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Ali Bilgili
Zeynel Karacagil





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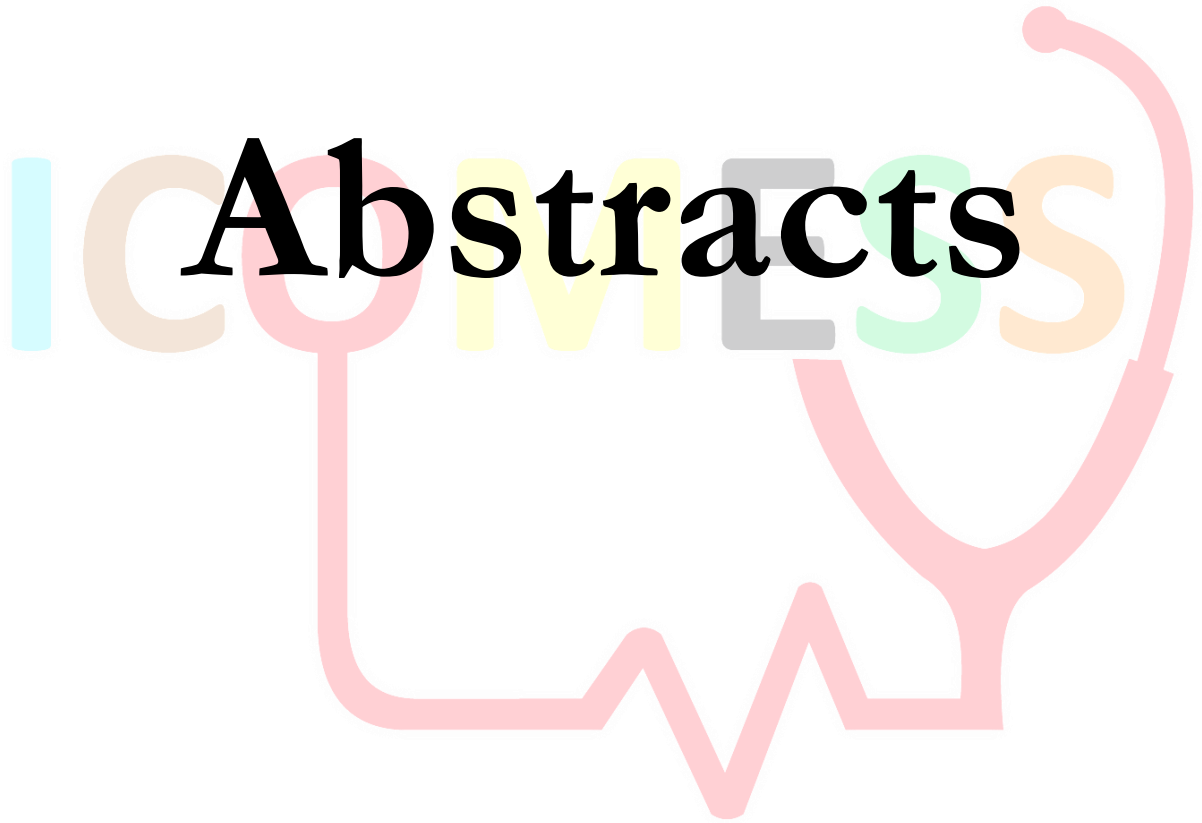
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Assessment of The Relationship Between Health Perception and Activities of Daily Living for Elderly

Fikriye ÇETİNSEL¹

Mine BAHÇECİ²

Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the relationship between the health perception of the elderly and their daily living activities. The research was carried out in the Lapta Region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus between 15 July and 15 December 2022. Registered and actively receiving service in Lapta Municipality Social Services Unit; The population of the study consisted of 850 elderly individuals over the age of 65, without any communication barriers, who could express themselves and who could volunteer to participate in the study, and 265 people constituted the sample of the study with a 95% confidence interval and 5% sampling error. The data were collected by face-to-face interview method using the socio-demographic characteristics identification questionnaire, Nottingham Expanded Activities in Daily Life Scale and Health Perception Scale created by the researcher. 57.89% of the elderly who participated in the research are generally between the ages of 65-69, women, their literacy levels are high, and the majority of them are married and live with their spouses. It has been determined that a high percentage of elderly people reside in detached houses. It was determined that 26.69% of the elderly who participated in the study used walking aids, and 89.47% had a chronic disease. According to the data we have obtained, diseases such as blood pressure, diabetes, disorders in the musculoskeletal system, rheumatism and changes in the sense of sight are the most common in the elderly. They got approximately $\bar{x} = 70.84 \pm 16.30$ points from the daily living activities scale, which the scales we used in the research were not previously associated with, and $\bar{x} = 46.60 \pm 8.92$ points from the health perception scale. According to these data, it has been determined that the fulfillment of daily living activities has an effect on the perception of health. According to the research data, it has been determined that the health perception of the elderly changes according to the place they live, using a walking aid and the presence of chronic disease. By the result, obtained from the study, studies can be carried out to improve the health of elderly individuals who are found to have low health perception during home visits and health checks, in cooperation with their families.

Keywords: Elderly, Health Perception, Activities of Daily Living

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Attitudes and Empathy Levels of Nursing Students towards the Elderly

Volkan KINA ¹

Zümrüt AKGÜN ŞAHİN²

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the attitudes and empathy levels of nursing students towards the elderly. This descriptive type research was conducted between 01.11.2020 - 01.06.2021. The population of the research consisted of 780 students studying at the Nursing Department of the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university. The sample of the research consisted of 325 students who agreed to participate in the study. The data were collected with "Descriptive Characteristics Determination Form", the "Affective and Cognitive Empathy Scale" and the "Attitude Scale towards the Elderly". Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test, Mann Whitney-U Test, Kruskal Wallis H Test and Spearman Rank Correlation analyzes were used in data analysis.

It was determined that 79.4% (258) of the students had a relative aged 65 or over and 23.7% (77) of these students lived with an elderly person at home. It was determined that the total score of the Affective and Cognitive Empathy scale was higher than the variables of gender, mother educational status and grade level, and the difference between the groups was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). The total score of the Affective and Cognitive Empathy scale was determined as (143.80 ± 21.920) . There was no statistical difference between the variables in the total score of the Attitude Towards Elderly scale ($p>0.05$). The average score of the Attitude Towards Elderly scale was determined as (127.30 ± 15.070) .

Conclusion: As a result of this research, it was determined that nursing students' attitudes and empathy levels towards the elderly were high.

Keywords: Nursing student, elderly, empathy, attitude

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Multiple Sclerosis From Watson's Human Care Model Perspective

Fatma ÖZKAN TUNCAY¹

Funda GÖKÇEK²

Abstract

The “Human Care Model” developed by Watson is a theory that includes human care, interpersonal relationships and human experiences. The model is a care model based on nurse-patient interaction, which is based on human relations, emphasizes the feelings of humanity, love and compassion, and addresses the individual from a holistic perspective. This model emphasizes the humanistic aspects of nursing as it intervenes in scientific knowledge and nursing practice. In his model, Watson's care behaviors of the nurse; making eye contact, active listening, being patient-centered, taking into account cultural differences in care, addressing the patient by name, ensuring and maintaining the patient's comfort, approaching with love and kindness protecting the patient's dignity, reliability, being emotionally open and accessible, appreciation, exemplified by being respectful and being physically and mentally present. Watson particularly emphasized a holistic approach and stated that there are mind-body-spirit sub-dimensions in human care and that all of these reflect the whole. The Human Care Model enables establishing a human relationship with the patient and basing this relationship on love and hope. The most important role in achieving this goal falls on nurses. Theories and models in nursing contribute to the autonomy of the nursing profession. This care model is used in the management of many chronic disease care related to nursing care. One of these diseases is multiple sclerosis. Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic central nervous system disease. Although the disease does not affect life expectancy, the increasing disability as a result of disability that develops over many years limits the quality of life of the patient and his family

This review presents a case study detailing the application and outcome of Watson's Theory of Human Care to the patient diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis. Applications of the ten healing factors in the theory to provide supportive nursing care are explained. Continuous nurse-patient interaction and the achievement of the ultimate goal of ensuring that the patient reaches the "healthy recovery-healthy life" stage are explained in detail and it has been determined that Watson's Human Care Model is suitable for planning nursing care in multiple sclerosis disease management.

Keywords: Watson, Human Care Model, Multiple Sclerosis, Nursing, Care

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Reproductive Health of Migration and Refugee Women

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Zehra AKIN³

Abstract

The international immigrant population in the world is approximately 281 million. 48.1% of the immigrant population consists of women. Migration and negative conditions related to the process affect the reproductive health of refugee women who are in the risk group. Refugee women receive inadequate healthcare services for reasons such as language, communication, lack of health insurance, having to live together in unsuitable places, low socioeconomic status, cultural barriers, informality, lack of healthcare institutions in the migrated area, unfamiliarity with the healthcare system, and deficiencies in healthcare policies regarding refugees. Refugee women may experience problems related to pregnancy and birth, may be exposed to violence, harassment, abuse, rape and sexually transmitted infections, and may experience mental problems. Reproductive health problems that will negatively affect refugee women's health threaten the health of women, the individuals they are responsible for caring for, babies and children, and deeply affect the health of society. Refugee women should be provided with access to educational opportunities to eliminate their lack of information, and political arrangements should be made regarding their employment to increase their socioeconomic level. In addition, intersectoral cooperation will facilitate political and social integration so that refugee women can maintain their reproductive health and access health services. The awareness of health professionals on this issue should be increased. Health professionals should provide support, counselling, education and care to refugee women.

Keywords: Migration, refugee women, women's health, reproductive health, healthcare

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The Concept of Self-Management and Nursing in Multiple Sclerosis Patients

Dilan DENİZ AKAN¹

Abstract

Multiple sclerosis (MS), an autoimmune demyelinating and neurodegenerative disease of the central nervous system, is a leading cause of chronic, progressive, and non-traumatic neurological disability in young adults. MS, one of the most common neurological disorders, affects approximately 2.5 million people worldwide, and new diagnoses are added to this number every year. MS is a disease that can cause lifelong disabilities, reduce the productivity of the affected individual, reduce the quality of life of the patient and their family, and impose a serious burden on healthcare costs. In addition to motor, sensory, cerebellar and visual symptoms, cognitive and behavioral disorders are quite common in patients diagnosed with MS. There is no definitive treatment plan for MS; Current treatment methods focus on relieving symptoms and delaying the progression of the disease. However, the effectiveness of these methods is closely related to the patient's own participation in the treatment process. Therefore, self-management is considered a critical component of care in patients diagnosed with MS. Self-management is defined as “an individual's ability to manage the symptoms associated with a chronic condition, the consequences of the disease, and lifestyle changes to improve, promote, maintain health, and ensure psychological well-being.” The main goal of self-management, which is expressed as an effective approach to reducing symptoms associated with MS; it is to gain self-confidence and skills to perform personal care behaviors in order to control the disease. In this study, the development of the concept of self-management in MS patients and the role of the nurse will be discussed.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis, patient, self-management, nurse, health.

