intensity observed especially in internal medicine clinics created a mobbing environment. The students emphasised that they did not consider working in this field in their professional life.

Keywords: Nursing student; mobbing; internal medicine nursing.

Ref No: 6271

Validity and Reliability Study of the Turkish Version of the Occupational Health Literacy Scale

Esma Sevim[1], <u>Ayşe Dost</u>[2]

[1]Basakşehir Cam ve Sakura City Hospital
[2]Bezmialem Vakıf University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing

Introduction: Occupational health literacy plays a critical role in preventing workplace accidents and health issues by enhancing workers' abilities to understand potential risks, implement safety measures, and respond effectively during emergencies (Sorensen et al., 2015; Suthakorn et al., 2020; Friedrich et al., 2023; Friedrich et al., 2024). National and international literature lacks sufficient studies and measurement tools for occupational health literacy.

Aim: This study aims to evaluate the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Occupational Health Literacy Scale.

Method: A methodological research design was utilized. The study sample consisted of 187 employees from the jewelry industry between September 2023 and March 2024. Data were collected using the "Sociodemographic Information Form" and the "Occupational Health Literacy Scale" developed by Friedrich et al. (2023). Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 29.0. The scale's validity was assessed through language, content, and construct validity. Content validity was evaluated by obtaining feedback from six experts, using the Content Validity Index (CVI) technique. Construct validity was analyzed through Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) using AMOS software. Reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency, item analysis, test-retest reliability, and discriminatory analysis (Çapık, Gözüm, & Aksayan, 2018). Discriminatory power was tested using an independent samples t-test comparing the bottom and top 27% groups. Test-retest analysis was conducted by re-collecting data from 30 employees after 15 days. Ethical approval was obtained from the Bezmialem Vakıf University Non-Interventional Research Ethics Committee (E54022451-050.05.04-111185, dated 07.06.2023), and permission to use the scale was secured from the author.

Findings: The analyses confirmed the linguistic and content validity of the scale. Following expert feedback, the Content Validity Index (CVI) was 100%. Construct validity yielded acceptable fit indices: $\chi2/df$ = 2.15; CFI = 0.93; GFI = 0.91; AGFI = 0.90; RMSEA = 0.07. These results align with the acceptable criteria for goodness-of-fit indices. The reliability analysis showed a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.822, indicating good internal consistency. The scale demonstrated significant differences between the bottom and top 27% groups ($p < 0.05$), confirming its discriminatory power.

Discussion and Conclusion: The study concludes that the Turkish version of the "Occupational Health Literacy Scale" is a valid and reliable measurement tool for the Turkish population. It is recommended to replicate the study with larger and more diverse samples to ensure the generalizability of the findings. Further research is needed to explore the occupational health literacy levels of employees and the factors influencing them.

Keywords: Occupational Health Literacy, Validity, Reliability

The Effect Of Some Socio-Demographic Characteristics And Pain Levels of Elderly İndividuals on Traditional and Complementary Medicine Practice Situations

Zühal BAHAR[1], <u>Fatma UYAR</u>[2]

[1]Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of the Health Sciences, Department of Nursing
[2]Cyprus Science University

Introduction: It was conducted to determine the effect of some socio-demographic characteristics and pain levels of elderly individuals on traditional and complementary medicine practice situations.

Aim: It was conducted to determine the effect of some socio-demographic characteristics and pain levels of elderly individuals on traditional and complementary medicine practice situations.

Method: The sample of the descriptive study consists of 322 elderly individuals aged 65 and over in Gönyesi town of Nicosia District of TRNC between August 2023 and February 2024.

Findings: In this study, data were collected by face-to-face interview using the socio-demographic characteristics and health status information form of the elderly, the Geriatric Pain Scale (GAS), the Attitude Scale towards the Use of Complementary Therapies and the Standard Mini Mental Test. In the study, the Spearman-Rho correlation coefficient technique, which is the non-parametric counterpart of the Pearson product correlation coefficient technique, was used to compare continuous variables, the "Mann Whitney U Test" technique was used to compare two groups, and the "Kruskal-Wallis H Test" technique was used to compare three and more groups. A regression model was used for correlation analysis and prediction between the two scales.