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Nurses' Perceptions on Artificial Intelligence and Robot Nurses in Clinical Practice: A Qualitative Study

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Nilgün ÖZBAŞ²

Abstract

Health and nursing care are being reorganized using artificial intelligence. The roles and responsibilities of nurses will clearly alter as new technologies emerge. In this manner, nurses need to organize their health care and increase their sensitivity to the issue that exists. It becomes essential to identifying and appropriately defining what is expected and required of humanoid robots in the healthcare industry becomes essential. Taking into account all of this information, qualitative the method is determined to be used for this study to evaluate nurses' attitudes toward using artificial intelligence and robot caregivers to assess to determine their perspectives on how to make use of robots in healthcare. This study was designed as a qualitative study based on phenomenological analysis, between 02.10.23-26.10.23. Ethics committee approval was obtained from the Yozgat Bozok University Ethics Committee for the study (06/27). The authors followed the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Studies (COREQ) throughout the study and evaluated the study's reliability using Lincoln and Guba's four criteria. In the research, fourteen samples were used using the snowball sampling technique, which is one of the non-probability sampling types. In the snowball sample, where the chain access principle is dominant, after reaching a key interviewer, other interviewees are known, suggested, and volunteered to be interviewed. Before the interview, the participants were informed about the purpose of the research, and its content, and that the information provided would remain confidential, and with their permission, the interviews were audio-recorded. New information was detected regarding the last meeting. The study was terminated when data saturation was reached. The participants who volunteered to participate in the research sociodemographic questionnaire and a semi-structured interview form were conducted. A six-stage thematic analysis conduct has been applied in analysis to provide an outline for an in-depth investigation of data. All audio recordings of the conversations were not deciphered. It has been listened to at least three times before. As a result of the study, 4 main themes were determined. The first theme is "time-saving for nursing care". The second theme is "economic difficulties". The third theme is "technological inadequacies". The last theme is "moving away from emotionality". In terms of the clinical experience of patients and the continued growth of the profession, it may be necessary for nurses to adapt to modern technologies and use them in patient care.

Keywords: Nurse, clinical practice, artificial intelligence, qualitative study.

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Could ChatGPT, Bard and New Bing Pass a Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Exam?

Bahanur MALAK AKGÜN¹

Abstract

It was aimed to evaluate the Turkish mental health and psychiatric nursing exam performances of ChatGPT, Bard and New Bing. This study, which had a descriptive, cross-sectional and comparative design, was conducted between 04.11.2023 and 05.11.2023. 25 multiple choice questions with 5 options prepared by the author were asked to ChatGPT-3.5, Bard and New Bing. The answers were recorded in the table created by the author. ChatGPT answered four questions incorrectly, Bard answered three questions incorrectly, and New Bing answered two questions incorrectly. Both ChatGPT and Bard incorrectly answered psychotherapeutic interventions in which the nurse helps patients increase their ability to cope with their illness or acquire new coping skills and prevent possible problems as psychosocial interventions. “What interventions should the nurse include in the plan of care for a patient with anorexia nervosa?” to the question, both ChatGPT and New Bing stated that the option “the patient should be provided with privacy during meals” was correct, while Bard stated that the option “conversations about food and weight should be held with the patient” was correct. All generative artificial intelligence programs answered this question incorrectly. ChatGPT, Bard and New Bing have successfully passed the 25-questions Turkish mental health and psychiatric nursing exam. In this study, generative artificial intelligence has been introduced. The effects of generative artificial intelligence on nursing education and what nursing educators can do about it has been emphasized. Firstly, nursing students preparing for the mental health and psychiatric nursing exam are recommended to use these three generative artificial intelligence programs to increase their success. Secondly, it is recommended to conduct other studies comparing the answers of generative artificial intelligence programs that include different question types related to mental health and psychiatric nursing. Thirdly, it is recommended that generative artificial intelligence be used carefully, with individual and professional responsibilities, and in compliance with ethical principles.

Keywords: ChatGPT, Bard, New Bing, mental health and psychiatric nursing, nursing student

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Art Practices on Health Workers: The Use of Art in Health

Fatma AVSAR¹

Kubra TOPCU²

Abstract

Art in health has been used for health protection, promotion and treatment. It is widely used in health fields such as cancer diseases, post-traumatic treatments, mental illnesses, and assisted reproductive treatments. There is a lot of evidence in the literature that healthcare professionals use art for therapeutic purposes. The number of studies using art on healthcare professionals is limited. This study was conducted to critique the impact of art on health workers and their practices. The study was prepared in review research type. In the literature review, the studies accessed with keywords scanned in "PubMed", "Google Scholar", "Web of Science" and "Science Direct" databases were examined. Talking about art positively affects mental health and increases the inner peace and insight of healthcare professionals. Art increases the team communication of healthcare professionals and their communication with patients. Since art improves the senses, it enables early and rapid detection of health problems. Art increases the clinical skills of health workers. When the sensitivity of sound is increased, the ability to detect intestinal, lung and heart dysfunctions increases. Healthcare professionals interested in the arts create a more organized environment, which reduces malpractice. Dance and movement initiatives increase professional satisfaction in health professionals and reduce burnout and co-sensory fatigue. Visual arts reduce stress, anxiety and hopeless feelings. Playing an instrument reduces anxiety and depression levels and the frequency of psychosomatic symptoms. Considering the time constraints of healthcare workers, art can be used in any field and any environment. It is seen in the literature that the interest in art in health has increased in recent years, but it was determined that more artistic practices on health workers were needed. Healthcare workers should be supported in terms of artistic practices, and related activities can be organized in institutions.

Keywords: art and health, art therapy, health professionals

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A Glimpse into Palliative Care: End-Stage Kidney Diseases

Şule AY¹

Fatma AVSAR²

Hilal INAN³

Mine ZENGİN⁴

Şahaadet KISLAK⁵

Abstract

Study was conducted to determine the effect of game-based values education on negative behaviors in middle school students. The study was conducted in 2022 as a quasi experimental study with a pretest posttest control (n=42) group design. The class (n=42) selected as the intervention group received five sessions of game-based values education once a week. The concepts of benevolence, tolerance, love, responsibility, justice and respect were covered in the games. In the questionnaire form where the data were collected, there were questions questioning the socio-demographic characteristics and social relations of the students, the Undesirable Student Behavior Scale (USBS) and the Violence Tendency Scale (VTS). The data were evaluated on the computer using SPSS 25.0 program. Percentage, mean and T test were used to analyze the data. Chi square test was used for categorical comparisons. Parent, student, institution and ethics committee permission were obtained. Researchers have a play therapy certificate. This study received 2209 TUBITAK support. The mean age of all students was 11.53±0.68 years. In the intervention group, there was a important difference between the pretest (36.40±4.04) and posttest (35.04±3.13) scores of the total score of the USBS (p=0.043). Similarly, there was a significant difference between the pretest (5.14±0.35) and posttest (5.00±0.00) scores of the Self-Injury Subdimension of the USBS (p=0.012). There was no important difference between the pretest (18.14±7.02) and posttest (16.97±6.80) scores of the VTS (p=0.408). In the control group, there was no critical difference between the pretest and posttest scores in the scale and sub-dimensions of the scales (p>0.05). **Conclusion:** Education has an impact on students' undesirable, negative behaviors. Education decreased students' tendency to violence, but the decrease was not significant. Raising students' awareness about values education using games led to a decrease in students' negative and undesirable behaviors and self-harm behaviors.

Keywords: school health nursing, evidence-based practice, play, values education, school health

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*Duygu AKBAŞ UYSAL⁶
Fisun ŞENUZUN AYKAR⁷*

Abstract

Palliative care has become a crucial discipline, particularly for patients and their families, with the increasing prevalence of life-threatening chronic diseases. It encompasses a multidisciplinary approach, and though the modern concept of palliative care implies its application in the early stages of life-threatening illnesses, a significant portion of palliative care clinics actively involves the care of patients in the final stages of life and the planning of the grieving process.

The term life-threatening illness in palliative care can include various forms of chronic diseases. Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), whether acute or chronic, facing a diminished quality of life, enduring prolonged and strenuous treatment processes, and having a low life expectancy, are among the groups that should receive treatment in palliative care centers. In past years, palliative care services for chronic kidney disease have been insufficient. The inability to manage patients' symptoms and frequent hospitalizations have emphasized the growing need for palliative care.

Additionally, there has been a consideration for patients diagnosed with a new terminal illness or those leaving dialysis due to a deteriorating disease prognosis to receive palliative care. There may also be patients who have never accepted starting dialysis from the day of diagnosis, and they too may require palliative care. Therefore, taking all these factors into account, the necessity of palliative care for patients with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) is now widely acknowledged by experts.

Keywords: palliative care, end stage renal failure, symptom management

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Björk Cephalometric Analysis on CBCT with Balanced Facial Type

Özüm DAŞDEMİR ÖZKAN¹

Türkan SEZEN ERHAMZA²

Ebru İLHAN KOÇAK³

Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the Björk cephalometric analysis with cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) in adults with balanced face structure. The sample consisted of 150 CBCTs obtained from past 18-30 year old subjects. These who were determined to have a balanced facial appearance, did not show a significant deviation of the facial and dental midline and those who had maximal intercuspitation of the teeth were included in the study. CBCT images were produced by ILUMA, IMTEC (Europa, Oberursel, Germany). Their cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images stored in DICOM format, and the images were evaluated by DOLPHIN 11.8 software. 10 parameters were determined on these CBCT. These parameters were compared with the data of Björk's norms. Compared with other male and female subjects in Turkey male subjects in all millimetric measurement results with significantly higher ($P < 0.001$). There was no significant difference between male and female subjects in angular measurements. Compared with the standard value Björk size involved in the Swedish men between subjects and male subjects in Turkey were significant differences. Sella angle increased ($p < 0.001$), gonial angle decreased ($p < 0.001$), sum of angles decreased ($p < 0.001$). Björk also the precise measurement values are higher than in Turkey ($p < 0.001$). Hypodivergent are more and more subjects compared with subjects retrognathic Björk reputation analysis norms in Turkey. In the comparison of male and female subjects, all dimensional measurements were found to be higher in favor of male subjects. Female subjects are more retrogenic and hypodivergent than male subjects.

Keywords: Björk analysis, CBCT, DICOM, Cephalometry, Balanced face.

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Investigation of The Relationship Between Baby Nutrition and Early Childhood Caries: A Cross-Sectional Study

Elif Ece KALAOGLU¹

Belen SIRINOGLU CAPAN²

Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of night feeding and/or bottle feeding on the development of early childhood caries (ECC).

The online survey form prepared with Google surveys was shared with Facebook groups formed by mothers with children under the age of six. In the questionnaire, the nutrition of the child between the ages of 0-2 and divided into six-month periods was examined. Breast milk/formula milk use, transition to complementary foods, the month when night feeding was stopped, tooth brushing habits, tooth-paste use, fluoride applications were recorded. It was asked whether there was any decayed, filled or extracted (caries-related) tooth in the mouth, and the number, if any, was questioned. The conformity of numerical variables to normal distribution was tested using the Shaphiro Wilk test. Relationships between non-normally distributed variables were tested with the Spearman rank correlation coefficient. SPSS 22.0 Windows version package program was used in the analysis. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

265 mothers voluntarily participated in the study. 65.5% of the participants stated that they fed their babies only with breast milk in the first six months. 40.7% of mothers stopped feeding at night; 38.4% continue to be fed at night with breast milk and 11.4% with formula milk. 58% of those who stopped feeding at night stated that they stopped feeding longer than 18 months. The longest night feeding was 72 months and the shortest was 6 months. 55% of children affected by ECC were breastfed at night. Others were bottle-fed with 20% formula milk, 17% cow's milk, and 0.3% fruit juice, respectively.

A relationship was found between night feeding for longer than 18 months and the development of ECC. It has been shown that breast milk is effective in the development of ECC in night feeding.

Keywords: dental caries, early childhood caries, baby nutrition, night feeding, breast milk

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Evaluation of the Stress Levels Of Different Implant Treatment Options in Atrophic Mandible by Finite Element Analysis Method

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Ezgi ARSLAN²

Canan AKAY³

Emre MUMCU⁴

Abstract

Implants are one of the treatment methods used to rehabilitate patients' needs such as function, phonation and aesthetics after teeth are lost due to different reasons such as caries, trauma and periodontal problems. Since implant treatment becomes difficult due to bone resorption, different treatment procedures are applied. Subperiosteal implants are recommended as an alternative treatment to procedures involving bone augmentation due to long waiting times, increased costs and unpredictable complications. In our study, two different treatment methods were planned for the rehabilitation of the atrophic mandible posterior region and two toothless and atrophied models were obtained in regions 44-45-46. In the first of the models, two implants measuring 4x6 mm were placed in areas 44 and 46 on the atrophic mandibular bone. In the second model, a total of 5 windowed subperiosteal implants were placed on the atrophic bone. Monolithic zirconia crowns were preferred as prosthetic superstructure and the stress values created by the crowns on the implant and bone were compared. As a result of 100 N vertical forces applied to the models, the stress values of trabecular bone, cortical bone, implant bodies, abutments and prosthetic structure were compared. Maximum and minimum principal stress values occurring in cortical and trabecular bones, and Von Mises stress values of abutment and implant bodies were compared with the finite element stress analysis method. The highest stress values were generally seen in model number 1, which modeled long abutments on short implants, and it was concluded that it was the least preferred group and that the ideal treatment method was subperiosteal implants.

Keywords: Subperiosteal Implant, Short Implants, Atrophic Mandible, Finite Element Stress Analysis

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A Rare Temporal Tendinitis Case

ITIR ŞEBNEM BİLİCİ

YUSUF EMES

BÜKET AYBAR

Abstract

Temporal tendinitis means that the tendon of the temporalis muscle is inflamed and tenderness is felt where the temporal muscle inserts into the mandibular coronoid process. It is a rare condition in temporomandibular joint disorder patients. The tenderness may progress into a migraine like headache so it is called sometimes as 'migraine mimic'. It is often associated with prolonged mouth opening (such as visits to the dentist), increased stress, tooth grinding, direct trauma to the muscle and excessive gum chewing. In rare cases coronoid process hyperplasia may be the cause of it. Swellings are observed bilaterally and it may swell while the patient is eating. It is caused by chronic or acute muscle problems. It turns into tendinosis in time. A diagnostic infiltration of LA can be made into the temporalis tendon insertion. After this an infiltration of corticosteroid injection is made for the antiinflammatory action. We present here a rare temporal tendinitis case who claims that he eats very slowly because he has to chew the food for much more times than the usual chewing number because if he does not he can not ingest the food that he ate. This has led to temporal tendinitis. We prescribed nonsteroidantiinflammatar drugs for him and then we lost the track of him.

Keywords: tendinitis,

Investigation of Anticancer Effects of New Piperazine Derivatives

Berkant KURBAN¹

Begüm Nurpelin SAĞLIK ÖZKAN²

Serkan LEVENT³

Zafer Asım KAPLANCIKLİ⁴

Abstract

Cancer is a major public health problem worldwide. Cancer is currently one of the most serious diseases and is the second leading cause of death for people living in the USA today. The frequency of cancers seen in male and female patients is different. For example, prostate, bronchial, lung and colorectal cancers in men account for almost half (48%) of all cases. In women, lung cancer, breast cancer and colorectal cancers account for more than half (51%) of them. The interesting thing is that prostate cancer accounts for almost a quarter of cases in men, while breast cancer accounts for almost a third of cases in women. Due to the blood vessels formed during the angiogenesis process, the nutrients and oxygen required for tumor growth are provided. Therefore, angiogenesis is very important for cancer disease because of its importance for tumor growth. More recently, with the development of targeted therapy and immunotherapy, mortality reductions have been observed in many cancers, especially lung cancer. Anticancer compounds are used in cancer treatments with different variations. Compounds containing piperazine stand out with their high antiproliferative activities. Today, there are compounds such as rociletinib, abemaciclib, bosutinib, dexrazoxane, dasatinib and imatinib that are FDA approved and contain piperazine.

In this study, new piperazine derivatives were synthesized, their structures were elucidated, and their anticancer activities were investigated. Molecular docking studies were performed to evaluate the anticancer potential of active derivatives.

Keywords: Anticancer, HT-29, Piperazine.

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Evaluating the Perspectives of Fourth and Fifth Grade Dental Students on Rubber Dam Usage

Esra HATO¹

Merve ERKMEN ALMAZ²

Volkan ARIKAN³

Merve SİMSER YILDIRIM⁴

Abstract

Isolation of the working area is very important to achieve success in dental practice. Rubber dams are commonly used in endodontics, pedodontics, and conservative dentistry. Although it has many advantages, the rubber dam is not used as much as it should be in clinics. This study aims to evaluate the perspectives of fourth and fifth-year dental students of Kırıkkale University Faculty of Dentistry regarding the use of rubber dams. A 20-item questionnaire was designed for the participants to complete. The questionnaire included questions to assess the participants' knowledge and attitudes towards rubber dams. The final version of the questionnaire was reviewed by three randomly selected experienced dentists with clinical and teaching experience to ensure its clarity and ease of interpretation. Participants were asked to complete the online survey form, which was created using Google Forms. The Pearson chi-squared test was used to test the association between categorical variables when the sample size assumption (expected value >5 for each group) was met. Otherwise, Fisher's exact test was used. Analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25. A total of 171 students, 90 4th grade (52.6%) and 81 5th grade (47.4%), participated in the study. 78.9% of the participants reported that they did not perform any dental treatment with a rubber dam. Regarding the use of rubber dam, 38% of the students stated that they wanted to use rubber dam but had no experience, 25.1% stated that it should be used in all procedures and 14.6% stated that only isolation with cotton rolls was sufficient. 73.1% of the students stated that they felt the need for a rubber dam more when working in the mandible. 57.9% of the students stated that the main advantage of using a rubber dam was that it provided isolation. The study found that the rubber dam is an important isolation device with many advantages in dental practice. However, there are some concerns and knowledge gaps among students. It is important to provide students with more experience, increase their level of knowledge, and develop positive attitudes towards rubber dam use in educational programs.

Keywords: Rubber dam, isolation, dental student

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Synthesis of Novel Chalcone Derivatives as Anticholinesterase Inhibitors

Begüm Nurpelin SAĞLIK ÖZKAN¹

Berkant KURBAN²

Serkan LEVENT³

Yusuf ÖZKAY⁴

Abstract

Alzheimer's disease (AH) is the most common of the dementia-type diseases and it is not known exactly what the cause of the disease is. Currently, there is no treatment that can stop the degenerative process or prevent its progression. Alzheimer's disease; As it causes cognitive, emotional and behavioral disorders, it reduces the quality of life of the person himself and his environment. With the development of modern medicine, this disease has become a serious problem all over the world due to the prolongation of human life and the increase in the elderly population day by day. With the increase in the disease, the country's economies are negatively affected by this situation in terms of patient care and health expenses. Existing drug treatments could not go beyond palliative treatment and drug researches in this field are still continuing rapidly. In recent studies, the anticholinesterase enzyme inhibition effects of various chalcone derivatives was demonstrated. Within the scope of this study, it was planned to synthesize new compounds bearing the chalcone group in its structure. The structures of the compounds were elucidated by ¹H and ¹³C NMR, mass spectroscopic methods. The inhibitory effect of the final compounds on cholinesterase enzymes was investigated by using modified Ellman' spectroscopy technique. In addition, the binding profiles of the compounds whose activity was determined on the related enzymes was examined by molecular modeling studies.

Keywords: Chalcone Derivatives, Cholinesterase, Enzyme Inhibition, Molecular Docking

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Investigation of Anticancer Effects of New Piperazine Derivatives

Berkant KURBAN¹

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Abstract

Cancer is a major public health problem worldwide. Cancer is currently one of the most serious diseases and is the second leading cause of death for people living in the USA today. The frequency of cancers seen in male and female patients is different. For example, prostate, bronchial, lung and colorectal cancers in men account for almost half (48%) of all cases. In women, lung cancer, breast cancer and colorectal cancers account for more than half (51%) of them. The interesting thing is that prostate cancer accounts for almost a quarter of cases in men, while breast cancer accounts for almost a third of cases in women. Due to the blood vessels formed during the angiogenesis process, the nutrients and oxygen required for tumor growth are provided. Therefore, angiogenesis is very important for cancer disease because of its importance for tumor growth. More recently, with the development of targeted therapy and immunotherapy, mortality reductions have been observed in many cancers, especially lung cancer. Anticancer compounds are used in cancer treatments with different variations. Compounds containing piperazine stand out with their high antiproliferative activities. Today, there are compounds such as rociletinib, abemaciclib, bosutinib, dexrazoxane, dasatinib and imatinib that are FDA approved and contain piperazine [1–4].

In this study, new piperazine derivatives were synthesized, their structures were elucidated, and their anticancer activities were investigated. Molecular docking studies were performed to evaluate the anticancer potential of active derivatives.

Keywords: Chalcone, Piperazine, AChE.

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Synthesis of Novel Thiazole Derivatives and Investigation of Their Monoamine Oxidase Enzyme Inhibitory Potentials

Begüm Nurpelin SAĞLIK ÖZKAN¹

Berkant KURBAN²

Serkan LEVENT³

Derya OSMANİYE⁴

Abstract

Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) is a FAD-containing flavoenzyme found in the mitochondrial outer membrane of various cells. MAO exists as two isoenzymes, named MAO-A and MAO-B enzymes, which are distinguished from each other by their different three-dimensional structure, substrate and inhibitor selection properties. These isoenzymes play an important role in the degradation of monoamines and thus in the inactivation of neurotransmitters. Therefore, specific MAO enzyme inhibitors are used as drugs in the treatment of various neurodegenerative and neurological disorders. Depression is a frequently seen psychiatric disease today and it still continues to be an important health problem despite the new drugs developed for its treatment. Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative movement disorder. Although it is not a completely preventive treatment for Parkinson's Disease, various improvements in the symptoms of the disease can be achieved with various drug or surgical treatment methods. While MAO-A inhibitors find use in the treatment of neurological disorders such as depression and anxiety, MAO-B inhibitors are used in the treatment of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. MAO inhibitors appear to be an effective option for patients with treatment-resistant depression. Moreover, they have contributed to the development of other enzyme inhibitors as therapeutic agents for the treatment of Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, as well as the development of molecules that harbor different inhibitory functions. For these reasons, there is a need to develop new, potent MAO inhibitors without side effects in the treatment. In recent studies, it has been shown that various thiazole derivatives have very strong inhibitory effects on MAO enzymes. Within the scope of this project, it was planned to synthesize new compounds containing thiazole group. The structures of the compounds were elucidated by ¹H and ¹³C NMR, mass spectroscopic methods. The inhibitory effects of the final compounds on MAO enzymes was investigated. In addition, the binding profiles of the compounds whose activity was determined on the related enzymes was examined by molecular modeling studies.