Discussion and Conclusion: According to the Geriatric Pain Scale, it was determined that the elderly living in the community had moderate pain (19.62 ± 25.6). According to the Attitude Scale Towards the Use of Complementary Therapies, the average score (13.90 ± 9.09) was found to be at a moderate level of applying complementary treatments. There is no statistical difference between the geriatric pain scale general and sub-dimension scores of the elderly individuals participating in the study and the score averages of age, gender, marital status, education, profession, living with someone, self-care support status, chronic pain-causing disorder and personal health status items. It was determined that the difference was significant. In addition, there is a low-level negative linear relationship between the scores of the pain scale and the attitude scale towards using complementary treatments of elderly individuals. It was determined that there was a low-level negative linear relationship between the individuals' attitude scale scores towards using complementary treatments and the pain withdrawal subscale scores of the geriatric pain scale.As a result, it is thought that the data obtained will provide guidance for strategies to address the pain problem in elderly individuals. It is thought that it will guide the studies planned to be carried out.

Keywords: Pain, Elderly, Complementary and alternative treatment, Nurses

Ref No: 6409

The Relationship Between Dating Violence and Ambivalent Sexism Among Emerging Adults

Seda Karakaya Çataldaş[1], Ayşegül Akatay[1], Mukaddes Konyar[1], Merve Örnek[1]

[1]Koc University

Introduction: Dating violence (DV) is a prevalent psychological and social issue that harms the lives of many adolescents and young adults. Studies show that individuals subject to dating violence are generally in emerging adulthood defined as a developmental period that includes adolescence and adulthood between the ages of 18 and 25. During emerging adulthood, romantic relationships tend to be experienced more clearly. In this period, the individual's behavior is formed, and the individual may show behaviors aimed at proving himself/herself. This may create a risk of DV. Ambivalent sexism, as characterized by both hostile and benevolent attitudes towards women, has been associated positively with DV. No specific study examined those variables in emerging adulthood term.

Aim: This study aimed to examine the relationship between attitudes toward dating violence and ambivalent sexism in emerging adults.

Method: This study adopted cross-sectional design with 154 participants using convenience sampling. An online data collection link was composed via Google Forms. Recruitment leveraged via social media and word of mouth. Sociodemographic Information Form, Ambivalent Sexism Inventory and Dating Violence Questionnaire were used as data collection tools. Spearman's correlations, Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis analysis were performed for analysis.

Findings: A statistically negative low correlation was found between Ambivalent Sexism Inventory and Dating Violence Questionnaire. There was a statistically significant difference between general violence, economic violence and sexual violence by gender, in which women were found to not support attitudes towards dating violence compared to men. We also found that a statistically significant difference in hostile sexism by gender in which the men had higher hostile sexism mean scores than the women.

Correlations and descriptive statistics for primary variables (n=154)

Variables	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hostile sexism	27.77	.96	1								
Benevolent sexism	30.63	.91	.590**	1							
Ambivalent sexism	58.41	1.67	.897**	.886**	1						

General violence	23.79	.17	-.144	-.021	-.094	1				
Physical violence	23.62	.17	-.273**	-.213**	-.273**	.494**	1			
Psychologic violence	26.68	.27	-.288**	-.356**	-.360**	.304**	.527**	1		
Economic violence	21.20	.24	-.296**	-.177*	-.267**	.337**	.356**	.334**	1	
Sexual violence	32.48	.34	-.046	.077	.016	.583**	.339**	,215**	.271**	1
Dating violence	127.79	.84	-.282**	-.181*	-.261**	.735**	.713**	.674**	.647**	.743**	1

A statistically negative low correlation was found between Ambivalent Sexism Inventory and Dating Violence Questionnaire (r= -,261, p<.01). A statistically correlation was found between the ambivalent sexism, physical violence (r=-,273, p<.01), psychological violence (r=-,360, p<.01) and economic violence (r=-,267, p<.01)

Discussion and Conclusion: This study highlighted the association between dating violence and ambivalent sexism among emerging adults. Therefore, combating sexism is crucial to diminish dating violence. Campaigns that aim to reduce sexism in public and educational settings are essential considerations in tackling the challenges of dating violence. These efforts would pave the way for combating sexism and contribute to tackling dating violence. In this context, this study added contribution to the literature and the development of dating violence prevention and intervention strategies

Keywords: emerging adulthood, dating violence, ambivalent sexism

Ref No: 6517

The Effect Of Certain Sociodemographic Characteristics And Perceived Stress Levels On Emotional Eating Behavior in Nutrition And Dietetics Students

Burcu Ersoy[1], Zühal Bahar[1]

[1]Istanbul Aydın University

Introduction: Perceived stress is closely associated with emotional eating, influencing individuals' dietary behaviors.

Aim: This study aimed to investigate some sociodemographic characteristics of the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics students and their perceived stress levels on emotional eating behaviors.

Method: The study was conducted on the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics students of Istanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, between October 2023 and June 2024. The sample of this descriptive study was determined to be 145 with a 95% confidence interval by G-Power analysis. How many people would be included was determined by stratified sampling calculation based on classes and which students would be included was determined by simple random sampling. A questionnaire form including sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, grade level, marital status, perceived socioeconomic level), perceived stress scale (PSS), and emotional eating scale (EES) was applied to the participants. IBM SPSS Statistics 21.0 and MS-Excel 2007 programs were used for statistical analyses.

Findings: In terms of PSS-Insufficient Self-Efficacy Perception scores, a statistically significant difference was found between 1st Grade—4th Grade, 3rd Grade—4th Grade in class level paired comparisons ($p<0.05$). In terms of PSS-Stress/Discomfort Perception scores, a statistically significant difference was found between 1st Grade—4th Grade in class level paired comparisons ($p<0.05$). In terms of PSS-Total scores, a statistically significant difference was found between 1st Grade—4th Grade, 3rd Grade—4th Grade in class level paired comparisons ($p<0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between PSS-Insufficient Self-Efficacy Perception, PSS-Stress/Discomfort Perception, PSS-Total scores of individuals according to age, gender, marital status, and economic level ($p>0.05$). In terms of EES-Inability to Control Food Desire scores, a statistically significant difference was found between 2nd Grade—3rd Grade, 4th Grade—3rd Grade in pairwise comparisons at grade level ($p<0.05$). In terms of EES-Total scores, a statistically significant difference was found between 2nd Grade—3rd Grade, 1st Grade—2nd Grade in pairwise comparisons at grade level ($p<0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between EES-Inability to Control Food Desire, EES-Type of Food, EES-Feeling of Guilt, EES-Total scores of individuals according to age, gender, marital status, economic level ($p>0.05$). A positive statistically significant relationship was found between EES-Insufficient self-efficacy perception score and EES-Inability to Control Food Desire score ($r=0.445$; $p<0.001$). A positive statistically significant relationship was found between the PSS-Total score and the EES-Inability to Restrain Eating and EES-Total scores ($r=0.487$; $p<0.001$, $r=0.466$; $p<0.001$).

Discussion and Conclusion: Based on the findings, perceived stress may influence emotional eating, guiding strategies to reduce stress levels and prevent related behaviors.

Keywords: emotional eating, emotional eating behaviour, perceived stress level

Ref No: 7277

Evaluation of Studies Published on "Nurses' Attitudes Towards Patient Safety" in Turkey: A Bibliographic Review

Berra YILMAZ KUSAKLI[1], Zuleyha INCEOZ[2]

[1]Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, İstanbul, Türkiye
[2]Swansea University, UK

Introduction: The continually evolving technology in healthcare services, coupled with the intricate healthcare environment, poses threats to patient safety, constituting risks for both patients and healthcare practitioners. Prioritizing patient safety in the delivery of healthcare services aligns with the fundamental principles of medicine, particularly the principle of "do no harm." In this context, the paramount concern for healthcare institutions should be the prevention of medical errors and the assurance of patient safety.

Aim: This research aims to conduct a bibliographic analysis of national and international literature encompassing publications on nurses' attitudes towards patient safety. The goal is to identify similarities and divergences reported in the research outcomes.