Keywords: Thiazole Ring, Monoamine Oxidase, Enzyme Inhibition, Molecular Docking

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Comparison of Effects of Mild and High Dose Ovarian Stimulation Protocols on Luteinized Granulosa Cell Survivin Gene and HIF-1 α Gene Expressions in Poor Responder Patients (Assistant Physician Thesis)

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Zeki Semih ULUDAĞ³

Serpil TAHERİ⁴

Yılmaz ŞAHİN⁵

Ercan Mustafa AYGEN⁶

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the expression levels of survivin, HIF-1 α , SMAD5, OXSR1, eNOS, TERT genes in granulosa cells during controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (KOH) with low-dose and high-dose gonadotropins (Gn) in patients with poor ovarian response. The study included 36 patients with poor ovarian response and 16 patients with normal ovarian response, who used high (group 1, n:11) and low dose gonadotropin (Gn) (group 2, n:9). Patients with poor ovarian reserve were identified according to the Bologna criteria. In all groups, Survivin, HIF-1 α , OXSR1, TERT and SMAD5 gene expression levels were evaluated. While there was no difference between the 1st and 2nd group patients in the number of antral follicles, hCG day progesterone, number of aspirated follicles and number of collected oocytes, it was found to be significantly higher in patients with normal ovarian response than in the other groups (respectively $p<0.001$, $p=0.047$, $p=0.001$, $p=0.02$). The survivin gene expression levels were compared in patients receiving high-dose and low-dose Gn therapy, and the expression rates were median (min-max) in the high-dose, low-dose, and control groups, respectively 0,32 (0,12-0,85), 0,22 (0,04-1,07), 0,26 (0-0,84) it was found as. The difference $p=0.989$ was not statistically significant. Even when patients with poor ovarian response were taken as a single group, there was no statistically significant difference in survivin gene expression compared to the control group $p=0.898$. The expression of HIF-1 α , OXSR1 and SMAD5 genes in granulosa cells did't give statistically significant results among the 3 groups compared (respectively $p=0.75$, $p=0.987$, $p=0.73$). TERT and eNOS expression was't achieved in granulosa cells in both patients with poor ovarian response and normal ovarian response. Survivin gene expression could not be associated with ovarian response in any way, both in patients with different ovarian reserve and in patients with poor ovarian response who received different stimulation protocols. This study, due to the fact that we are dealing with a specific patient population, with a narrow sample size has been carried out. On this subject, new studies are needed, including high responders and with a larger sample size.

Keywords: Poor ovarian response, Survivin, HIF-1 α , SMAD5, OXSR1, TERT

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Distress, Distress Tolerance and Nursing Care In Women With Risky Pregnancy

Nazlı BALTACI¹

Sinan VATANSEVER²

Abstract

Risky pregnancy, is a physiopsychosocial problem that puts the health of the expectant mother and her baby at risk during the prenatal and postnatal periods. Women whose pregnancy is at risk; Women may experience distress due to situations that put their pregnancy at risk and hospitalization. It has been reported that pregnant women who have pregnancy-related problems have higher prenatal distress levels, and more than half of high-risk pregnant women experience distress. Risky pregnant women experience stress and anxiety because they experience uncertainty about their baby's health, lose control of their lives, are afraid of birth, and do not have a planned or desired pregnancy. Distress during pregnancy; Prolonging the duration of birth and performing it with analgesia is associated with many problems such as abortion, premature birth, low birth weight, fetal neurological, cognitive and behavioral developmental delay, poor prenatal attachment, and postnatal depression. Tolerance to distress or distress is the capacity (power) to experience and endure negative psychological states. Low psychological resilience may negatively affect pregnancy and fetal outcomes. It has been stated in the literature that as the psychological resilience levels of pregnant women increase, their prenatal stress and depression levels decrease, their sleep quality and coping levels increase, and the risk of preterm birth decreases. Considering the effects of distress on mother and baby health in high-risk pregnancies, the supportive, caring, educational and consultancy roles of nurses are very important in this regard. Nurses need to evaluate the distress level and stress-bearing capacity of risky pregnant women during pregnancy follow-up and antenatal hospitalization process, know the risk factors in this regard, and reduce their distress by ensuring that they develop positive coping mechanisms. In addition, nurses can benefit from evidence-based integrated care practices in the care of high-risk pregnant women experiencing distress. The aim of this review is to explain distress, distress tolerance and nursing care in women with risky pregnancies.

Key words: Care, distress, nurse

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11-week ruptured scar ectopic pregnancy: Acute abdomen table

Derya Burkankulu¹

Abstract

Caesarean scar pregnancy is a rare type of ectopic pregnancy and occurs when the pregnancy develops within the myometrium in the cesarean scar. In this article, we aimed to present a case of cesarean scar pregnancy treated by applying uterine tamponade without hysterectomy. The patient, who complained of severe abdominal and groin pain and had a menstrual delay of 90 days. The patient, whose scar pregnancy was detected in the kerr incision. A 37-year-old patient with gravida 5, partus 2, abortus 2, 90-day menstrual delay, and severe groin, abdominal and chest pain applied to an external center. She applied to the gynecology and obstetrics emergency unit of Izmir Democracy University, Buca Seyfi Demirsoy Training and Research Hospital. In the ultrasonography, a fetus with crown-rump distance: 41 mm, 11+0 weeks, protruded to the uterine serosa at the cervico-isthmic junction, on the anterior side of the uterus, in a location consistent with the previous cesarean section scar area. Diffuse free fluid was detected in the abdomen, under the liver, spleen chamber and diaphragm. During exploration, widespread intra-abdominal bleeding was observed and the bleeding was drained. A live fetus was taken along with the sac, which was ruptured from the old incision scar area on the front of the uterus. The placenta was implanted in the internal cervical os. The bladder was attached to the advanced cesarean section scar line, and the bladder was rejected. Trophoblastic tissues attached to the edge of the internal cervical os under the left uterus were excised as much as possible with the help of forceps and peam. A bleeding-stopping square suture and a zet suture were placed in the remaining area. As the bleeding continued to increase, the sutures were removed. By placing 2 ampoules of transamine into a 1 meter long tampon, the areas with ruptured uterine incisional scars were corrected in a semicircular shape and closed continuously with vicryl no. 1. The abdomen was washed with 4 liters of isotonic solution and closed. All women with a history of cesarean delivery should be carefully checked for cesarean pregnancy Management and follow-up of scar pregnancy should be specific to each patient.

Keywords: Caesarean, scar pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, acute abdomen, first trimester bleeding

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Examination Of Pap Smear Results In Women Presenting For Gynecological Examination: A Retrospective Study

Ferhat ASLAN¹

Abstract

The aim of the study is to evaluate the histopathological results of pap smear examinations performed in women applying for gynecological examination. The examination results of Pap smear tests conducted on women presenting for gynecological reasons at Dr. Ersin ARSLAN Training and Research Hospital between January 2021 and December 2022 were retrospectively evaluated. A total of 4055 patient records were obtained, and these results were analyzed. This study included Pap smear results from a total of 4055 women aged between 18 and 89. The average age of women was 42.65, with 73.8% under the age of 50 and 26.2% aged 50 and above. When examining the distribution of histopathological results, the most frequently observed result was "reactive cellular changes" (35.3%), and among precursor lesions, the most common precursor lesion was "ASCUS" (2%). When women were divided into two groups based on age, below and above fifty, there was no significant difference between the two groups. However, it was observed that more lesions were detected in women under 50 ($p=0.729$). Cervical cancer holds a significant place among gynecological cancers and maintains its importance among cancer-related female deaths. The detection of precursor lesions can reduce these deaths through early diagnosis and preventive measures. Pap smear examination, an easily applicable procedure with high clinical acceptability, also contributes to the diagnosis and treatment of infections. Increasing access to more women, expanding screening programs, popularizing the procedure, and raising awareness in society about this method will be beneficial both in terms of diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: Pap Smear, Cervical Cancer, Cervical dysplasia

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Inclusion of Popliteal Block as Rescuer Analgesia in the Intraoperative Period For Adductor Canal Block In High-risk Patients

Hilal ÇALIŞKAN AYDOĞAN

Abstract

Keywords:



**Effects of Dural Puncture Epidural Analgesia Technique in Vaginal Birth on Postpartum
Depression and Breastfeeding**

Eylem YAŞAR

Abstract

Keywords:



Application of pectoral nerve blocks I and II for anesthetic purposes in fibroadenoma surgery.

Muhammed Halit SATICI¹

Abstract

Fibroadenomas are the most common benign breast tumors in young women whose treatment is surgical. Even after the most minor breast surgery, patients may experience severe acute and chronic pain. Regional blocks with a high complication rate are difficult to apply, such as the paravertebral block, to reduce the pain felt after breast surgery. New blocks such as erector spinae plane block and pectoral nerve block (PECS), which are easier to apply and have less risk of complications, have begun to be used. The PECS block is an easy and safe body block. While the PECS block blocks the motor and sensory nerves together, it is PECS I, which was introduced by Blanco in 2011 by administering local anesthetic between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor muscles. It was revised by Blanco in 2012. PECS II was administered by administering local anesthetic between the pectoralis minor and serratus anterior muscle. Our patient will have left breast fibroadenoma surgery, American Society of Anesthesiologists II, 32 years old, 75 kilos (kg), female patient. Our patient has no known history of surgery and has a history of psychiatric drug use. Our patient was extremely agitated and said he did not want to sleep. We planned to apply the PECS I-II block for anesthetic purposes to our patient. We obtained written and verbal consent from our patient. Peripheral nerve block with high frequency linear ultrasound probe, and 22 gauge, 100 mm stimuplex A we used the needle. We prepared a total of 60cc local anesthetic (LA) solution consisting of 150 mg (30cc) bupivacaine from 2mg/kg, 300mg (15cc) lidocaine from 4mg/kg, and 15cc saline. With the in-plane technique, we gave 30cc of the LA solution we prepared to the fascia between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor muscles for PECS I, then 30cc of the LA solution we prepared to the fascia between the pectoralis minor and serratus anterior muscles for PECS II. The patient's numeric rating scale grade was 0/10. The patient had no pain for 12 hours postoperatively. As a result, with the widespread use of USG, regional anesthesia should be considered in contraindicated and critical patients who cannot be given general anesthesia

Keywords: Fibroadenoma, interfascial plane block, pectoralis nerves, postoperative pain; regional anesthesia.

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Hemimelic Epiphyseal Dysplasia with the Characteristic Appearance of A Mass in The Joint

Basri PÜR

Ash ÖZMADEN HANTAL

Abstract

Hemimelic epiphyseal dysplasia (Trevor disease) has an incidence of one in a million; involving the epiphyses in childhood; It is a developmental disorder of the skeletal system defined as the uncontrolled excessive growth of cartilage and bone. Although the cause is unknown, this disease is thought to develop in fetal life; It occurs with clinical symptoms such as pain, swelling, and inability to use the extremity or bear weight, especially in the lower extremity. It is a developmental bone disease that usually shows clinical signs before the age of 8. Direct radiography, computed tomography (CT) and laboratory results help in the diagnosis of this epiphyseal development disorder, which is difficult to differentiate from infective conditions such as osteochondroma, malignant events or septic arthritis. The necessity of surgical intervention is decided by checking joint movements through physical examination. Cases that do not involve joint involvement and do not cause deformity can be followed conservatively. It has been reported to cause lower extremity deformities in some delayed cases. Mass excision with arthroscopic debridement or open surgery from the joint may be considered. In the presence of an intra-articular mass, arthroscopy must be performed. In cases causing joint curvature, hemiepiphysiodesis may be considered. In this presentation, a case with characteristic intra-articular mass appearance and involvement of the talus, tibia medial and lateral, and tuberositas tibia will be discussed. Our 1-year result is satisfactory in our patient who underwent open ankle surgery and exocytosis excision. No arthroscopic procedure or epiphysiodesis was performed on our patient. Our aim is to raise awareness about Hemimelic epiphyseal dysplasia (Trevor disease) among orthopedic doctors.