Method: This bibliographic review, conducted between December 2023 and January 2024, employed nine databases, including "Google Scholar, Dergi Park Academic, Ulakbim-EKUAL, TR Dizin, EBSCO-Host, Medline-Pubmed, Sucopus, Sobiad, and Web of Science" as national and international literature search engines. Utilizing key terms such as "nurse", "patient safety", and "attitude towards patient safety", a total of 365 studies conducted within the Turkish sample were identified without imposing a date restriction. Subsequently, 15 studies meeting the research criteria were selected for detailed examination.

Findings: The analysis revealed that the majority of studies were conducted between 2022 and 2023 (n:9), primarily adopting a descriptive and cross-sectional design (n:13), and predominantly published in the Marmara region (n:5) and within hospitals under the Ministry of Health (n:29). A total of 3393 healthcare professionals were included in the analysis. It was found that patient safety attitudes were mainly dealt with in descriptive studies and in general, nurses' patient safety attitudes are at a moderate level and personal and professional characteristics are related to patient safety attitudes. Furthermore, personal and professional characteristics were found to be associated with attitudes towards patient safety.

Discussion and Conclusion: Nurses, who play a crucial role in the delivery of safe and high-quality healthcare services, assume a fundamental responsibility for the development of patient safety and safety culture. In this particular setting, the assessment of nurses' perspectives on patient safety, taking into account the factors that impact these perspectives, can play a role in mitigating adverse events within clinical environments. The outcomes derived from the research underscore the necessity of generating knowledge based on scientific evidence related to patient safety and enhancing nurses' attitudes toward patient safety.

Keywords: Bibliographic review, patient safety, attitude towards patient safety, nurse

Validity and Reliability of the Turkish Version of the The Digital Eye Strain Questionnaire

Gülsün Özdemir Aydın[1], Nuray Turan[1], Tuba Çömez İkican[2], Semiha Küçükaydınoğlu[1]

[1]Istanbul University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Istanbul, Türkiye
[2]Istanbul University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Mental Health and Diseases Nursing, Istanbul, Türkiye

Introduction: The rapid spread of digital technologies has become an important part of work and social life.However,prolonged use of digital screens has negative effects on individuals such as digital eye strain.This has increased the importance of valid and reliable scales to assess digital eye strain.

Aim: This research was conducted to determine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of The Digital Eye Strain Questionnaire (DESQ).

Method: This methodological study was conducted in Istanbul between July and November 2024 on 401 individuals continuously exposed to digital screens for at least 2 hours.Data were collected using the Sociodemographic Characteristics Form, The Digital Eye Strain Questionnaire (DESQ), and the Problematic Internet Use Scale (PIUS).The study was conducted in five consecutive stages: direct translation, synthesis of translations, back translation, expert committee evaluation, and validity and reliability analysis. Statistical analyses were performed with the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program, and necessary permissions were obtained for the study (28.08.2024-2840420).

Findings: It was determined that 33.4% of the participants were female,58.4% were 35 or younger and spent an average of 6.66 ± 3.20 hours per day in front of a digital screen.The content validity index of DESQ was found to be 0.962,and according to the results of confirmatory factor analysis, the fit indices of the model were high and statistically significant ($\chi 2 = 161.689$, sd=62, p<0.001).The reliability analysis determined the Kuder-Richardson 20 value as 0.787, and item-total correlation values ranged between 0.306 and 0.517.The parallel form correlation between DESQ and PIUS scores showed statistically significant relationships between sub-dimensions and total scores (p<0.001).

Discussion and Conclusion: The high DESQ and PIUS scores of individuals exposed to digital screens for 5 hours or more per day indicate that long-term digital screen use is directly related to digital eye strain and problematic internet use.In particular,significant differences in adaptation and posture problems reveal long-term screen exposure's physical and psychological effects.The results prove that the Turkish version of the DESQ is a valid and reliable scale for assessing digital eye strain.Future studies in different age and occupational groups may support the broader applicability of the scale.Furthermore, raising awareness and developing strategies to reduce digital eye strain is emphasized.REFERENCES1.Ichhpujani P,Singh RB,Foulsham W,Thakur S,Lamba AS.Visual implications of digital device usage in school children:a cross-sectional study.BMC Ophthalmol.2019;19:76.2.Cantó-Sancho N,Ronda E,Cabrero-García J, et

al.Rasch-Validated Italian Scale for diagnosing digital eye strain:the computer vision syndrome questionnaire IT©. Int J Environ Res Public Health.2022;19(8):4506.