Our Results of Needle-in-Needle Technique with Disposable Hypodermic Needles in Distal Phalanx Fractures with Dorsal Disruption

Onur VARİŞ¹

Abstract

Fingertip injuries are common and are often accompanied by avulsed or fractured nail plate, nail bed disruption, and/or distal phalanx fracture. The recommended treatment consists of reduction of the fracture followed by repair of the soft tissues. Hypodermic disposable needles are a cheap, accessible and technically easy method to maintain fixation. Between April 1, 2022 and October 1, 2023, 15 fingers (6 thumbs, 4 index fingers, 2 middle fingers, 3 ring fingers) of 15 patients with open fractures of the distal phalanx with dorsal fragmentation that occurred acutely following the injury were included in the study. There were 11 men and 4 women with a mean age of 41.3 years (range, 27 to 63 y). None of them had previously had surgery or trauma to the involved finger. In 1 patient with thumb injury, two pins were placed for fracture.

After the finger was prepared in accordance with asepsis conditions, the procedure was started by applying a digital block and finger tourniquet. First, a 21 G needle was sent to the distal fragment through the fracture line. The fracture was reduced and the needle was fixed antegradely to the proximal part. Then the 18G needle was sent over the 21G needle and the 21G needle was removed. Then the 18G needle was sent over the 21G needle and the 21G needle was removed. Nail bed injuries were then meticulously repaired with small absorbable sutures. Finally, the wound was covered with a sterile dressing. A finger splint that did not extend beyond the PIP joint was made. The procedures were performed by a single surgeon. Criteria for needle removal; It was determined that the patient did not show tenderness to palpation at the injury site and radiographic callus formation was observed. The needles were removed at an average of 3.7 weeks. In 1 cases, the needles became loose and fell out at about the 4th week. Patients were given oral antibiotics for 3 days, and aluminum splints and dressings were applied. The average time to callus formation was 7.1 weeks. In 14 cases, uneventful union was achieved within 8 weeks. In 1 patients, there was initially a small gap in the fracture area and a delay in union occurred. The needle was removed at week 8, and complete radiographic bone union was achieved at week 14. The needle-in-needle technique guides the larger needle more precisely and smoothly compared to simple 18 G needle insertion from the fingertip. We think that it is an effective method in that it requires less equipment than K-wire fixation and offers a cheap and easy solution.

Keywords: distal phalanx, open fracture, hypodermic needle, surgical technique, union

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The Effect of Injury Energy on Fracture Geometry and Displacement in Tibia Pilon Fractures

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Tuhan KURTULMUŞ⁷

Abstract

Pilon fractures are associated with low rates of patient satisfaction and limited functional results. This prompts orthopaedic surgeons to investigate in detail all factors that influence functional outcomes. Current literature has reached a consensus that the most important factor influencing outcomes in pilon fractures is the quality of reduction, which is directly related to fracture geometry and displacement. For this reason, it can be assumed that the parameters affecting fracture geometry may have an effect on the functional outcomes of pilon fractures. The primary objective aim of our study was to investigate the effect of injury energy on fracture geometry and amount of displacement in pilon fractures. Patients treated between 2020 and 2023 were analyzed retrospectively. Injury mechanisms were assessed using the hospital information system, and the study group was formed with 24 low-energy pilon fractures. In order to compare fracture geometry, a control group was formed with 34 high-energy pilon fractures (fall from height, traffic accident). Demographic information such as age, gender, fracture type (AO/OTA, Ruedi-Allgower), amount of displacement in the anteroposterior and lateral planes and the presence of impaction were evaluated on preoperative radiographs. There was a significant relationship between the study and control groups in terms of Ruedi-Allgower fracture type and presence of impaction ($p=0.024$ and $p=0.002$, respectively). No significant correlation was found between groups in terms of all other parameters evaluated ($p>0.05$ for each). Low-energy pilon fractures are associated with lesser impaction and fragmentation. With lesser impaction and fragmentation, low-energy pilon fractures can be associated with higher quality reduction and better long-term functional outcomes. Clinical studies with long-term follow-up and functional measurements are needed on this subject.

Keywords: Pilon fractures; low-energy injuries; fracture geometry; displacement; impaction

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Sample Rejection during the Laboratory Process

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Ahmet MAMUR²

Abstract

Total testing process in laboratory operation; It consists of preanalytical, analytical and postanalytical phases. Preanalytical phase; It is the pre-analysis phase and is the process that includes requesting the appropriate test for the patient, taking the sample, transporting it and preparing it for analysis. The preanalytical phase in itself; It is divided into categories with names such as preanalytical process outside the laboratory and preanalytical process within the laboratory.

The majority of laboratory errors (60-70%) occur in the preanalytical stage. Automated systems, developments in information management systems; Although it is effective in reducing errors in the preanalytical stage, many errors still occur at this stage. Most of these errors occur due to human origin. Errors in the preanalytical phase; It is caused by reasons such as inappropriate test order, errors in patient preparation, patient identification error, incorrect identification of the sample, holding the tourniquet for too long, errors in sample collection, transfer and centrifuge problems.

Samples accepted to our hospital's Biochemistry laboratory are evaluated in line with the sample acceptance and rejection criteria, and unsuitable samples are rejected by writing the reasons to the hospital information operating system. Related to this, in this study, which was planned to see the distribution of rejected samples in the samples coming from primary healthcare institutions, the data of the samples from primary healthcare institutions sent to the biochemistry laboratory in 2023 were retrospectively scanned and evaluated.

As a result of the analysis; When the rejected samples from primary health care institutions were evaluated, it was understood that the majority of them belonged to sedimentation tests and reasons such as clotted sample, insufficient sample, missing information barcode error, wrong sample container were frequently included.

Since most of the errors that occur in the preanalytical phase occur outside the laboratory, it is a difficult process to monitor and control by the laboratory team. In order to provide accurate and reliable results, retrospective analysis, corrective and preventive actions should be implemented and the effectiveness of these practices should be constantly evaluated. In addition, pre-analytical phase, sample collection, sample rejection, etc. are provided to all employees with different education and profession groups. Training should be provided on these subjects and this training should be repeated at regular intervals.

KeyWords: Laboratory, Analytical process, Sample rejection, Sedimentation, Clotted sample

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Comparison Study of Procalcitonin Test with Fully Automated Systems in the Emergency Department

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Revşa Evin Canpolat ERKAN²

Abstract

In routine medical practice, distinguishing bacterial infections from other causes is often a great challenge. Procalcitonin (PCT) is helpful in general clinical evaluation and as a biomarker of sepsis diagnosis, especially in the emergency department. However, elevated procalcitonin may specifically determine that patients presenting to the emergency department are at greater risk for two adverse outcomes, such as admission to intensive care or death. In this study, we aimed to compare the procalcitonin test results of patients admitted to the emergency department on two different autoanalyzers and evaluate the results. In this study, we compared the performances and correlations of Snibe Maglumi 800 and Roche Cobas e411 devices measuring by chemiluminescence immunoassay. Serum samples of 36 random patients who came to Dicle University Hospitals Central Emergency Laboratory in July 2022 were analyzed on both devices. When we compared the procalcitonin test results measured on the Snibe Maglumi 800 device with the Roche Cobas e411 device, Spearman's rho correlation was found to be 0.915 ($p < 0.001$) and the results were found to be correlated with each other. According to Mann-Whitney U test analysis, the p value was 0.656 ($p > 0.05$) and it was determined that there was no difference between the results. Both medical devices can be an alternative to each other in procalcitonin test measurement, which is requested in emergency departments to get the result quickly. However, in places with more intensive care services, studies with larger samples may be required to evaluate whether there is capacity to meet the need.

Keywords: Procalcitonin, Snibe Maglumi 800, Roche Cobas e411, Emergency Department

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Examination of the Reasons for Sample Rejection in the Biochemistry Laboratory

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İzzettin TOKTAŞ²

Abstract

Laboratory tests are performed in approximately 85% of individuals presenting to health institutions. Therefore, the quality of the service provided by clinical laboratories is very important. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the types of samples used in the biochemistry laboratory of a secondary care state hospital and the reasons for sample rejection. In this descriptive study, samples rejected due to pre-analytical errors in the biochemistry laboratory of Diyarbakır Selahaddin Eyyubi State Hospital between January and December 2021 were evaluated. In the study, samples for types of tests such as biochemistry, hormone, Hemoglobin A1c, Cardiac and coagulation were included. Samples from the blood collection unit and services were evaluated in the sample acceptance unit. The reasons for non-conforming samples were entered into the laboratory information system and saved. In addition, samples with pre-analytical errors (hemolysis, clots, etc.) detected during the analysis phase were also included in the study. During a one-year period, 1.165.460 tests with 122.569 tubes of samples collected from a total of 110.749 patients were requested by the Blood Collection and Inpatient Units. It was found that 3.3‰ (n=408) of the sample tubes were rejected due to nonconformity. In order of frequency: 15.6‰ (n=223) of the coagulation tubes, 6.8‰ (n=30) of the cardiac tubes, 2.4‰ (n=26) of the HbA1C tubes, 2.1‰ (n=110) of the biochemistry serum tubes, and 0.5‰ (n=19) of the hormone serum tubes were rejected due to nonconformity. 1.1‰ (n=1277) of the tests were rejected due to nonconformity. According to the reasons, it was found that 34.5% of the tests were rejected due to hemolysis, 25.3% due to insufficient sample, 10.5% due to clots, 7.4% due to incorrect sample container, 4.6% due to improper collection, and 4% were rejected because the sample was transferred from one tube to another. Reasons for pre-analytical sample rejection in the biochemistry laboratory of the hospital were revealed. According to the frequency of sample rejection, samples were mostly rejected due to nonconformity of coagulation and cardiac tubes. Hemolyzed, insufficient and clotted samples were found to be the most common reasons for rejection of the tests. It was planned to provide training to the personnel on correct blood collection methods, appropriate sample transport conditions, and selection of the right tubes for the requested tests.

Keywords: Coagulation, Hemolysis, Laboratory Examinations, Preanalytical Errors, Sample Rejection

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Demonstration of Liver Fiber Areas on Different Days

Berna ÖZDENOĞLU KUTLU¹
Serpil ÜNVER SARAYDIN²

Abstract

The liver is an organ defined as the critical center for many physiological processes. These physiological processes; macronutrient metabolism, blood volume regulation, immune system support, endocrine control of growth signaling pathways, lipid and cholesterol homeostasis, and degradation of xenobiotic compounds, including many existing drugs. Our aim in this study is to determine whether there are any differences between the reticular and collagen fiber areas in liver tissue taken from rats on different days during the neonatal period. In our study, 7 and 30 day old Wistar albino female rats, weighing approximately 30-120 grams, were used. Tissue samples taken from animals were fixed in 10% buffered neutral formalin solution and then embedded in paraffin. Then, 3 µm thick sections were taken from the paraffin blocks. In the liver tissue samples taken, picrosirius red method was used to show collagen fibers, and silver precipitation method was used to show reticular fibers. For microscopic evaluation, the sections taken were evaluated under a light microscope and photographs were taken from appropriate areas. When liver samples from 7- and 30-day-old animals were compared, several differences were found. It was determined that 30-day-old liver tissue showed a regional increase in collagen and reticular fiber compared to 7-day liver tissue samples.

Keywords: STZ, Rat, Reticular fiber, Collagen fiber

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Effect of Diabetes on the Liver

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Serpil ÜNVER SARAYDIN²

Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease. Many side effects of the disease, which develops due to lack of insulin secreted from pancreatic beta cells, have been reported in the literature. MMP-9, known as gelatinase-B and constitutively expressed by many cell types, plays an important role in the degradation of broad-spectrum extracellular matrix molecules. Reticular fibers are a type of fibrils that support various tissues and organs. Our study aimed to create an experimental diabetes model with streptozotocin (STZ) in rats, to evaluate the expression of MMP-9, which is known to be activated in the liver, in tissue samples taken from animals, and to determine whether diabetes is diabetic or not. It has no effect on reticular fiber distribution. Wistar Albino adult female rats, weighing approximately 250-300 grams, 8-10 weeks old, were used in the research. Animals were divided into two groups: control and diabetic. Liver tissues were removed 30 days after the intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin prepared at a concentration of 60 mg/kg into rats. After the tissue samples were fixed in 10% buffered neutral formalin solution, 3 µm thick sections were cut from paraffin blocks. Immunohistochemical techniques were used to demonstrate MMP-9 protein in liver tissue samples, and silver precipitation method was used to demonstrate reticular fibers. For microscopic evaluation, the sections taken were evaluated under a light microscope and photographs were taken from appropriate areas. A lower intensity of MMP-9 expression was observed in the control group compared to the experimental group. In the experimental group, MMP-9 localization was observed especially in the cells around the central artery. Significant differences were found between the control group and the experimental group in terms of reticular fiber distribution. We think that these differences between groups are due to diabetes.

Keywords: STZ, MMP-9, Reticular fiber

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Infectious Diseases Occurring After Natural Disasters: A Public Health Problem

Ipek ADA ALVER¹

Abstract

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, droughts are ecological events that usually occur suddenly and unexpectedly, cause serious loss of property and life, disrupt the normal living order of the society, and sometimes require international assistance. It is important to control the risks of possible epidemics, as natural disasters increase the existing contamination, increase the number of susceptible individuals in the society, and contain the risks of new pathogens. Post-disaster outbreaks occur due to contamination of water, food and air, having to live in communal living areas, migration, lack of hygiene, injuries, inadequate sanitation, lack of waste management, and inability to preserve from dead body. Disaster victims, search and rescue teams, and emergency medical teams are at risk for infectious diseases. Therefore, post-disaster epidemics can increase mortality and morbidity rates. At the same time, it is important to update health policies and raise awareness of people in the region in response to possible post-disaster outbreaks. The number of studies on post-disaster communicable diseases in Turkey is quite low. In this study, it is aimed to examine the prevalence of epidemics post-disaster in different times, to investigate the causative sources of epidemics and to raise awareness on what to do to prevent possible epidemics in the disaster area. This study will encourage other studies to prevent possible post-disaster outbreaks and will support the updating of global health policies in the fight against epidemics that cause post-disaster public health problems.

Keywords: Disaster victims, Epidemic, Infectious disease, Natural disaster, Public health

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Title: Morphological and Morphometric Features of the Human Falx Cerebelli and Its Possible Clinical Significance

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Aysin KALE⁵

Adnan OZTURK⁶

Abstract

Human falx cerebelli is a significant anatomical formation in terms of its relationships with venous structures during the infratentorial intervention utilized in clinical cases such as cerebellar tumors. The present paper aimed to examine morphological and morphometric features of falx cerebelli. For this study, a total of 59 dura maters collection, whose age and sex were unknown, and embalmed with a formaldehyde-phenol-glycerin ethanol mixture, were used. The number of falx cerebelli was noted. Additionally, the depth of the falx cerebelli was measured with a digital caliper. In the case of multiple falx cerebelli, the distances between them were also measured. All the parameters were recorded on a Microsoft Excel worksheet and analyzed. Of the 59 falx cerebelli, 53 cases (90.1%) were single (normal), 4 cases (6.6%) were duplicate, and 2 cases (3.3%) were triplicate. In 55 cases (53 single, and middle fold of 2 triple falx cerebelli), the mean depth of the falx cerebelli was 12.94 ± 3.89 mm. Moreover, the mean depth of the right fold of duplicate and triplicate falx cerebelli was 9 ± 5.31 mm, and the mean depth of the left fold was calculated as 8.2 ± 3.50 mm. In triplicate falx cerebelli, the average distance between the right and middle folds was 7.35 ± 2.33 mm, and the distance between the left and middle folds was 7.10 ± 2.26 mm. The mean distance between the right and left fold was 8.67 ± 0.84 mm in duplicate falx cerebelli. The morphological and morphometric findings documented in this study might be important to increase the success rate of diagnostic and operative procedures of related structures and to minimize intraoperative complications during neurosurgical applications.

Keywords: Dura mater, falx cerebelli, morphology, morphometry, anatomy

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Anthropometric Measurements Usage in Medical Sciences

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Ruken ÖNCÜ²

Abstract

Anthropometry, universally accepted for assessing the composition, proportions, and type of the human body, varies across different age groups and genders. Anthropometric measurements such as height, weight, body mass index, fat tissue, length, circumference and diameter measurements are most frequently used to evaluate the size and proportions of an individual's body. Although many studies using anthropometric measurements are carried out in medical sciences such as forensic medicine, plastic and reconstructive surgery, anatomy, bariatric surgery, anesthesia, orthopedics, orthodontics and pediatrics, it has been observed that these measurements are also frequently used in sports sciences for performance and functional evaluation. In addition, anthropometry contributes since it provides the opportunity for quantitative evaluation of datas obtained from the human body through radiological methods, it has many contributions in the field of health in terms of revealing the relationship with treatment, diagnosis and examination. Anthropometric measurements can be used individually, they can also be used to make social inferences in studies aimed at identifying and eliminating factors that cause medical problems such as malnutrition and obesity. Even if it is not used as a direct diagnostic tool, it is a valuable method in terms of providing information about the potential emergence of diseases, assessing the differences between the pre-operative and post-operative periods and the success of the treatment. Taking into account the differences between populations in anthropometric measurements, the changes between years should be examined and further studies should be conducted on its use in population-specific health. The aim of this study is to provide information to clinicians and other healthcare professionals about the importance and usage areas of anthropometric measurements.

Keywords: Anthropometry, craniofacial, surgery, medicine.

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Myocardial protection methods and cardioplegia solutions used during cardiopulmonary bypass

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Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases are a spreading group that continues to increase both in the world and in Turkey with the deterioration and deterioration of lifestyle, remains in the first place in the ranking of causes of death despite significant advances in the continuity of treatment and seriously deteriorates the temperature of life. In cardiac surgery, in addition to surgical technique and success, "myocardial protection" is very important because myocardial damage that may occur during the operation increases the mortality and morbidity rate. The main factor of this "myocardial protection" technique is cardioplegia solutions.

Today, cardioplegia solutions are not a standard solution and are used differently in each center. To date, many substances have been added to these solutions for optimal protection and various clinical studies have been presented in the literature. In this article, we aim to shed light on the traditional cardioplegia solutions that have been used traditionally and developed by adding some substances from the past to the present and to shed light on new studies to be conducted in the future.

Keywords: Myocardial protection, Cardioplegia solutions, Cardiac surgery,

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Relationship between lumbar disc herniation and blood groups

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Abstract

To observe in blood groups and subgroups of patients with lumbar disc herniation, and investigate the relationship between the type of herniation, signs and blood groups subsets. 224 patients who applied to the brain and neurosurgery outpatient clinic of Karabük Training and Research Hospital, were diagnosed with single distance lumbar disc and underwent surgical treatment were included in the study. These patients do not have any additional hematological disease. The blood groups of 224 patients were examined and the statistical results were evaluated. Of the 224 patients operated on due to lumbar disc, 69 were 0+, 88 were a+, 16 were a-, 26 were b+, 6 were b-, 12 were ab+, 3 were ab- and 5 were 0-. was. When Mann Whitney-u test was performed, there was no difference in the age variable between the groups, p: 0.689. There was no difference in terms of gender according to the blood groups of the patients to whom chi-square test was applied. p:0.526. Conclusion: Our results show that there is no change in blood group cells after lumbar intervertebral disc herniation. Blood group cells may play an important role in the emergence and development of symptoms in patients with lumbar intervertebral disc herniation. However, in order to demonstrate this, studies with larger participation and at the molecular level should be planned.

Keywords: Lumbar disc herniation, blood cells, blood group

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Evaluation of systemic immune inflammatory index among patients who underwent surgical and medical treatment for carotid artery stenosis

Kadir Kaan ÖZSİN¹

Abstract

Keywords:



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The Role of Neural Therapy in the Treatment of Restless Legs Syndrome

İrfan KOCA¹

Recep DOKUYUCU²

Abstract

Keywords:

ICOMESS

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Genetic Counseling In Hereditary Breast-Ovarian Cancer: When? How?

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Abstract

Hereditary breast ovarian cancer (HBOC) is defined as a syndrome of genetic predisposition to increased cancer risk due to an inherited mutation in tumor suppressor genes. HBOC is characterized by a familial genetic predisposition to cancer, with multiple family members having breast cancer, ovarian cancer or both types of cancer. In its 2017 guidelines, ACOG states that HBOC develops due to multiple gene mutations and is most commonly determined by BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations. In its 2020 clinical practice guideline, the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) outlines criteria for family history as an indicator of an increased risk for HBOC. Women with BRCA1 mutations have a 39-58% lifetime incidence of ovarian cancer, while those with BRCA2 mutations have a 13-29% lifetime incidence. In addition, BRCA1, BRCA2, CDH1, PALB2, PTEN and TP53 gene mutations that cause HBOC pose a high risk for breast cancer development. In the literature, it is reported that the risk of breast cancer development in individuals with BRCA1 gene mutation is 67-75% until the age of 80, while this risk is between 66-76% in individuals with BRCA2 gene mutation. While the risk of breast cancer in BRCA1 gene mutation carriers increases by age 40, the risk of breast cancer in BRCA2 gene mutation carriers increases significantly by age 45. In order to apply tests for these genes and to reduce morbidity and mortality related to HBOC-related cancers, it is necessary to identify women who may be at risk by providing genetic counseling for hereditary breast ovarian cancer. In genetic counseling, women should be informed about their individual cancer risk, genetic testing options, mutation risk, positive/negative test results, limits of genetic testing, failure to obtain results, risk of transmission of possible/existing mutation to the next generation, possible psychosocial effects of the results, the importance of sharing test results with family members at risk, and individual risk-based examination and prevention options, and informed consent for genetic testing should be obtained. Women with mutations should be referred to the relevant department early in terms of risk-reducing protective strategic approaches, targeted treatment and surgery. In addition to this, the individual should be emotionally supported in genetic counseling, as the individual may develop anxiety about whether or not they will be diagnosed with cancer. In studies in the literature, it has been reported that the frequency of BRCA mutations is higher in women with a family history of breast-ovarian cancer. Based on this context, this review was examined in accordance with the current literature in order to emphasize the importance of genetic counseling in HBOC and to raise awareness about the possible/existing hereditary risk of genetic counseling.

Keywords: Hereditary breast-ovarian cancer, hereditary cancer, genetic counseling, importance, awareness.

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The Effect of Alpha-Lipoic Acid on Urotensin-II Levels in an Experimental Osteonecrosis Model

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Recep DOKUYUCU²

Abstract

Osteonecrosis (ON) is a significant medical issue that greatly impacts life quality. In this study, we used a rat model to investigate the effects of glucocorticoids (GCs) on ON development. We specifically examined how alpha-lipoic acid affected Urotensin-II (U-II) serum levels and histological changes related to fatty degeneration and osteocyte death.

In a study involving 32 male Wistar albino rats, the animals were divided into four groups: control, methylprednisolone acetate (MPA), alpha-lipoic acid (ALA), and a combination of MPA and ALA. The MPA group received a subcutaneous injection of 15 mg/kg/week for 2 weeks, while the ALA group was given an intraperitoneal injection of 100 mg/kg/day ALA for 4 weeks. The combined group received both treatments at the same dosages. The presence and severity of osteonecrosis were confirmed and graded histologically. Additionally, levels of lipid peroxidation and DNA damage in the rats' bones were assessed immunohistochemically.

Following the histopathological evaluations, it was observed that the injection of ALA mitigated the levels of oxidative stress by decreasing the number of both 8-OHdG and 4-HNE-positive cells in the region of the femoral head ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, the protein levels of U-II significantly dropped after the ALA treatment in animals that were injected with MPA ($P < 0.05$).