Keywords: Digital Eye Strain, Digital Screen, Validity, Reliability, Nursing

The Mediating Role of Work Engagement in The Effect of Transition Shock on Maintaining Professional Membership in Newly Graduated Nurses

Berra YILMAZ KUSAKLI[1], Hanife TIRYAKI SEN[2]

[1]Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Istanbul, Türkiye.
[2]Hamidiye Faculty of Nursing, University of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing Administration, Istanbul, Türkiye

Introduction: The transition of newly graduated nurses from the student role to the professional nurse role is a challenging process. The first year of professional life is considered an adaptation period, significantly influencing the decision of new graduates to remain in their job or profession.

Aim: To examine the mediating role of work engagement in the relationship between transition shock and retention of professional membership retention among newly graduated nurses.

Method: This descriptive study included 341 newly graduated nurses working in a city hospital participated. Data were collected using Three scales: The Transition Shock Scale, Maintaining the Professional Membership Scale, and the Utrech Work Engagement Scale-(UWES-3). Data were gathered between April 2024 and May 2024.For data analysis, SPSS 29, LISREL 8.80, and SPSS Hayes' Process Macro V.4.2. (Model 4) were utilised for mediation testing.

Findings: The findings indicated that newly graduated nurses experienced a moderate level of transition shock ($2.44\pm.78$), and good levels of maintaining professional membership (22.44 ± 6.53) and work engagement (3.52 ± 1.02). Transition shock had a negative effect on maintaining professional membership ($\beta =-.360$, $p<.001$). Transition shock was found to have an indirect effect on maintaining professional membership through work engagement ($\beta =-.602$; $p<.001$).

Discussion and Conclusion: Newly graduated nurses experience transition shock during their first year of employment. This study supports the indirect mediation model, wherein work engagement influences the relationship of transition shock on professional membership retention among newly graduated nurses. Work engagement may reduce the effects of transition shock on new graduate nurses and improve the likelihood of newly graduated nurses remaining in the profession.

Keywords: transition shock, professional membership, work engagement, nurses.

Ref No: 7605

The Effect of Peer Addiction Program on Students' Substance Consumption in Nursing Students at a Foundation University: A Quasi-Experimental Study

Gül DİKEÇ[1], Metehan SAVAŞ[1], Sude KILIÇ[1], Çağla VARGEL[1], İlknur YAZGAN[1]

[1]Fenerbahçe University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Nursing

Introduction: Substance use disorder is a highly destructive and common mental disorder that harms personal health, family life, public safety, and the economy (Truco et al., 2021). The high prevalence of substance use behavior, especially among young people, is a significant concern for many countries (Ünlü & Evcin, 2014). In recent years, substance use rates have been increasing among health sciences students who will carry out health protection, development, improvement, and rehabilitation studies in their professional lives, as well as nursing students (Tejedor-Cabrera& Cauli, 2019). One of the preventive interventions used among young people in addiction is peer counseling (Yiğitoğlu et al., 2019; Demirezen et al., 2019). In the literature review, no study evaluating the effect of peer counseling on addiction in nursing students was found.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the effect of the Peer Addiction Program on the rate of substance use in a group of nursing students who use substance.

Method: This study was conducted in a one-group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental study design. The data was collected in a foundation university in Istanbul in the spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year with the Information Form prepared by the researchers in line with the literature. A poster was prepared to announce the program and the study to the students, and the Peer Addiction Program was applied to the students who agreed to participate. The Peer Addiction Program consisted of a seminar on addiction and brochure distribution after seminar, peer stand which opened the entrance of the university, and peer counseling groups. The researchers created the program. The study sample consisted of 27 nursing students who reported substance use. Chi-square and Mann-Whitney U test, a nonparametric test, were used to analyze the data.