This research is unique in demonstrating the therapeutic benefits of ALA on glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis in rats, as well as the strong association between the expression levels of U-II proteins. Therefore, ALA could potentially serve as a therapeutic agent in the management of osteonecrosis patients.

Key words: Osteonecrosis, Alpha-Lipoic Acid, Urotensin-II

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Investigation of the Health Literacy Level of Individuals Referred to the Ophthalmology Outpatient Clinic After Primary Care Admission

Muhammed Mustafa BEYOĞLU¹

Abdullah BEYOĞLU²

Abstract

To determine the health literacy (HL) level of individuals referred to the ophthalmological outpatient clinic after primary care referral. Data for our cross-sectional study were obtained through the Adult Health Literacy Scale (AHLS) and descriptive questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, chi-square analysis and ANOVA were used in statistical evaluation. In this study, the mean AHLS score of all participants was found 9.13. The average of female individuals is 7.89 and men are found 10.58 and there is a significant difference ($p<0.05$). When individuals are divided into age groups, when compared, those in the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups have higher and significant differences compared to those in the 40-49 and 50-65 age groups ($p<0.05$). Individuals with a profession and a high level of education (high school and university graduates) were found to have higher AHLS and there was a significant difference ($p<0.05$). The mean AHLS of individuals with chronic disease is 6.17. It was found 11.68 in those without chronic disease. There is a significant difference between the two groups ($p<0.05$). Our study found that individuals who applied to the ophthalmological outpatient clinic after a primary care examination, especially those with chronic diseases, those with no occupation, those with a low educational level (illiterate or primary school graduates), and those with advanced age (≥ 40 years), had lower health literacy levels compared to other individuals. We recommend that community-based projects should be disseminated, trainings should be provided and awareness-raising presentations should be prepared in order to raise the level of HL of all members of the society to higher levels.

Keywords: Health literacy, family medicine, chronic diseases, primary care, ophthalmology

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A Case Report of Generalized Tetanus Presenting at A Late Stage

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MUSTAFA UĞUZ
YUSUF MISTİK*

Abstract

Keywords:



Childhood Vaccinations and the Path Followed in Children with Missing Vaccinations in Turkey

Ipek ADA ALVER¹

Abstract

Vaccination, known as one of the most effective methods in preventing infectious diseases, reduces mortality and morbidity rates. Infectious diseases are one of the leading causes of death, especially in children under the age of five. In the newborn and infancy period, they are vulnerable to diseases since the immune system is supported only by antibodies passed from the mother and breast milk. Since the immune system starts to gain adaptive immunity after the age of 2, it is very important to apply the vaccines especially under the age of 2. The purpose of vaccination is to create an immune response that can destroy a pathogenic microorganism when it is encountered, and to protect the body from diseases by remembering the immune response whenever an infectious agent is encountered after this stage. For this reason, it is important that children are fully vaccinated before encountering disease agents. In order for the targeted antibody response to occur, appropriate doses of vaccines should be administered according to the routine vaccination calendar published globally or according to the countries. In this study, it was aimed to raise awareness about childhood vaccinations and their importance, the way to be followed in missing vaccinations children and the things to be considered in vaccination efficacy in Turkey. On the other hand, the main theme emphasized in the study is that Rotavirus and Meningococcal vaccines, which are still within the scope of paid vaccines in Turkey, are included in the routine vaccination calendar and that trainings that can be given to parents for vaccine refusal will reduce morbidity and mortality rates in children. Today, an increase is observed in childhood infections due to the implementation of vaccine policies according to the development level of countries and the increase in anti-vaccination. This study emphasizes the effects of vaccination on public health, as communicable diseases cause an increase in mortality and morbidity rates, especially in children under 5 years of age.

Keywords: Anti-vaccination, childhood vaccination, infectious disease, missing vaccination, public health.

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Changes in the Frequency of Ppd Test Use during The Covid-19 Pandemic

ALİYE GAMZE ÇALIŞ
NURSEL TÜRKOĞLU SELÇUK

Abstract

Keywords:

ICOMESS

The Co-Existence Of Erectile Dysfunction In Patients Presenting With Benign Prostate Hyperplasia/Lower Urinary System Symptoms

Mehmet Fatih ŞAHİN¹

Murat Akgül²

Abstract

Urination, storage, and postmicturial symptoms are lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS). Benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) is the main cause of LUTS in men over 50. Histological BPH is 8% in the 40s, 50% in the 50s, 70% in the 60s, 80% in the 70s, and 90% in the 80s. Worldwide prevalence rates of erectile dysfunction (ED) in adult men are reported to be nearly 20%. ED prevalence rises with age. ED was 30% in the 50s, 40% in the 60s, and 50% in the 70s. Studies show a strong link between BPH and ED at any age. LUTS is an independent risk factor for ED. This study aimed to determine the rates and risk factors of accompanying ED in BPH patients. A retrospective analysis of 65 male patients over 50 with BPH/LUTS who visited the urology outpatient clinic at Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University between 2018 and 2020 was conducted. We excluded those who didn't fit the pattern of having BPH, whose urination issues may have been caused by something else, whose PSA level was greater than 4, or who attended to the outpatient clinic with ED. The patient's history, major complaint, IPSS (International Prostate Symptom Score), PSA, and IIEF (International Index of Erectile Function) scores were obtained. The scores and demographics of BPH patients with and without ED were compared. The relationship incidence of ED in BPH patients and age distribution were examined. The average age was 62.5 ± 6.6 (min: 51, max: 77). Only 25 patients (38.5%) had LUTS, whereas 40 (61.5%) had a coexisting ED. After examining all patients, the average age of those with ED was statistically significantly greater than those without (63.8 ± 7.2 vs. 60.3 ± 5.1 , $p = 0.046$). The median IPSS score was greater in the ED group (16.5 vs. 12.0, $p=0.287$). The median IIEF score was greater in patients with just LUTS than those with ED (18.0 vs. 13.0, $p=0.001$). Group with ED had a mean PSA value of 2.1 ± 1.1 (min: 0.3, max: 3.9) whereas the group with LUTS alone had 2.2 ± 1.0 ($p = 0.767$). ED patients were more likely to have Diabetes Mellitus ($p=0.045$) and coronary artery disease ($p=0.294$). (Table 1) It was observed that the ED rate increased and the IIEF score decreased with increasing age. (Table 2)

Table 1. Comparison of the ED coexisting and only LUTS groups Although LUTS is the predominant symptom of BPH, ED is also a very common coexisting condition. Although advanced age and DM increase the probability of this relationship, clinicians should be careful about this issue, and the patient should be questioned carefully while learning the history, even if the patient does not express this complaint.

Keywords: Benign prostate hyperplasia, erectile dysfunction, lower urinary tract symptoms, diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease

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Turkish Version of “Motivation to Avoid Food Waste (MAFW) Scale”: Validity and Reliability Study

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Aylin SEYLA M KÜŞÜMLER²

Abstract

The study was conducted with 150 housewives and 150 businesswomen in Kadıköy district, one of the largest districts of Istanbul, which is easy to access, and a total of 300 people who were willing to participate in the study among the individuals selected by random sampling method. Approval for the study was received from the Research Ethics Committee of Istanbul Okan University Science, Social and Non-Interventional Health Sciences on the 13th of September, 2023. Among the individuals who met the inclusion criteria, two groups with different standards were examined in order to ensure that the research could appeal to a wide audience. In addition to the scale questions in the study, a survey form consisting of 39 questions was also applied to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants and their knowledge about food waste, based on the information obtained from the literature. A candidate scale item pool was created for the Food Waste Prevention Motivation Scale, which consists of 21 questions, on a 7-point Likert-type scale (1: Strongly disagree, 2: Mostly disagree, 3: Partially disagree, 4: Neutral, 5: Partially agree, 6: Mostly agree, 7: Strongly agree). Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS v21.0 and JASP 0.16.4.0 programs. Descriptive statistics were expressed as frequency (n) and percentage (%) for categorical data and mean, standard deviation, median, 25th and 75th percentile for numerical variables.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS v21.0 and JASP 0.16.4.0 programs. Descriptive statistics were expressed as frequency (n) and percentage (%) for categorical data and mean, standard deviation, median, 25th and 75th percentile for numerical variables. The conformity of the data to normal distribution was evaluated by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Confirmatory factor analysis was used for validity analysis. Cronbach's alpha coefficient, one of the internal consistency methods, was used for reliability. Spearman correlation analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between continuous data that are not normally distributed. Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the non-normally distributed continuous variables of two independent groups. The chi-square test was used to evaluate the distribution of categorical variables. For statistical significance, $p < 0.05$ was accepted. Reliability analyses were performed in the entire group. The overall Cronbach's alpha value of the scale is 0.971; when looking at the subscales, the values were found to be 0.982 for Environment, 0.958 for Morale, 0.981 for Finance, and 0.976 for Social. These values indicate high-reliability results. Additionally, the corrected item-total score correlation coefficient of each item is above 0.5, which is above the generally accepted 0.4. All these results reveal that the items and the scale have high reliability and can be used in studies on preventing food waste.

Keywords: Environmental motivation, Moral motivation, Financial motivation, Social motivation, Consumer food waste

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Effect of PNF in Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy: A Case Study

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Buse YILMAZ²

Ömer Faruk ÖZÇELEP³

Abstract

Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is an inherited, slowly progressive muscle disease that causes asymmetric wasting and weakness of the facial, limb, limb girdle, and trunk muscles. Data were collected from a 62-year-old patient with more severe right upper limb involvement. Upper extremity PNF patterns (repetitive stretching, hold loose, active movement), scapular mobilisation, serratus anterior, back extensors, trapezius strengthening and pectoral stretching exercises were performed 5 days a week for 4 weeks. The Q-DASH was used to measure upper extremity performance, Goniometer was used to measure range of motion, 5 sit-and-stand tests were used to assess lower extremity functionality, the Nine-Hole Peg Test was used to assess manual dexterity and VAS was used to assess pain. After treatment, the DASH score improved by 13.88 points. There was an increase in shoulder range of motion of 40 degrees in flexion, 55 degrees in abduction and 5 degrees in extension. In terms of manual dexterity (NHP), right hand dexterity increased from 32.21 seconds to 30.71 seconds and from 30.60 seconds to 28.80 seconds, and pain decreased by 2 points on the VAS. Based on the development of this case study, mobility, including PNF patterns in a rehabilitation programme, can help to reduce pain, maintain shoulder-elbow capacity and shoulder ROM and scapulohumeral rhythm.