Findings: No statistically significant difference was found between the substance consumption rates of nursing students before and after the Peer Addiction Program.

Discussion and Conclusion: It is essential to use peer support, which is the most crucial trigger of substance use in young people, in preventive interventions for substance use disorder. Therefore, future studies should examine the effectiveness of peer programs structured with standardized tools and measurements or programs led by peers who have used substances before. Future studies with larger samples and follow-up studies may be recommended.

Keywords: addiction, nursing students, psychiatric nursing.

Ref No: 8169

Post-Intensive Care Syndrome and Evidence-Based Nursing Practices: Comparison of ChatGPT 3.5 and Perplexity AI Performances

Esra Kılınç Akman[1], Ayşenur Çetin Üçeriz[1], Sevgi Gür[2]

[1]Halic University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Istanbul, Türkiye
[2]Selcuk University Faculty of Nursing Department of Surgical Nursing, Konya, Türkiye

Introduction: Chat Generative Pretrained Transformer (ChatGPT) is a language model-based chatbot created by Open Artificial Intelligence (OpenAI). Although Perplexity AI has not been tested as extensively as ChatGPT, it is used especially in medical fields such as oncology. It has shown the ability to produce medical knowledge by answering questions with a certain degree of accuracy.

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the performance of two online chatbots in answering a question about post-intensive care syndrome and evidence-based nursing practices for this syndrome.

Method: In the study, the researchers gave a single prompt to ChatGPT 3.5 and Perplexity AI. The post-intensive care syndrome and the evidence-based nursing practices applied for this syndrome were asked. The accuracy of the answers given by the online chatbots were compared and supported by evidence.

Findings: The researchers asked ChatGPT 3.5 and Perplexity AI to answer the question with eight sources covering the last 5 years. The responses from ChatGPT 3.5 and Perplexity AI were compared with the evidence. ChatGPT 3.5 provided the requested number of sources for the eight source request. However, seven sources were found to be fabricated, and the DOI of two sources belonged to others. It was determined that it misspelt the DOI number and year in a single real source. Perplexity AI cited only five sources for eight source claims. Although the second and fourth sources were the same, they were reliable.

Discussion and Conclusion: Despite the increasing use of language model-based chatbots in education and medicine, some risks of misinformation are of concern. In this study, ChatGPT 3.5 was observed to have deficiencies in source reliability. In contrast, Perplexity AI's responses were found to be based on real sources and were more reliable. It is thought that Perplexity AI will be more prominent in the future with its medical accuracy and reliability.

Keywords: ChatGPT, Perplexity AI, Artificial intelligence, Intensive care nursing, Post-intensive care syndrome

The Effect of Fear of Breast Cancer and Perception of Fatalism on Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors of the Nurses

Zühal BAHAR[1], Dilek YILDIRIM[1], Pınar ERMİŞ BARIŞ[2], Şule DOST DURAN[2]

[1]Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing.
[2]Istanbul Aydin University, VM Medical Park Florya Hospital

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women that can be successfully treated when detected early. The increase in the incidence of breast cancer in our country shows that serious studies are necessary for screening and early diagnosis. It is an important question how much of the behaviors that nurses, who are intertwined with the society, know professionally and recommend to individuals in order to prevent breast cancer and improve their health, can integrate into their own lives.

Aim: The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of nurses' fear of breast cancer and perception of fatalism on healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Method: The study was conducted with 187 nurses working in a university hospital between November and December 2024. Data were collected face-to-face with nurses by the researchers using the Breast Cancer Fear Scale, the Fatalism Perception Scale and the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale. Descriptive statistics including number, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data. Multiple regression analysis was performed.

Findings: The mean age of the nurses participating in the study was 27.909 ± 6.782 years. The majority of the nurses were female (81.8%) and mostly single (72.2%). 83% of the nurses. The mean score on the Breast Cancer Fear Scale for the nurses was 27.402 ± 7.262, while the mean score on the Fatalism Perception Scale was 2.310 ± 2.427. The mean score on the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale was 120.898 ± 25.164. The mean scores of the nurses on the subscales were as follows: The mean scores for the Spiritual Growth Subscale, Health Responsibility Subscale, Exercise Subscale, Nutrition Subscale, Interpersonal Relations Subscale and Stress Management Subscale were 24.342 ± 4.945, 20.478 ± 4.323, 16.200 ± 5.199, 18.988 ± 4.435, 23.955 ± 4.275, and 16.845 ± 4.094, respectively. The multiple regression analysis showed that the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors scores of the patients significantly predicted age and Fatalism Perception Scale ($F=4.953$, $p<0.001$). Fatalism Perception and age explained 18.3% of the variance in the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors score of patients.

Discussion and Conclusion: It was determined that healthy lifestyle behaviors decreased as the age and fatalism perceptions of nurses increased. It was determined that nurses' fear of breast cancer was high.

Keywords: Breast cancer, fatalism, fear, nurses, healthy lifestyle behaviors

Ref No: 8629

Evaluation Of Cognitive Functions in Indıvıduals With and Without Dıabetes: A Case-Control Study in Türkiye

Dilay Açıl[1], Esin Sevgi Doğan[1], Ummu Kacer Daban[2], Deniz Sarı[2], Nulifer Ozdemir[3], Zuhal Bahar[4], Zeliha Hekimsoy[3]

[1]Manisa Celal Bayar University Faculty of Health Sciences
[2]Manisa Celal Bayar University Hafsa Sultan Hospital
[3]Manisa Celal Bayar University Faculty of Medicine
[4]Istanbul Aydın University Faculty of Health Sciences

Introduction: Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease, and affect neurovascular structure. So, diabetes increases the risk of Alzheimer's diseas and demantia. As it is known, effective treatment and management of diabetes requires certain cognitive abilities such as memory and executive functions. Therefore, early detection of cognitive function deterioration due to diabetes can improve diabetes management. And, ensuring good glycemic control starting from middle age can help prevent cognitive decline in later life.

Aim: The objective of this study was to evaluate whether there is a difference in the cognitive functions of individuals with and without diabetes.

Method: This study case-control study was conducted in the Endocrinology Clinic of a university hospital. Sample size was calculated as a minimum of 78 subjects for each group to give a confidence interval of 95% and deviation of 0.05. A total of 200 subjects were included, as 100 with diabetes and 100 without diabetes. Data were collected in face-to-face interviews using an Individual Identification Form and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MOCA).

Findings: In the comparisons of the case and control groups, the presence of diabetes was determined to increase cognitive impairment 17-fold. The MOCA score of the case group was found to be statistically significantly lower, and the ROC analysis results showed that the use of the MOCA score was statistically significant in the differentiation of cognitive dysfunction. The MOCA score was seen to be statistically significantly negatively correlated with the duration of diabetes, blood glucose and HbA1c levels, and comorbidities. According to the multiple regression analysis, blood glucose, HbA1c, diabetes duration, and comorbidities explained 18% of the low MOCA score.

Evaluation of Cognitive Functions of Individuals with and without Diabetes

	Case Group	Control Group	Total
Impaired cognitive function	75	15	90

No impairment in cognitive function	25	85	110
Total	100	100	200
Odds Ratio / p value	17.045/<0.001		

B   S.E. Wald df   Sig.   OR 95% C.I.for EXP(B)

Lower   Upper

(Model 1)

Group 2.833 .363 60.920 1 <.001   17.045 8.346   34.628

Constant -1.735 .280 38.363 1   <.001   .176

Model 1:The group-adjusted OR was 17.045 with 95% CI:8.346-34.628; p-value<0.001.

Discussion and Conclusion: The morbidity of cognitive impairment is particularly increased in Type 2 Diabetes especially after 65 years old. The presence of diabetes was seen to be a factor affecting cognitive dysfunction regardless of age. Therefore, neurological evaluations of diabetic patients should be performed and treatment and care practices should be supported according to the needs of the individual.

Keywords: diabetes, cognitive function, care