Keywords: Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy, PNF pattern, Mobilization, Strengthening

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Use of Artificial Intelligence in Academic Research - Chatgpt, Bing Chat, Bard and Perplexity

KADİR EĞİ

MEHMET BURAK COŞKUN

ÖZGÜR YÜKSEKDAĞ

Abstract

Keywords:



Use of Roy Adaptation Model in Epilepsy Patient Care

Fatma ÖZKAN TUNCAY¹

Nalan KOÇYİĞİT²

Abstract

Epilepsy is a neurological disease characterized by sudden and transient seizures caused by involuntary and abnormal discharges of neurons that become hyperexcitable. The disease manifests itself with repetitive, involuntary behavior or convulsions and is seen second only to cerebrovascular diseases in adults. Correct diagnosis and treatment approaches are very important in epilepsy. The nature of the disease and treatment approaches affect many areas of the person's life and require certain adjustments in his/her life. It is very important to adapt to the disease in the management of a disease that affects the lifestyle and requires continuity in these changes. The most important responsibility for the patient to achieve and maintain this harmony falls on the caring nurse. When determining the adaptation needs of individuals, families and groups, it is important to use nursing services to focus on the changes in the human's adaptive system and the changes in the environment and to facilitate adaptation. Nurses' use of some theories in their approaches to patients while providing health care services increases the quality of the care they provide. One of these theories is the Roy Adaptation Model. The Adaptation Model is a frequently used model in nursing, and in this model, the four basic adaptation areas of the human being, namely physiological, self-concept, role function and interdependence, are examined. In this model, humans are defined as biopsychosocial entities that are constantly changing, interacting with their environment and being affected by these changes. According to this model, the nurse facilitates the individual's adaptation to the disease with the care he or she provides, thus ensuring continuity of care for the patient. According to this theory, nurses aim to help the patient adapt to the disease, maintain internal and external balance, and increase independence by contributing to the development of coping mechanisms in order to maintain the patient's well-being. In this review, the nursing care practices that support adaptation given to the patient diagnosed with epilepsy according to the Roy Adaptation Model are described. Nursing interventions aimed at meeting the needs of the individual with epilepsy regarding the areas of adaptation in the model, namely physiological, self-concept, role function and interdependence, were explained in detail and it was determined that the use of the model in adapting to epilepsy was appropriate.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Roy Adaptation Model, Adaptation to Disease, Nursing, Care

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On Animal Use in Experiments: Necessity, Legislation and Ethical Awareness

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Selda OKUYAZ³

Abstract

There are many studies in the medical literature from the past to the present on the benefits and necessity of the use of laboratory animals. The main problem related to this issue is to ensure that research on animals complies with legislation and ethical regulations. In this context, this study aims to comparatively examine the debates, legal regulations, ethical approaches, and scientific alternatives regarding the use of laboratory animals from the past to the present.

The majority of researchers who argue that animal experiments are important for the advancement of medicine claim that many discoveries have been made for the benefit of humanity in preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic health services thanks to experiments. Researchers may have different moral views about the value of the lives of animals used in experiments. While some researchers do not attribute any value to the life of the animal used in the experiment, others consider characteristics such as the animal's ability to feel pain, cognitive abilities and the ability to understand concepts, reason, language use, the ability to experience moral emotions such as compassion, love, guilt, and the ability to understand and follow moral rules as criteria for determining the moral status of animals. Some researchers who oppose the use of animals in experiments may argue that animals' lives are valuable and should not be used in experiments according to the same moral criteria.

In Turkey, the legislation on the use of animals includes various regulations on the use, welfare and protection of animals in education, research and experiments, in the practice of veterinary medicine and for other purposes. In addition, the ethical rules that apply to the use of animals in experiments: REDUCE (reduce the number of animals), REFINE (improve the method), REPLACE (replace with a painless method), RESPONSIBILITY (know your responsibilities) is called the "4 R" rule and ensures that the researcher works with an understanding of his or her responsibilities.

In conclusion, when discussing the use of animals in experiments for educational or research purposes, most people, whether practitioners or not, cannot deny that the results of these experiments are important. The researcher must consider the current ethical approach and legislation when using animals in experiments. It can also be argued that studies on the value of animal life and welfare should be included in the literature, scientific discussions and educational curricula.

Keywords: Medical ethics, Animal ethics, Experimental animal, Legislation

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Evaluation of General Oral Health and Periodontal Treatment Needs Of Oral And Dental Health Program Students

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Abstract

Dental caries and periodontal diseases are leading public health problems in the world. These diseases constitute an important cause of tooth loss. The decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) and the community periodontal index of treatment needs (CPITN) indices are the most common indices used to determine the risk profile and oral hygiene levels of individuals. Students studying in the Oral and Dental Health (ODH) program play an active role in oral and dental health services. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to determine the general oral health status, oral health behaviors and periodontal treatment needs of students studying in the ODH program. In this study, which was designed as a cross-sectional, controlled, clinical study, a total of 100 participants were included as a test group (n=50) consisting of students studying in the ODH program and a control group (n=50) consisting of healthy volunteers. Plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), bleeding on probing (BOP), DMFT and CPITN values, number of decayed, missing and filled teeth, tooth brushing and flossing usage status were recorded. CPITN values were statistically significantly lower in the test group than in the control group. It was determined that the number of filled teeth was statistically higher in the test group than in the control group. DMFT, BOP, PI, GI and decayed teeth values did not show a statistically significant difference between the groups. It was determined that the use of dental floss was statistically significantly different between the groups. When the distribution was examined, 80% (n:40) of the participants in the test group occasionally used dental floss, while this rate was found to be 96% (n:48) in the control group. There was no statistically significant relationship between the tooth brushing variable and the groups. It was determined that the CPITN values of the male patients in the test group were statistically significantly lower than the male patients in the control group. Other variables did not show a statistically significant difference between male and female patients in the test and control groups. In conclusion, this study sheds light on the dental health of students studying in the ODH program during their academic education and to what extent the knowledge they acquired is reflected in their own dental care. Comprehensive programs in preventive care, including oral care regimens, should be an important part of undergraduate education.

Key words: DMFT, CPITN, periodontal disease, tooth decay, oral and dental health program

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A Twin Pregnancy with A Hydatidiform Partial Mole and A Coexisting Live Fetus

Mevlüt BUCAK

Abstract

Twin pregnancy with a live fetus and hydatidiform mole is a very rare condition, occurring in 0.005% to 0.001% of all pregnancies. Most of the twin pregnancies with a hydatidiform mole are pregnancies with a complete hydatidiform mole (CHM) with a normal fetus and placenta. CHM consists of a diploid set of 46 chromosomes, and the genetic material is of paternal origin. Two sperm fertilize an ovum that looks healthy, creating a triploid karyotype (69, XXY). This can lead to a partial molar hydatidiform (PMH) pregnancy. PMH with a live fetus is extremely rare because triploid fetuses often result in abortion in the first trimester. Three types of molar pregnancy accompanying a normal live fetus have been described so far: the first type is CMH twin pregnancy with a normal fetus and placenta (the most common); the second type is PMH twin pregnancy with a normal fetus and placenta; and the third type, and the rarest, is the singleton normal fetus with PMH pregnancy. A 31-year-old G3P2Y2 (nsvd) woman was sent to our clinic from another center in November 2022 for an USG. Part of the placenta had the appearance of a hydatiform mole (vesicular), but there was no abnormal structure in the 80mm, 14w live fetus that was present. B-hcg: 724447 (10.11.2022). tsh: 0.01. (26.01.2023 tsh: 2.6) A diagnosis was performed on the patient. Since there was no decrease in B-hcg in the follow-ups (Bhcg: 724447 on 10.11.2023, B-hcg: 46649 on 30.01.2023), the patient's treatment process was continued with gynecooncology or medical oncology, which was considered to be an invasive mole. The follow-up of the patient, whose B-hCG levels were reset after 6 courses of kt (mtx) treatment, continues. Pregnancies complicated by hydatidiform moles are usually terminated immediately after diagnosis. The pregnant woman should be fully informed about possible maternal and fetal complications such as preeclampsia, hyperthyroidism, vaginal bleeding, and theca lutein ovarian cysts. The clinical importance here is the possibility of developing gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (15–20% in CMH, <5% in PMH). When PMH combines with pregnancy, some clinics continue to monitor the pregnancy, and there are also pregnancies that result in a live birth with a normal fetus. If birth occurs by spontaneous vaginal delivery, a cesarean section is the best method of delivery due to the risk of uterine contractions causing metastasis to trophoblastic cells.

Key Words: Gestational Trophoblastic Disease, Normal Viable Fetus, Partial Molar Pregnancy

Screen Addiction in Children and Its Effect on Sleep

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Abstract

Nowadays, children grow up surrounded by screens. It is seen that the age of children's exposure to screens is decreasing day by day. With the development of technology, children's interest in devices such as tablets, computers and smartphones, as well as television, has increased, and technological devices have gained an important place in children's lives. Despite the views that argue that it is beneficial, there are also views that emphasize that it can be harmful to children's development and health when it becomes addictive. Addiction can be defined as a person's irrepressible desire for a substance or behavior, not being able to set limits, behaving uncontrollably, wanting to persistently continue the behavior, feeling pleasure and feeling deprivation. Addiction is of two types: behavioral and physical addiction. In physical addiction, the body gets used to a substance and feels withdrawal when it is not available. Behavioral addiction is when an individual becomes obsessed with a problematic behavior, feels the desire to repeat and continue the behavior, and feels deprivation when he or she cannot continue. Addictions such as alcohol, gambling, television, computer, tablet, gaming and shopping can be given as examples of behavioral addiction. Screen addiction is the inability of a person to resist television, tablet, smartphone and other screen devices and to the extent that they become attached to them and neglect their responsibilities. As the time children spend in front of the screen increases, problems such as poor posture, obesity, decrease in academic success, problems in perception, attention deficit, social isolation, and decrease in sleep quality arise. Sleep disorders are one of the most common screen addiction problems in children. When we look at the studies, screen use affects sleep in 3 ways. The first of these is that time spent in front of the screen replaces sleep; another is that psychological and physiological arousal from media content and social interaction affects the ability to fall asleep and stay asleep; Finally, bright light from the screen causes the sleep-promoting melatonin hormone to be suppressed. This review article reviews the literature on the effect of screen addiction on sleep in children. Sleep and sleep quality are very important for children to complete their development in a healthy way. For this reason, time restrictions should be placed on children's screen use, the contents should be supervised, and the games children play, cartoons and videos they watch should be supervised by parents.

Keywords: Children, Sleep, Screen, Dependence

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Intensive Careunit and Candidemia

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BERFİN ÇİRKİN DORUK*

Abstract

Keywords:

ICOMESS

Treatment of inadequately attached gingiva: a case report of a free gingival graft

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Abstract

In the healthy periodontium, the attached gingiva is limited to the gingival crevice in the coronal direction and the mucogingival junction in the apical direction. The width of the keratinized mucosa (KMW) varies depending on age, teeth and jaw. The KMW can vary between 1-9 mm; it differs from tooth to tooth, in the mandible and maxilla. No difference in the amount of KMW is observed in the male and female population.

It has been suggested that a certain amount of KMW is necessary for periodontal health. However, how much of this amount is sufficient and acceptable and what its clinical significance is has long been a matter of debate in the literature. It is assumed that a lack of KMW leads to subgingival plaque accumulation. It is assumed that a sufficient amount of KMW compensates for the forces exerted by the muscle and the mobile alveolar mucosa. It is reported that the keratinized gingiva is more resistant to trauma caused by chewing and brushing than the alveolar mucosa. It is also known that a sufficient width of the attached gum helps the patient to brush their teeth more comfortably and enables effective plaque control. In recent years, there have been studies investigating the effects of the width of the cemented gingiva on gingival health, with conflicting results. In the study conducted by Land and Loe in the 1970s, it was found that gingivitis symptoms occurred in areas where the amount of keratinized gingiva was less than 2 mm. Therefore, it is believed that at least 2 mm of keratinized gingiva (1 mm of free gingiva and 1 mm of attached gingiva) is required to maintain periodontal health. According to the report published by the AAP in 2015, although a minimal amount of attached gingivas is not necessary to prevent attachment loss with effective plaque control, it is believed that 2 mm of keratinized gingiva (1 mm attached gingiva) is required to maintain gingival health based on case series and case reports. Free gingival grafting is performed in cases where an insufficient amount of attached gingiva makes plaque control difficult, where recession and inflammation persist despite plaque control, and when vestibular depth is insufficient.

This case report shows that the amount of attached gingiva was increased by the application of a free gingival graft.

Keywords: Keratinized mucosa width, free gingival graft, oral hygiene

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